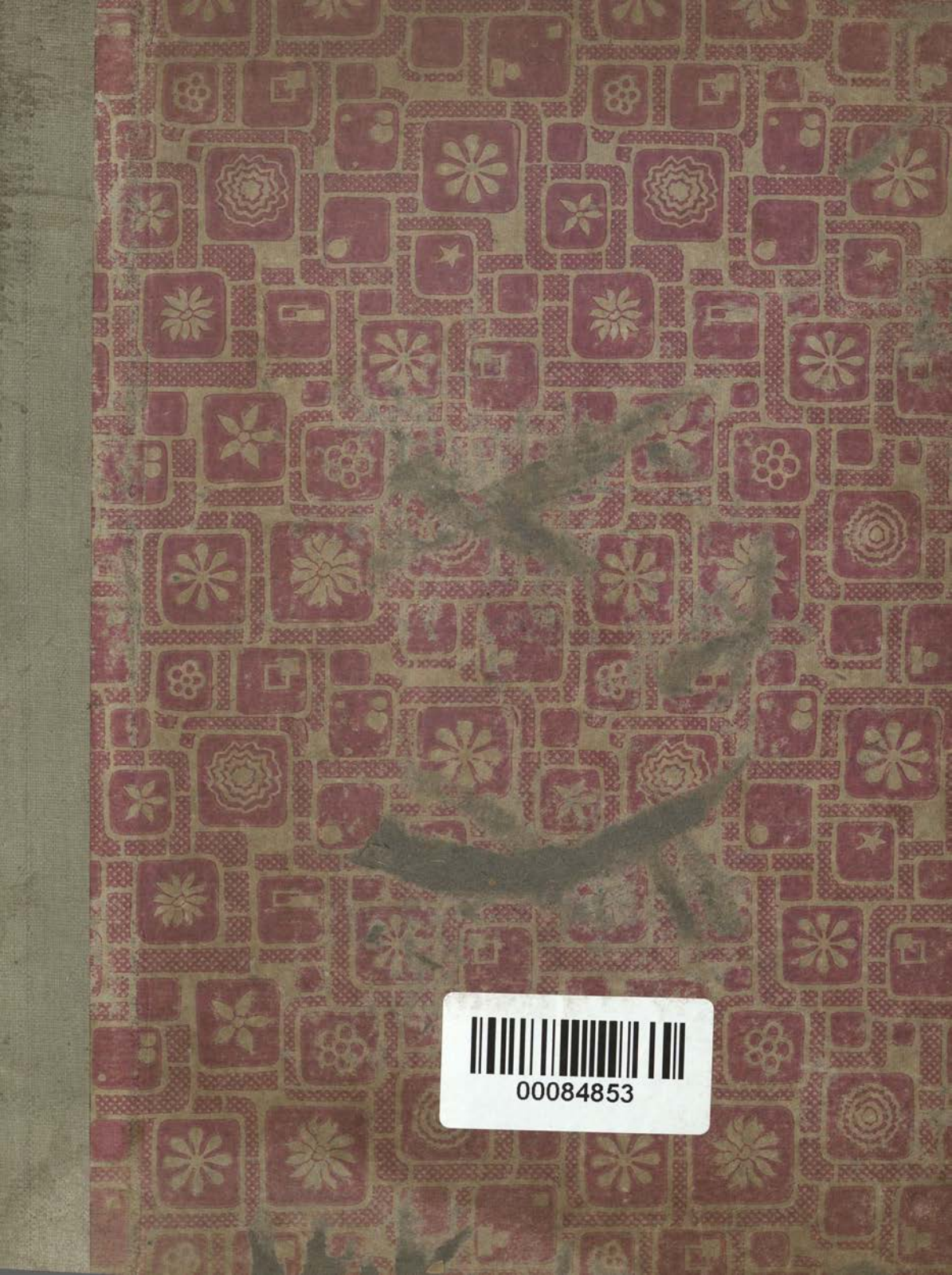
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A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

MDCCLXXII.

PART II.

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LONDON,
Printed for Benj. White,
MDCCLXXVI.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS volume brings my journies of 1769 and 1772 to a concluſion. I beg leave to return thanks to the ſeveral gentlemen who gave themſelves the trouble of ſupplying me with materials, and with variety of remarks and ſtrictures, that have ſerved to correct the many miſtakes I may have committed. I hold myſelf peculiarly indebted to

——— FRASER, Eſq. of *Inverneſs*;
The Rev. Mr. MAC-INTYRE, of *Glenurchie*;
The Rev. Dr. FERGUSON, of *Mouline*;
The Rev Mr. BISSET, of *Logierait*;
JOHN MACKENZIE, Eſq. of *Delvin*;
Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, of *Perth*;
Dr. DRUMMOND;
The Rev. Mr. DUFF, of *Tibbirmoor*;
The Rev. Mr. SCOTT, of *Meigle*;
JOHN HALIBURTON, Eſq. of *Dundee*;
The Rev. Mr. BELL, of *Aberbrothic*;
PATRICK SCOTT, Eſq. of *Roſſie*;
Mr. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, late Provoſt of *Montroſe*;
ROBERT BARCLAY, Eſq. of *Urie*;
Profeſſor WATSON, of *St. Andrews*;
GEORGE SKENE, Eſq. of *Careſton*;
Mr. JAMES GILLIES, of *Brechin*;
GEORGE CHALMERS, Eſq. of *Dumferline*;

and ſuperlatively to

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, of *Darlington*.

 I muſt

ADVERTISEMENT.

I muſt apologize to the public for ſo haſtily paſſing over two places of which ampler accounts might have been expected. I have lived ſo long in CHESTER that a more minute hiſtory of it ought to have been given; but after all, it would have ſeemed trivial, on the appearance of the labors of the Rev. Dr. FOOT GOWER, which the Public has very long expected. I ſhall rejoice on a future occaſion to have opportunity of drawing from ſo rich a magazine, a variety of materials for a farther elucidation of the reſpectable capital of ſo reſpectable a county.

I wiſh I could aſſign as good a reaſon for my worſe than neglect of the venerable LINCOLN. When I paſſed through it in 1769, I muſt have been planet-ſtruck, not to have obſerved the amazing beauties of the external as well as internal architecture of the cathedral. I could not ſtifle my remorſe. Laſt year I haſtened thither; and with all ſigns of contrition, made the *amende honorable* before the great door. I truſt that my penitence was accepted by the whole chapter. A recantation of the little reſpect I payed to its external elegance will be a ſubject of a future volume, a Tour through the Eaſtern Parts of the *Mercian* Kingdom.

DOWNING, *March* 1, 1776.

THOMAS PENNANT

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Several Plates were wrongly numbered, and worked off before the miſtake was diſcovered; the *Bookbinder* is therefore deſired to attend to the placing them according to this Liſt.

A

TOUR

IN

SCOTLAND,

MDCC LXXII.

PART II.

PASS this day at *Ard-maddie*. The houſe commands a beautiful view of the bay, and of the iſle of *Suil*, where the pariſh church and the manſe of the miniſter of the pariſh are placed, acceſſible at all times, by reaſon of the narrowneſs of the channel of *Clachan*. This tract is hilly, finely wooded near the houſe, and on the adjacent part of the ſhore: contains about eleven hundred examinable perſons, and abounds with cattle. A quarry of white marble, veined with dull red, is found on the W. ſide of the bay. AUG. 15. PARISH OF SUIL.

This pariſh lies in *Nether-Lorn*, a diſtrict of the vaſt county of *Argyle*. Theſe diviſions (for there are three *Lorns*) were, in the time of *Robert Bruce*, poſſeſſed by the *Mac-dougals*, opponents of that prince; paſſed from them to the *Stuarts*; but in the fifteenth century were tranſferred * into the family of the LORN.

* M. S. Hiſt. of the *Campbels*.

Campbels, by the marriages of three coheireſſes, daughters of the laſt *Stuart*, Lord of *Lorn*. Sir *Colin*, of *Glenurchie*, ſurnamed the *black*, took to his ſhare *Iſabel* the eldeſt: diſpoſed of the ſecond to his half brother *Archibald*; and reſerved for his nephew (*Colin*, firſt Earl of *Argyle*, then under his guardianſhip) the youngeſt *Marrate Na Nhaghn*, or *Margaret the Rhymer*.

This county was part of the ancient *Ergadia*, or *Jar-ghael*, or land of the weſtern *Caledonians*, which extended as far as *Gairloch*, in the ſhire of *Roſs*. It formed part of the dominions of the old *Scots*, whoſe kingdom reached from the Firth of *Clyde*, along the whole coaſt, even as far as *Dungſby* head, in *Caithneſs* *.

Aug. 14. Leave *Ard-maddie*. Ride along a fine road, for ſome time by the ſide of an arm of the ſea, called, from the plenty of ſhells, *Loch-fuchan*. Go by a heap of ſtones, called *Cairn-Alpin*, becauſe from hence the bodies of the *Alpiniades*, or ſucceſſors of that monarch, were embarked for interment in the ſacred ground of *Jona*. After quitting this loch, arrive in a barren tract of black heathy land, enlivened now and then with ſome pretty lakes. Reach the banks of *Loch-Aw*, where that fine water is contracted to the breadth of about three quarters of a mile. Am wafted over in a horſe-boat; land on a ſpot ſtyled *Port-ſonnachan*, and after about ten miles riding, paſs between hills, finely planted with ſeveral ſorts of trees, ſuch as *Weymouth* pines, &c. and reach the town and caſtle of

Inveraray. INVERARAY†,

Seated on a ſmall but beautiful plain, on the ſide of *Loch-Fine*. This had long been the ſeat of the *Campbels*. It was inhabited

* Doctor *Macpherſon*, 334. † In *Galic*, *Inner aora*.

about

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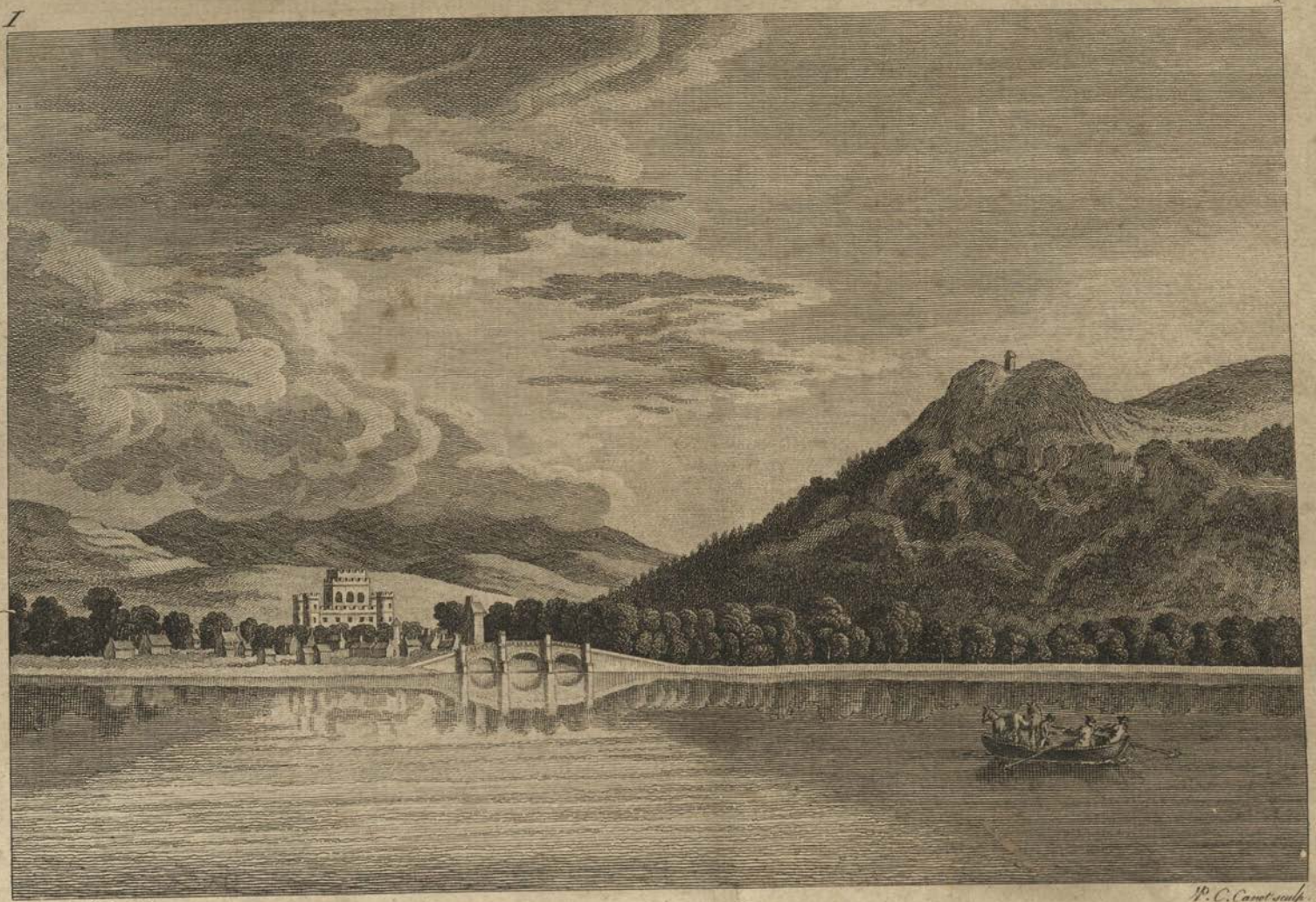


Maxi Griffiths del.

P. C. Canot sculp.

INVERARAY CASTLE.

about the latter end of the fourteenth century by *Colin*, ſurnamed *Jongallach*, or the *Wonderful*, on account of his marvellous exploits; and, I may add, his odd whims: among which, and not the leaſt, may be reckoned the burning of his houſe at *Inveraray* on receiving a viſit from the *O'Neiles* of *Ireland*, that he might have pretence to entertain his illuſtrious gueſts in his magnificent field equipage. The great tower, which was ſtanding till very lately, was built by the black Sir *Colin*, for his nephew, the firſt Earl of *Argyle*, at that time a minor *. I do not diſcover any date to aſcertain the time of its foundation, any further than that it was prior to the year 1480, the time of Sir *Colin*'s death. The power of the family, and the difficult approach to the place, preſerved it from the inſult of enemies, excepting in two inſtances: In *December*, 1644, amidſt the ſnows of this ſevere climate, the enterprizing *Montroſe* poured down his troops on *Inveraray*, through ways its chieftain thought impervious. The Marquis of *Argyle* made his eſcape in a little fiſhing-boat, and left his people to the mercileſs weapons of the invaders, who for a twelvemonth carried fire and ſword through the whole *Campbel* race, retaliating, as is pleaded †, the ſimilar barbarities of its leader.

After the unfortunate expedition of his ſon, in 1685, this place and people experienced a freſh calamity: another clan, deputed by the government to carry deſtruction throughout the name, was let ſlip, armed with the dreadful writ of fire and

* In the *quarto* edition of the Tour, 1769, is a print, ſuppoſed to be that of the old caſtle, copied from one inſcribed with its name; but the *Gordons* claim it as a view of *Caſtle-Gordon*, the ſeat of their chieftains.

† *Montroſe*'s wars, p. 43.

ſword, to act at diſcretion among an unhappy people; ſeventeen gentlemen of the name were inſtantly executed. On the ſpot is erected a column, with an inſcription, commemorating, with a moderation that does honor to the writer, the juſtice of the cauſe in which his relation fell.

In 1715, *Archibald*, Duke of *Argyle*, then Earl of *Ilay*, collected a few troops in this place, in order to prevent the rebels from becoming maſters of ſo important a paſs, through which they might have led their forces to *Glaſgow*, and from thence into the north of *England*. General *Gordon* approached within a ſmall diſtance, reconnoitred it, and actually cut faſcines to make the attack; but was deterred from it by the determined appearance of the garriſon.

The figure of the magnificent bridge over the *Aray* is given in the frontiſpiece. That fine ſtructure, built at the expence of government, was deſtroyed by the violent autumnal flood of this year.

PORTRAITS.

MARQUISS OF ARGYLE.

The portraits in the caſtle are few; of them two only merit notice. The firſt is a head of the Marquiſs of *Argyle*, his hair ſhort, his dreſs black, with a plain white turn-over. A diſtinguiſhed perſon during the reign of *Charles* I, and the conſequent uſurpation. A man, as his own father ſtyled him, of craft and ſubtilty. In his heart no friend to the royal cauſe, temporizing according to the complection of the times; yielding an hearty but ſecret concurrence with the diſaffected powers, and extending a feigned and timid aid to the ſhackled royalty of *Charles* II, when he entruſted himſelf to his northern ſubjects, in 1650. At all times providing pleas of merit with both parties, apparently

rently ſincere with the uſurpers only: with them he took an active part * during their plenitude of power, yet at firſt claimed only protection, freedom, and payment of his debts due from the *Engliſh* Parliament †. His intereſt ſeems to have been conſtantly in view: while *Charles* was in his hands he received from that penetrating prince a promiſſory note for great honors and great emoluments ‡. He is charged with encouraging his people in various acts of murder and cruelty §; but the provocations he had received, by the horrible ravages of *Montroſe*, may perhaps extenuate retaliation on ſuch of his neighbors, who, for any thing that appears, partook of the exceſſes. He is charged alſo with poſſeſſing himſelf of the eſtates of thoſe who were put to death by his authority: a charge not repelled in his fine defence on his tryal. His generoſity in declining to take an open part in the proſecution of his arch enemy, *Montroſe*, would have done him great honor, had he not meanly placed himſelf in a window, to ſee the fallen hero paſs in a cart to receive judgment ‖. On the reſtoration he fell a victim to his *Manes*. It was intended that he ſhould undergo the ſame ignominious death, which was afterwards changed to that of beheading. *I could*, ſays he, *die like a* ROMAN, *but I chooſe rather to die like a* CHRISTIAN. He fell with heroiſm: in his laſt moments with truth exculpating himſelf from having any concern in the murther of his royal maſter; calming his conſcience with the opinion, that his criminal compliances were but the epidemic diſeaſe and fault of the times.

* *Whitlock*, 563, 567. † The ſame, 529. ‡ *Br. Biogr.* II. 1150.
§ State Tryals, V. 376. 377. ‖ *Carte* IV. 529.

His

His guilt of treaſon was indiſputable; but the act of grace in 1641, and the other in 1651, ought to have been his ſecurities from a capital puniſhment.

EARL OF ARGYLE.

Here is alſo a head of his ſon, the Earl of *Argyle*, a ſteady, virtuous, but unfortunate character. Firm to his truſt through all the misfortunes of his royal maſter, *Charles* II. Was appointed colonel of his guards in 1650, but ſcorned to receive his commiſſion from the tyrannical ſtates of his country, and inſiſted on receiving it from his majeſty alone. Neither the defeats at *Dunbar*, or at *Worceſter*, abated his zeal for the deſperate cauſe; he betook himſelf to the highlands, and for a long time reſiſted the uſurping powers: notwithſtanding he was caſt off, and his adherents declared traitors, by the zealous marquiſs, his father *. Suffered, after his ſubmiſſion to the irreſiſtible tyranny of the times, a long impriſonment. His releaſe, at the reſtoration, ſubjected him but to freſh troubles: ingratitude ſeems to have been the firſt return to his ſervices. A bare recital of his ſucceſs with the king, in repelling certain injuries done him, was entitled *Leaſing-making*, or creating diſſenſions between his majeſty and his ſubjects. For this, by the *Scottiſh* law, he was condemned to loſe his head: a ſentence too unjuſt to be permitted to be put into execution. After a long impriſonment, was reſtored to favor, to his fortune, and to the title of Earl. In all his actions he preſerved a patriotic, yet loyal moderation: but in 1681, delivering in an explanation of an oath he was to take, as a teſt not to attempt any alteration in church or ſtate †, he was again diſgraced, tried, and a ſecond time con-

* *Whitelock*, 563. † State Tryals, II. 851.

demned;

demned; and the infamous ſentence would have been executed, had he not eſcaped from the power of his enemies. In 1685, in concert with the Duke of *Monmouth*, he made a fatal attempt to reſtore the liberties of his country, then invaded by *James* II. He failed in the deſign, and was put to death on his former ſentence.

On the day of execution, he eat his dinner, and took his afternoon's nap with his uſual compoſure, falling with a calmneſs and conſtancy ſuitable to the goodneſs of his life.

A little before his death he compoſed his epitaph, I think ſtill to be ſeen in the *Grey-friers* church-yard, *Edinburgh*. The verſes are rather to be admired, as they ſhewed the ſerenity of his mind, at that aweful period, than for the ſmoothneſs of the numbers: but the tranſlation, by the Rev. Mr. *Jamiſon*, of *Glaſgow*, cannot but be acceptable to every reader of taſte:

Audi, Hoſpes, quicunque venis, tumulumque reviſis,
Et rogitas quali crimine tinctus eram.
Non me crimen habet, non me malus abſtulit error,
Et vitium nullum, me pepulit patria.
Solus amor patriæ, verique immenſa cupido
Diſſuetas juſſit ſumere tela manus.
Opprimor, en! rediens, vi ſola et fraude meorum,
Hoſtibus et ſævis victima terna cado.
Sit licet hic noſter labor irritus, haud Deus æquus
Deſpiciet populum ſæcula cuncta ſuum.
Namque alius veniet fatis melioribus ortus
Qui toties ruptum fine beabit opus.
Sat mihi credo datum (quamvis caput enſe ſecetur)
Hinc petor ætherei Lucida templa poli.

Thou

Thou, Paſſenger, who ſhalt have ſo much time,
As view my grave, and aſk what was my crime:
No ſtain of error, no black vices' brand,
Did me compel to leave my native land.
Love to my country, truth condemn'd to die,
Did force my hands forgotten arms to try.
More from friends' fraud my fall proceeded hath,
Than foes, tho' thrice they did attempt my death.
On my deſign tho' Providence did frown,
Yet God at laſt will ſurely raiſe his own.
Another hand, with more ſucceſsful ſpeed,
Shall raiſe the remnant, bruiſe the ſerpent's head.

The fine woods and caſcades at *Eſachoſſen*, muſt not paſs unnoticed; nor the fertile tract of corn-land between it and the ſea; nor the deer-park called *Beauchamp*, with its romantic glen; nor the lake *Du-loch*, near the foot of *Glenſhiera*, a freſh water, communicating with *Loch-fine*, which receives into it ſalmon, ſea-trout, flounders, and even herrings, ſo that the family, during the ſeaſons, find it a never-failing reſervoir of fiſh.

TUNNY. The TUNNY * frequents this and ſeveral other branches of the ſea, on the weſtern coaſt during the ſeaſon of herrings, which they purſue: the *Scotch* call it the *Mackrel-ſture*, or *Stor*, from its enormous ſize, it being the largeſt of the genus. One, that was taken off *Inveraray*, when I was there in 1769, weighed between four and five hundred pounds. Theſe fiſh are taken by a hook, baited with a herring; and notwithſtanding their vaſt bulk, ſoon loſe their ſpirit, and tamely ſubmit to their fate. Their capture is not

* *Br. Zool.* III. 223. IV. tab. 43.

attended

attended to as much as it merits; for they would prove a cheap and wholeſome food to the poor. The few that are caught are cut in pieces, and either ſold freſh, or ſalted in caſks. TUNNIES are the great ſupport of the convents in the countries that bound the *Mediterranean* ſea, where they ſwarm at ſtated ſeaſons, particularly beneath the great promontories of *Sicily*, the *Thunnoſcopia* * of the antients, becauſe watchmen were placed on them to obſerve the motions of the TUNNIES, and give ſignals of their approach to the fiſhermen. In *Scotland* they arrive only in ſmall herds of five or ſix, are diſcovered by their playing near the ſurface, and by their agility and frequent leaps out of the water.

In the midſt of the duke's eſtate, not far from the caſtle, is a tract of about a hundred a year value, the property of the Earl of *Breadalbane*; a gift of a chieftain of this houſe to an anceſtor of his lordſhip, in order to maintain the vaſt train of followers that attended on the Great in feudal days: ſo that, whenever the owner of *Taymouth* payed his reſpects to his lord in *Inveraray*, the *ſuite* might be properly accommodated; the difficulty of ſupplying ſo vaſt an addition to the family with forage might be obviated; and quarrels prevented between two ſuch little armies of retainers.

Return north; and reach *Cladich*, a village on the banks of *Loch-aw*, ſo named from *Evah*, heireſs of the country about the year 1066, when the name was firſt changed from that of *Loch-cruachan*. I have here the pleaſure of meeting Mr. *Mac-intyre*, miniſter of *Clachan-diſart*, in the beautiful vale of AUG. 15.

* *Strabo.* lib. v. *Oppian. Halieut.* lib. iii. 638.

CAIRN. *Glenurchie.* He conducts me to a cairn, in which had been found the aſhes perhaps of ſome antient hunter, and the head of a deer, probably buried with them, from the opinion that the departed ſpirit might ſtill be delighted with its favorite employ during the union with the body.

Eadem ſequitur tellure repoſtos.

The cuſtom of burning the dead was common to the *Caledonians* as well as the *Gauls* *. Both were attentive to the ſecurity of theſe poor remains; thought a neglect, impiety; and the violation of them the greateſt act of enmity. The highlanders to this day retain a ſaying, derived from this very remote cuſtom. If they would expreſs the malice of an enemy, they would tell him, that was it in his power, "he would wiſh to ſee their aſhes floating on the "water: *Dhurigè tu mo lŭath le Uiſge.*"

INCH-HAIL. Take boat, and viſit *Inch-hail*, a little iſle, on which had been a cell of *Ciſtercians*, dependent on *Dunkeld*. Amidſt the ruins of the church are ſome tombs of rude ſculpture; among others, one of a *Campbel*, of *Inveraw*, of uncommon workmanſhip indeed!

FRAOCH ELAN. Paſs under *Fraoch Elan*, a ſmall but lofty iſland tufted with trees, with the ruins of a fortreſs appearing above.

A little higher to the north opens the diſcharge of the lake; a narrow ſtrait, ſhagged on each ſide with woods. From hence, after a turbulent courſe of three miles, a ſeries of cataracts, the water drops into *Loch Etive*, an arm of the ſea.

On the ſide of this ſtrait is a military road leading from *Dalmalie*

* Cum mortuis cremant atque defodiunt apta viventibus olim. *Mela*. lib. iii. c. 2.

to

to *Bunaw*; and near it is the cave of *Mac-Phaidan*, a chieftain, who, taking part againſt his country with *Edw.* I, was purſued and ſlain in this retreat by the hero *Wallace.*

KILCHURN CASTLE.

Viſit *Kilchurn* caſtle, a magnificent pile, now in ruins, ſeated on a low iſle, near the ſouthern border of the lake, whoſe original name was *Elan-keil guhirn.* The fortreſs was built by Sir *Colin Campbel*, Lord of *Lochow*, who died, aged 80, in 1480: others ſay, by his lady, during the time of his abſence, on an expedition againſt the infidels, to which he might have been obliged by his profeſſion, being a knight of *Rhodes.* His ſucceſſors added greatly to it. Within are ſome remains of apartments, elegant, and of no great antiquity. The view from it of the rich vale, bounded by vaſt mountains, is fine; among which *Crouachan* ſoars pre-eminently lofty.

This iſland was probably the original ſeat of the *O'Duimhms* Lords of *Lochow*, the anceſtors of the *Campbels*, who in the reign of *Malcolm Canmore*, aſſumed their preſent name, on account of the marriage of a *Malcolm Mac-Duimhm* (who had gone into *France* in queſt of adventures) with the heireſs of *Bellus Campus*, or *Beauchamp* in *Normandy.* From thoſe lands *Giallaeſpig*, or *Archibald*, his ſon took the name of *Campbel*, came into *England* with the Conqueror, and viſiting the country of his anceſtors, married *Evah*, ſole daughter of the Chieftain; and thus became poſſeſſor of the eſtate of *Lochow.* This barony, and the land of *Ardſcordyrche*, were confirmed, by *Robert* I, to *Colin*, ſon of *Nigel Campbel*, by the tenure of providing for the king's ſervice, whenever it was demanded, a ſhip of forty oars, completely furniſhed and manned,

and the attendance cuſtomary with the other barons of *Argyſhire* *.

I muſt not leave this pariſh without mentioning a deep circular hollow, in form and of the ſize of a large cauldron, in a moor near *Hamilton's-Paſs*, on the ſouth ſide of the lake. There is a tradition that this was one of the vatts frequent in the highland turberies, from which the old natives drew an unctuous ſubſtance, uſed by them to dye their cloth black, before the introduction of copperas, &c. The ingredient was collected from the ſides of the hole, and ſurface of the water; the cloth or yarn was boiled in it, and received a laſting color.

Aug. 16. Continue my journey for ſome time through the vale of *Glenchie*, poſſeſſed by the *Campbels* † ſince the time of Sir *Colin* before mentioned, anceſtor of the *Breadalbane* line, the famous knight of *Rhodes*, ſurnamed from his complexion and from his travels *Duibh Roimh*, or Black *Colin* of *Rome* ‡. This tract is of great fertility embelliſhed with little groves, and watered by a fine ſtream. The view bounded on one ſide by the great hill of *Crouachan*, and on the other by that of *Benlaoighe*. The valley now contracts into a glen, abounding with cattle, yet deſtitute both of arable land and meadow; but the beaſts gather a good ſuſtenance from the grass that ſprings among the heath. See frequently on the road ſome ſmall verdant hillocks, ſtyled by the common people, *Shi-an*, the *Fairy-haunt*, becauſe here, ſay they, the fairies, who love not

* *Anderſon's Diplomata.* No. XLVII. † *Buchanan's Clans.* 139.
‡ M. S. Hiſt. of the *Campbels.*

the

the glare of day, make their retreat, after the celebration of their nocturnal revels.

Paſs by a little lake, whoſe waters run into the weſtern ſea On the road ſide a lead-mine is worked to ſome advantage, by means of a level. The veins are richeſt near the ſurface, but dwindle away towards the ſoles. At this place enter the diſtrict of BREADALBANE, in

PERTHSHIRE,

And breakfaſt at *Tyendrum*, or the houſe of the *height*, being the moſt elevated habitation in *North-Britain*. *Breadalbane* alſo ſignifying the loftieſt tract of *Albin*, or *Scotland*. Theſe hills are a part of that lofty range commencing at *Loch-Lomond*, traverſing the country to the firth of *Dornoch*, and called by ſome writers, *Drum-Albin*. In my paſſage, in 1769, from the *King's-houſe* to this place, I rode near the mountains of *Bendoran*. One of them is celebrated for the hollow ſound it ſends forth about twenty-four hours before any heavy rain. *The ſpirit of the mountain ſhrieks* *, warns the peaſants to ſhelter their flocks; and utters the ſame awful prognoſtics, that *Virgil* attributes to thoſe of *Italy*.

TYENDRUM.

> Continuo ventis ſurgentibus, aut freta ponti
> Incipiunt agitata tumeſcere: *et aridus altis*
> *Montibus audiri fragor.*
>
> When winds approach, the vex'd ſea heaves around:
> From the bleak mountain comes a hollow ſound. *Warton.*

Oſſian.

Immediately

THE TAY. Immediately below the village of *Tyndrum* rises the river *Tay*, which takes its courſe into the eaſtern ſea; ſuch oppoſite currents have two ſtreams, not half a mile diſtant from each other. Ride over the ſmall plain of *Dairi*, perhaps the ſeat of the *Dalreudini* mentioned by *Bede* *, or the ancient government of *Dalriada*,

DALRIE BATTLE. noticed by *Camden* †. On this ſpot was the conflict between *Robert Bruce*, and the forces of *Argyleſhire*, under *Mac-dougal* chieftain of *Lorn*, when the former was defeated. A ſervant of *Lorn* had ſeized on *Bruce*, but the prince eſcaped by killing the fellow with a blow of his battle-ax; but at the ſame time loſt his mantle and brotche, which the aſſailant tore away in his dying agonies.

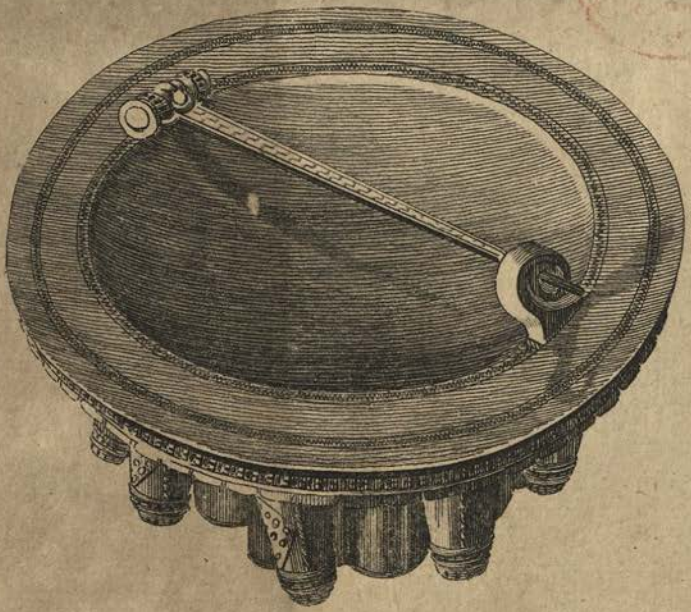
CURIOUS BROTCHE. The brotche was long preſerved in the family; at length deſtroyed by a fire, that conſumed the houſe of *Dunolly*, the reſidence of the repreſentative. In default of that, the annexed plate exhibits one probably not inferior in magnificence. It had been the property of *Macleane*, of *Loch-buy*, in the iſle of *Mull*, and is ſaid to be made of ſilver found on the eſtate. The workmanſhip is elegant, and ſeems to be of the time of Queen *Elizabeth* ‡. It is about five inches diameter at bottom. Round the upper margin is a low upright rim; within that are ten obeliſcs, about an inch and a quarter high, prettily ſtudded, and the top of each ornamented with a river pearl. Theſe ſurround a ſecond rim; from that riſes a neat caſe, whoſe ſides project into ten demi-rounders, all neatly ſtudded. In the center is a round cryſtalline ball, a ma-

* lib. I. c. 1. † p. 1241.

‡ This fine ornament is in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. *Lort*, late *Greek* Profeſſor at *Cambridge*, who favored me with the loan of it.

gical

BROTCHE.



M. Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

gical gem, ſuch as deſcribed in the tour of 1769 *. This caſe may be taken off; has a conſiderable hollow, in which might have been kept amulets or reliques; which, with the aſſiſtance of the powerful ſtone, muſt needs prove an infallible preſervative againſt all harms.

Enter *Strath-fillan*, or the vale of St. *Fillan*, an abbot, who lived in the year 1703, and retired here the latter end of his days. He is pleaſed to take under his protection the diſordered in mind; and works wonderful cures, ſay his votaries, even to this day. The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who firſt perform the ceremony of the *Deaſil*, thrice round a neighbouring cairn; afterwards offer on it their rags, or a little bunch of heath tied with worſted; then thrice immerge the patient in a holy pool of the river, a ſecond *Bethesda*; and, to conclude, leave him faſt bound the whole night in the neighboring chapel. If in the morning he is found looſe, the ſaint is ſuppoſed to be propitious; for if he continues in bonds, his cure remains doubtful: but it often happens that death proves the angel that releaſes the afflicted, before the morrow, from all the troubles of this life. STRATH-FILLAN.

The *Deaſil* †, or turning from eaſt to weſt, according to the courſe of the ſun, is a cuſtom of high antiquity in religious ceremonies. The *Romans* ‡ practiſed the motion in the manner now performed in *Scotland*. The *Gauliſh Druids* made their circum-volution in a manner directly reverſe: but the *Druids* of *Gaul* and *Britain* had DEASIL.

* 2d and 3d Edit.

† From *Deas* or *Des*, the right-hand, and *Syl*, the ſun.

‡ *Plinii* Hiſt. Nat. lib. xxxviii. c. 2.

probably

probably the ſame reaſon for theſe circum-ambulations, for as they held the omnipreſence of their God, it might be to inſtruct their diſciples, that whereſoever they turned their face, they were ſure to meet the aſpect of the Deity *. The number of turns was alſo religiouſly obſerved in very antient days: thus the Grecian enchantreſs, *Medea*, in all her charms attends to the ſacred Three:

Ter ſe convertit, ter ſumtis flumine crinem
Irroravit aquis; ternis ululatibus ora
Solvit, et in dura ſubmiſſo poplite terra,
Nox, ait, &c.

She turn'd her thrice around, and thrice ſhe threw
On her long treſſes the nocturnal dew;
Then yelling thrice a moſt terrific ſound,
Her bare knee bended on the flinty ground.

MIRACLE. The ſaint, the object of the veneration in queſtion, was of moſt ſingular ſervice to *Robert Bruce*, inſpiring his ſoldiery with uncommon courage at the battle of *Bannockbourne* †, by a miracle wrought the day before in his favor. His majeſty's chaplain was directed to bring with him into the field, the arm of the ſaint, lodged in a ſilver ſhrine. The good man, fearing, in caſe of a defeat, that the *Engliſh* might become maſters of the precious limb, brought only the empty cover: but, while the king was invoking the aid of St. *Fillan*, the lid of the ſhrine, placed before him on the altar, opened and ſhut of its own accord: on inſpection, to the wonder of the whole army, the arm was found reſtored to its place; the ſoldiers accepted the omen, and, aſſured of victory, fought

* *Borlaſe*'s Antiq. Cornwal. 126. † *Boethius*, 302.

fought with an enthuſiaſm that enſured ſucceſs. In gratitude for the aſſiſtance he received that day from the ſaint, he founded here, in 1314, a priory of canons regular, and conſecrated it to him. At the diſſolution, this houſe, with all the revenues and ſuperiorities, were granted to an anceſtor of the preſent poſſeſſor the Earl of *Breadalbane* *. PRIORY.

This part of the country is in the pariſh of *Killin*, very remote from the church. As the chapel here is deſtitute of a reſident miniſter, Lady *Glenurchy*, with diſtinguiſhed piety, has juſt eſtabliſhed a fund for the ſupport of one; has built a good houſe for his accommodation, and Lord *Breadalbane* has added to the glebe.

This tract is at preſent almoſt entirely ſtocked with ſouth-country ſheep, which have in a manner expelled the breed of black cattle. Sheep are found to turn more to the advantage of the proprietors; but whether to the benefit of the community, is a doubt. The live ſtock of cattle of this kingdom decreaſes: from whence will our navy be victualled? or how will thoſe, who may be able to purchaſe animal food, be ſupplied, if the mere private intereſt of the farmer is ſuffered univerſally to take place? Millions at this time look up to Legiſlature for reſtrictions, that will once more reſtore plenty to theſe kingdoms. CATTLE.

Paſs near the ſeat of *Rob-roy*, the celebrated free-booter mentioned in the former volume.

Enter *Glen-Dochart*, and go by the ſides of *Loch-Dochart*, beautifully ornamented with trees. In a lofty iſland emboſomed GLEN-DOCHART.

* *Keith*, 241.

in wood, is the ruin of a caſtle, one of the nine under the rule of the great knight of *Lochow*. It was once taken by the *Mac-gregors*, in a manner that did credit to the invention of a rude age. The place was not acceſſible during ſummer; the aſſailants therefore took advantage of a froſt, formed vaſt faſcines of ſtraw and boughs of trees, rolled theſe before them on the ice, to protect them againſt the arrows of the garriſon, till they could get near enough to make their attack, by ſcaling at once the walls of the fortreſs. The *Veltæ* * of the northern nations were of this kind: the antient *Swedes* and *Goths* practiſed an attack of the ſame nature; but did, what perhaps the *Mac-gregors* might alſo have done, wait for a high wind in their favor, roll the *Veltæ* as near as poſſible to the fort, ſet them on fire, and under favor of the flame, diſtreſſing the beſieged, never failed of a ſucceſsful event.

MAC-GREGORS.

I muſt obſerve that the *Mac-gregors* were of old a moſt potent people. They poſſeſſed *Glenurchie*; were owners of *Glen-Lion*, and are even ſaid to have been the original founders of *Balloch* or *Taymouth*, or, at leaſt, to have had their reſidence there before they were ſucceeded by the *Campbels* †.

FLOATING ISLE.

Somewhat farther, oppoſite to the farm of *Acheſſan*, is a ſmall lake, noted for a floating iſland, fifty-one feet long, and twenty-nine broad, that ſhifts its quarters with the wind. [illegible] the iſlands of the *Vadimonian* lake, ſo elegantly deſ[illegible]

* *Olaus Magnus* de Gent. Sept. lib. vii. c. 8, 9. † *Buchanan* [illegible]
‡ Epiſt. lib. VIII. ep. 20.

younger *Pliny*) ſtrength ſufficient to carry an involuntary voyage, the cattle that might be ſurprized feeding on this *mobile ſolum*, deceived with the appearance of its being firm land. It cannot indeed boaſt of carrying on its ſurface the darkſome groves of thoſe on the *Cutilian* waters; but, like the *Lydian Calamina* *, may be launched from the ſides of the lake with poles, and can ſhew plenty of coarſe graſs, ſome ſmall willows, and a little birch tree ‡.

Proceed by the ſides of the *Tay*, ſince its paſſage through *Loch-Dochart*, aſſuming the name of the Lake. The pearl fiſhery in this part of the river, ſome years ago, was carried on with great ſucceſs, and the pearls were eſteemed the fajreſt and largeſt of any.

The military road through this country is planned with a diſtinguiſhed want of judgment; a ſeries of undulations, quite unneceſſary, diſtreſs the traveller for a conſiderable part of the way. Near *Achline* the eye begins to be relieved by the ſight of enclоſures; and ſome plantations begin to hide the nakedneſs of the country. On approaching the village of *Killin*, every road and every path was filled with groupes of people, of both ſexes, in neat dreſſes, and lively plaids, returning from the Sacrament. A ſober and decent countenance diſtinguiſhed every party, and

* *Plinii* Hiſt. Nat. lib. II. c. 95.

† The thickneſs of this iſle is twenty-five inches. Perhaps, as Mr. *Gahn* affirms to be the caſe of other floating iſlands, this might have originated from the twiſted roots of the *Schænus mariſcus*, and *ſcirpus cæſpitoſus*, converted into a more firm maſs by the addition of the *carex cæſpitoſus*. Vide *Amæn. Acad.* VII. 166.

evinced the deep ſenſe they had of ſo ſolemn a commemoration. *Breadalbane* in general is exempt from the charge of impropriety of conduct on theſe occaſions, which happens ſometimes; and by the undiſcerning, the local fault is indiſcriminately attributed to the whole.

Croſs two bridges. The river here forms two iſlands, beautifully planted with firs: *Iniſhbuy*, the moſt eaſterly, is remarkably pictureſque, the water rolling with tremendous force on each ſide for a long tract over a ſeries of broken rocks, and ſhort but quick repeated cataracts, in a channel of unſpeakable rudeneſs.

KILLIN. Reach *Killin*, or *Cill-Fhin*, from the tradition of its having been the burial-place of *Fingal*. Here is an excellent inn, built by Lord *Breadalbane*, who, to the unſpeakable comfort of the traveller, eſtabliſhed others at *Dalmalie*, *Tyendrum*, and *Kenmore*, where they are as acceptable as *Caravanſeras* in the EAST.

Mount *Strone-Clachan*, a hill above Mr. *Stuart*'s, the miniſter's, houſe; and am overpayed for the labor of the aſcent by a most enchanting view. A moſt delicious plain ſpreads itſelf beneath, divided into verdant meadows, or glowing with ripened corn; embelliſhed with woods, and watered with rivers uncommonly contraſted. On one ſide, pours down its rocky channel the furious *Tay*: on the other, glides between its wooded banks the gentle *Lochy*, forming a vaſt bend of ſtill water, till it joins the firſt; both terminating in the great expanſe of *Loch-Tay*. The northern and ſouthern boundaries ſuit the magnificence of the lake: but the northern riſe with ſuperior majeſty in the rugged heights of

FINLARIG. *Finlarig*, and the wild ſummits of the ſtill loftier *Ben-more*, often patched

M. Griffiths del.

VIEW FROM KILLING.

B. Magell sc.

patched with ſnow throughout the year. Extenſive woods cloath both ſides, the creation of the noble proprietor.

At the foot of the firſt, amidſt woods of various trees, lie the ruins of the caſtle of the ſame name, the old ſeat of the *Campbels*, the knights of *Glenurchie*, and built by Sir *Colin* between the years 1513 and 1523*. The venerable oaks, the vaſt cheſnuts, the aſh trees, and others of ancient growth, give a fine ſolemnity to the ſcene, and compliment the memory of progenitors, ſo ſtudious of the benefit of poſterity. Tradition is loud in reports of the hoſpitality of the place, and blends with it tales of gallantry; one of feſtivity, terminating in blood and ſlaughter. Amidſt the mirth of a chriſtening, in the great hall of *Finlarig*, inhabited, I think, at that time by Sir *Robert*, ſon of the chieftain; news arrived that the *Macdonalds* of *Keppoch*, had made a *Creach* into the lands of ſome of their friends, had acquired a great booty, and were at that time paſſing in triumph over the hill of *Strone-clachan*. The *Campbels*, who were then aſſembled in numbers to honor the occaſion, took fire at the inſult, and, warm with the convivial cheer, ſtarted from the table to take ſudden revenge. They aſcended the hill with thoughtleſs bravery to begin the attack, were overpowered, and twenty *Cadets* of the family left dead on the ſpot. News of the diſaſter was immediately ſent to *Taymouth*, the reſidence of the chieftain, who diſpatched a reinforcement to thoſe who had eſcaped. They overtook the *Macdonalds* at the braes of *Glenurchie*, defeated them, ſlew the brother of the chieftain, reſcued the booty, and returned back triumphing in the completion of their revenge.

* *Black* Book at *Taymouth*.

Croſs

Aug. 17. Croſs a large arch over the *Lochy*, winding to the north weſt, through a ſmall but elegant glen, whoſe fertile bottom is finely bounded by woods on both ſides. Turn ſhort to the eaſt, and continue my journey on a fine road, at a conſiderable height

Loch-Tay. above *Loch-Tay*. The land ſlopes to the water edge, and both above and below the highway, forms a continued tract of cultivated ground, rich in corn, and varied with groves and plantations. The abundance of inhabitants on this ſide ſurpaſſes that of any place in *Scotland* of equal extent; for from *Finlarig* to the forks of the *Lion*, about fifteen miles, there are not fewer than ſeventeen hundred and eighty ſouls, happy under a humane chieftain. Their habitations are prettily grouped along the ſides of the hill; are ſmall and mean, often without windows or doors; and are the only diſgrace to the magnificence of the ſcenery.

The oppoſite part of the lake is leſs populous, and leſs fertile; yet, from the vaſt patches of corn-land, and the frequent woods, exhibits a moſt beautiful view.

In going through *Laurs* obſerve a Druidical circle; leſs complete indeed than one, that ſhould have been mentioned before, at *Kinnel*, a little ſouth weſt of *Killin*; which conſiſts of ſix vaſt ſtones, placed equi-diſtant from each other.

The windings of the lake in the courſe of the ride become very conſpicuous, appearing to form three great bendings, the whole ſhewing the ſhape of a capital S. Its length is about fifteen miles, the breadth one: the depth in many places a hundred fathoms; and, even within as many yards of the ſhore, is fifty fathoms deep. It abounds with fiſh, ſuch as pike, perch, ſalmon, char,

char, trout, ſamlets, minnows, lampries, and eels. A ſpecies of trout is found here, that weighs thirty pounds.

All this country abounds with game, ſuch as grous, ptarmigans, ſtags, roes, &c.

Roes are in a manner confined to *Glen Lion*, where they are protected by the principal proprietor. Foxes are numerous and deſtructive. Martins are rare, but the yellow-breaſted was lately taken in the birch woods of *Rannoch*. The otter is common. The vulgar have an opinion, that this animal has its king or leader: they deſcribe it as being of a larger ſize, and varied with white. They believe that it is never killed, without the ſudden death of a man, or ſome other animal, at the ſame inſtant: that its ſkin is endued with great virtues, is an antidote againſt all infection, a preſervative to the warrior from wounds, and enſures the mariner from all diſaſters on the watery element. ROES.

The cock of the wood, or *Capercaille*, or *Capercalze*, a bird of this genus, once frequent in all parts of the highlands, is now confined to the pine foreſts north of *Loehneſs*. From the ſize it is called the *horſe of the woods*; the male ſometimes weighing fifteen pounds. The colour of the breaſt is green, reſembling that of the peacock: above each eye is a rich ſcarlet ſkin, common to the grous genus: the feet of this and the black cock are naked, and the edges of the toes ſerrated; for theſe birds, ſitting upon trees, do not want the thick feathery covering with which Nature hath cloathed thoſe of the red game and ptarmigan, who, during winter, are obliged to reſide bedded in the ſnows. Biſhop *Leſly* * de- COCK OF THE WOOD.

* Hiſt. *Scotiæ*, p. 24. The female of the *Capercalze* is of the color of the common grous.

ſcribes

ſcribes three of the ſpecies found in *Scotland:* the *Capercalze*, which he truly ſays feeds on the extreme ſhoots of the pine: the common grous, with its feathered feet; and the black cock. He omits the ptarmigan. It has been my fortune to meet with every kind: the three laſt frequently; the *Capercalze* only at *Inverneſs*.

WOODCOCKS. Woodcocks appear in *Breadalbane*, in the beginning or middle of *November*; but do not reach *Ard-maddie*, or, I may ſay, any part of the weſtern coaſt of the highlands till the latter end of *December* or beginning of *January*. They continue there in plenty till the middle or latter end of *March*, according to the mildneſs or rigor of the ſeaſon; and then diſappear at once. In the firſt ſeaſon they continue arriving in ſucceſſion for a month; and in every county in *Scotland* (where they are found) fly regularly from eaſt to weſt. Their firſt landing-places are in the eaſtern counties, ſuch as *Angus*, *Merns*, &c. uſually about the end of *October*; but their ſtay in thoſe parts is very ſhort, as woods are ſo ſcarce. Woodcocks are very rarely ſeen in *Cathneſs*; and there are ſtill fewer in the *Orknies*, or in the more remote *Hebrides*: one or two appear there, as if by accident driven thither by tempeſts, not voluntary migrants. There is no account of theſe birds having ever bred in *Scotland*, any more than of the FIELDEFARE and REDWING; yet all three make their ſummer reſidence in *Norway*; from whence, in all probability, many of them viſit our iſlands.

EAGLES. Sea eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter; the black eagles continue there the whole year. They were ſo numerous a few years ago in *Rannoch*, that the commiſſioners of the forfeited eſtates gave a reward of five ſhillings for every one that was deſtroyed. In a little time ſuch numbers were brought

brought in, that the honorable board thought fit to reduce the reward to three ſhillings and ſixpence: but a ſmall advance, in proportion as the birds grew ſcarcer, in all probability would have effected their extirpation.—But to reſume the journey—The whole road on the ſide of the Lake is excellent, often croſſed by gullies, the effects of the great rains, or torrents from the melted ſnow. The Public are indebted to Lord *Breadalbane*, not only for the goodneſs of the way, but for above thirty bridges, all made at his expence, to facilitate the paſſage.——Croſs the opening into the little plain of *Fortingal*, mentioned in my former Tour, noted for its camp, the moſt northern work of the *Romans* that I could get any intelligence of. It ſeems to have been the *Caſtellum* of ſome advanced party in the time of *Antonine*, or *Commodus*, or perhaps a temporary ſtation in that of *Severus*, in whoſe reign the *Romans* abandoned theſe parts. A copper veſſel, with a beak, handle, and three feet, was found in it. I did not hear of any coins met with on the ſpot: but, in digging the foundation of a tower near *Taymouth*, fourteen ſilver *denarii* were diſcovered; but none of a later date than *Marcus Aurelius*.

FORTINGAL.

I muſt alſo commemorate again the wonderful yew tree in the church-yard of *Fortingal*, whoſe ruins meaſure fifty-ſix feet in circumference. The middle part is now decayed to the ground; but, within memory, was united to the height of three feet; Captain *Campbel*, of *Glen-lion*, having aſſured me that, when a boy, he has often climbed over, or rode on, the then connecting part. Our anceſtors ſeem to have had a claſſical reaſon, for planting theſe diſmal trees among the repoſitories of the dead; and a political one, for placing them about their houſes: in the firſt inſtance, they

GREAT YEW.

were the ſubſtitutes of the *inviſa cupreſſus*; in the other, the deſigned proviſion of materials for the ſturdy bow warlike anceſtors,

Who drew,
And almoſt joined, the horns of the tough YEW.

In the days of archery ſo great was the conſumption of this ſpecies of wood, that the bowyers were obliged to import ſtaves of yew * for making the beſt ſort of bows. This tree is not univerſally diſperſed through *England*, in its native ſtate; or, at leaſt, is now in moſt parts eradicated, on account of its noxious qualities: yet is ſtill to be found in quantities on the lofty hills that bound the water of the *Winander*, thoſe near *Rydal* in *Weſtmoreland*, and on the face of many precipices in different parts of this kingdom.

Not far from the church is the houſe of Col. *Campbel*, of *Glen-lion*, a beautiful vale, that runs ſeveral miles up the country, watered by a river of the ſame name.

I muſt add to my account of the cryſtal gem in poſſeſſion of that gentleman, that there was a remarkable one in poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Harley*, of *Brampton-Brian*, ſet in a ſilver ring, reſembling the meridian of a globe, with a croſs on the top, and on the rim the virtuous names of *Uriel*, *Raphael*, *Michael*, and *Gabriel*. This predicted death, dictated receipts for the cure of all curables †; and another, of much the ſame kind, even condeſcended

* Statute 33. H. VIII. c. 9. ſect. 6. † *Aubrey*'s Miſcellanies, 129.

to

to recover loſt goods*. It was cuſtomary in early times to depoſit theſe balls in urns or ſepulchres. Thus twenty were found at *Rome* in an alabaſtrine urn, caſed with two great ſtones, and lodged in a hollow made in each to receive it. The contents were (beſides the balls) a ring with a ſtone ſet in it; a needle, a comb, and ſome bits of gold, mixed with the aſhes: the needle ſhewed theſe remains to have been thoſe of a lady.

In the tomb of *Childeric*, king of *France*, was found another of theſe balls. Some *Merlin* might have beſtowed it on him; which muſt have been an invaluable gift, if it had the ſame powers with that given by our magician to the *Britiſh* Prince.

Such was the glaſſy globe that *Merlin* made,
And gave unto king *Ryence* for his gard,
That never foes his kingdom might invade,
But he it knew at home before he hard
Tydings thereof, and ſo them ſtill debar'd.
It was a famous preſent for a Prince,
And worthy worke of infinite rewarde,
That treaſons cou'd betray, and foes convince:
Happy this realme had it remayned ever ſince †!

Approach near *Taymouth*, keeping ſtill on the ſide of the lake. Leave on the right, not far from the ſhore, the pretty iſle of *Loch-Tay*, tufted with trees, ſhading the ruins of the priory. From the antient inhabitants of this holy iſland, the preſent noble owner has liberty of fiſhing in the lake at all times of the year; which is

ISLE OF LOCH-TAY.

* *Aubrey*'s Miſcellanies, 131.

† *Spenſer*'s Fairy Queen, Book III. c. 11. ſtanza 21.

denied to the other land-owners in the neighbourhood. Bu was neceſſary for the monks to be indulged with that privilege their very exiſtence depended on it. To this iſland the *Cam* retreated at the approach of the marquiſs of *Montroſe*, where defended themſelves for ſome time againſt that hero. A ſhot narrowly miſſed him, which enraged him to that degree as to cauſe him inſtantly to carry fire and ſword through the whole country. It was taken and garriſoned; but in 1654 was ſurrendered to general *Monk* *.

On the right is a plantation, the orchard of the monaſtery. In it is a black cherry tree that meaſures, four feet from the ground, ten feet three inches in circumference. Theſe trees are called in *Scotland*, *Guines*, from a notion of their being brought originally from thence.

Croſs the *Tay* on a temporary bridge, juſt below its diſcharge from the lake. A moſt elegant bridge is now conſtructing in this place, under the direction of captain *Archibald Campbel*, at the expence of lord *Breadalbane*, conſiſting of three large arches; and a ſmaller on each ſide, in caſe of floods. Reach

TAYMOUTH. TAYMOUTH, his lordſhip's principal houſe; originally called *Balloch* caſtle, or the *caſtle at the diſcharge of the lake*; was built by ſir *Colin Campbel*, ſixth knight of *Lochow*, who died in the year 1583. The place has been much modernized ſince the days of the founder; has the addition of two wings, and loſt its caſtellated form, as well as the old name. We are informed that this

* *Whitelock*'s Mem. 592.

ſir

Stewart pinx.

P. Mazell sculp.

VIEW FROM TAYMOUTH.

ſir *Colin* " was ane great juſticiar all his tyme throchtht quhille he " ſuſtenit that dadlie feid of the *Clangregour* ane lang ſpace. And " beſydis that he cauſed execuſt to the death many notable lym- " meris. He behaddit the Laird *M'Greg* himſelff at *Candmoir* in " preſence of the Erle of *Atholl*, the juſtice clerk, and ſundrie " other noblemen *."

By a poem I met with in the library at *Taymouth*, it appears, that this unfortunate chieftain, ſurnamed *Duncan Laider*, or *the ſtrong*, made a very good end; and delivered, in penitential rhymes, in *Spenſer*'s manner, an account of his paſt life, his ſorrow for his ſins, and his pathetical farewell to the various ſcenes of his plundering exploits. Like *Spenſer*, he perſonifies the vices: The two firſt ſtanzas will ſuffice for a ſpecimen of his manner:

Quhn paſſit wes the tyme of tendir age,
And youth with inſolence maid acquentance,
And wickitneſs enforced evill courage,
Quhill might with *Cruelty* maid alliance;
Then *Falſhead* tuke on him the governance,
And me betaucht ane houſhald for to gyde
Callit evill companie, baith to gang and ryde.

My *maiſter-houſhald* wes heich *Oppreſſioun*,
Reif my ſteward that cairit of na wrang;
Murthure, *Slauchtir*, ay of ane profeſſioun,
My *cubicularis*, bene thir yearis lang:
Recept, that oft tuik mony ane fang,
Wes porter to the yeltis, to oppin wyde,
And *Covatice* wes chamberlane at all tyde.

* Black-book.

The

JAMESON'S WORKS.

The moſt remarkable part of the furniture of *Taymouth* Portraits: here being a moſt conſiderable collection of the of *Jameſon*, the *Scotch Vandyck*, an elevé of this family.

In the ſame room with the famous genealogical pictu about twenty heads of perſons of the ſame family. Among them is the laſt Sir *Duncan Campbel*, a favorite of *James* VI.; and not leſs ſo of *Anne* of *Denmark*; who, after the accession often by letters ſolicited his preſence at her new court; an[illegible] mark of innocent eſteem, a ring ſet with diamonds, [illegible] with a pair of doves.

The other pictures of *Jameſon*'s perfo[illegible] a ſmall parlour; but unfortunately much injured [illegible] repair them. There are the heads of

William Graham, Earl of *Airth*, 1637. [illegible]ally Earl of *Menteith*, a title derived from a long tra[illegible] He was much favored by *Charles* I. who indulged [illegible]nferring on him, at his requeſt, the earldom of *Strat*[illegible]etended to, as being deſcended from *David Stuar*[illegible] *vid* II. Unfortunately his vanity induced him to [illegible]nſions to the crown. *Charles* puniſhed his folly by depriving him of both earldoms; but, relenting ſoon after, created him Earl of *Airth*, with precedence due to the creation of *Maliſe*, E. of *Menteith* by *James* I.

John Lord *Leſsly*, 1636, afterwards Duke of *Rothes**. He died in 1681; and had, according to the extravagant folly of the times, a funeral of uncommon magnificence†.

* Vide Vol. I. 108.

† Repreſented in four large plates, publiſhed by *Thomas Sommers*.

James

James, Marquis of *Hamilton*, 1636, afterwards Duke of *Hamilton*.

Anne, Marchioneſs of *Hamilton*, 1636, daughter to the former, and, on the death of his brother, heireſs to the title and fortune. The lady who is diſtinguiſhed for her works of piety and charity, in the iſle of *Arran*, by the glorious title of the GOOD.

Archibald Lord *Napier*, 1637, grand-ſon of the celebrated *John Napier*, author of the *Logarithms*.

William Earl *Mariſhal*, 1637, a remarkable ſufferer in the cauſes of *Charles* I. and II.: rewarded, on the Reſtoration, with the privy ſeal of *Scotland*.

The Lord of *Loudon*, 1637, afterwards chancellor of *Scotland*.

Thomas Hamilton, Lord *Binning*, ſon of the firſt Earl of *Hadington*, and ſucceſſor to the title. In 1640, being commandant of the garriſon of *Dunglas*, then held for the Covenanters, was blown up, with ſeveral other perſons of quality, as *Crawfurd* aſſerts, by the deſperate treachery of his page, an *Engliſh* boy, who ſet fire to the powder magazine.

John Earl of *Mar*, 1636, made Knight of the *Bath* at the creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*.

Sir *Robert Campbel*, of *Glenurchie*, 1641.

Sir *John Campbel*, of *Glenurchie*, 1642.

OTHER PORTRAITS.

In the drawing room are two portraits, by *Vandyck*, of two noble brothers, diſtinguiſhed characters in the unhappy times of *Charles* I. The firſt may be ſtyled one of the moſt capital of that great painter's performances. Sir *Robert Walpole*, the beſt judge of paintings in his time, was of that opinion, and would have given any price for it. There is particular reaſon for the exquiſite

exquiſite finiſhing of this picture: *Vandyck* was patronized by lordſhip, lived with him at *Holland* houſe, and had all opportu to complete it at full leiſure. The beautiful, the courteous.

EARL OF HOLLAND.

gallant *Henry Rich*, Earl of *Holland*, is repreſented at full ler dreſſed with the elegance he might have appeared in to win affections of the Queen of his unfortunate maſter. He appea a white and gold doublet; a ſcarlet mantle, laced with gold, gracefully from him; his white boots are ornamented with point; his armour lies by him. *Charles* was ſtruck with jealouſy at the partiality ſhewn to this favorite by *Henrietta*. He directed his lordſhip to confine himſelf to his houſe; nor was the reſtraint taken off, till the Queen refuſed, on that account, to cohabit with her royal ſpouſe. But neither loyalty to his maſter, nor tenderneſs to his fair miſtreſs, could prevent him from joining the popular party, after receiving every favor from the court, his earldom, the garter, command of the guard, and groom of the ſtole. With unſettled principles, he again deſerted his new friends, ſhifting from ſide to ſide. At length, immediately before the murder of his ſovereign, rouzed by the dangers of one he was ſo much indebted to, he made a ſingle effort in his favor; but, on the firſt appearance of danger (as he had done more than once) fled the attack, was taken, and ended his days on the ſcaffold, falling timidly, inglorious, unpitied.

EARL OF WARWICK.

In the ſame room is the portrait of his elder brother *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, high admiral of *England*, in the ſervice of the parliament. The ſhips in the back ground denote his profeſſion. His perſon, like the Earl of *Holland*'s, elegant; his mind more firm, and his political conduct more coherent. He left a court he had

no

no obligation to; adhered to the Parliament as long as it exiſted, and ſupported himſelf by the power of *Cromwel*, as ſoon as the tyrant had deſtroyed that inſtrument of his ambition. He was of great popularity with the Puritanical party, kept open houſe for the Divines of the times, was a conſtant attendant at their ſermons, *made merry with them and at them, which they diſpenſed with. He became the head of their party, and got the ſtyle of a* GODLY MAN. *Yet of ſuch a licenſe in his words and in his actions, that a man of leſs virtue could not be found out* *. What a picture of fanatical prieſthood! which could endure, for its own end, the vices of the Great; yet, at the ſame time, be outrageous againſt the innocent pleaſures of the multitude.

OF THE FIRST EARL OF BREADALBANE.

In the dining room are portraits of a later time. *John*, the firſt Earl of *Breadalbane*, a half length, in his robes. His lady, daughter to the unfortunate *Holland*, is in another frame, near him. His lordſhip was unhappily a diſtinguiſhed character in the reign of King *William*. He had formed a humane plan for conciliating the affections of the clans by bribing them into loyalty, till reflection and cooler times would give them opportunity of ſeeing the benefits that would reſult from change of government. The chieftains at once attended to his propoſals; and, at the ſame time, gave aſſurance to their old maſter, that they would preſerve terms no longer than was conſiſtent with his intereſt. Enraged at their perfidy, and perhaps actuated by feudal reſentment, he formed the common ſcheme in *North Britain*, of extirpation by fire and ſword. The moſt pernicious indeed of the clans was

* *Clarendon.*

ſingled out for execution; but the manner and the ſeaſon were attended with circumſtances of ſuch a nature, that cauſed the indifferent to ſhudder; the clans to reſent with a long and fatal revenge.

In the Library is a Hiſtory of *Thebes*, in verſe.

Hiſtory of the World in folio, with wooden plates, by *Michael Wolgemut*, and *William Pleydenwurff*, prior to *Albert Durer*: the firſt was maſter to that great artiſt.

The Will of *Duncan Laider*, before quoted; a long poem in manuſcript.

His lordſhip's Policy * ſurrounds the houſe, which ſtands in a park, one of the few in *North Britain* where fallow deer are ſeen.

The ground is in remarkably fine order, owing to his lordſhip's aſſiduity in clearing it from the ſtones with which it was once covered. A *blaſter* was kept in conſtant employ, to blaſt with gunpowder the great ſtones; for, by reaſon of their ſize, there was no other method of removing them.

The *Berceau* walk is very magnificent, compoſed of great lime trees, forming a fine *Gothic* roof, four hundred and fifty yards long: probably that ſpecies of architecture might owe its origin to ſuch arched ſhades. The ſouth terras on the banks of the *Tay* is eighteen hundred yards long; that on the north, two thouſand two hundred, and is to extend as far as the junction of the *Tay* and the *Lion*, about eighteen hundred more: each are fifty feet wide, and kept with the neatneſs of the walks of a *Lon-*

* This word ſignifies here, improvements, or demeſne: when uſed by a merchant or tradeſman, means warehouſes, ſhops, and the like.

don

don villa. The river runs with great rapidity, is clear but not colorleſs; for its pellucidneſs is like that of brown cryſtal, as is the caſe with moſt of the rivers in *Scotland.* The *Tay* has here a wooden bridge, two hundred feet long, leading to a white ſeat on the ſide of the hill, commanding a fine view up and down *Strath Tay.* The rich meadows beneath, the winding of the river, the beginning of *Loch-Tay*, the diſcharge of the river out of it, the pretty village and church of *Kinmore*, form a moſt pleaſing and magnificent proſpect.

The view from the temple of *Venus* is that of the lake, with a nearer ſight of the church and village: the two ſides of the fine water are ſeen to vaſt advantage.

Much flax is cultivated in theſe parts. A few years ago, when *præmia* were given for the greateſt crops, from ſeventy to a hundred and twenty hogſheads of lin-ſeed were annually ſown; and each peck yielded two ſtones of dreſt flax; and when the yarn ſold higheſt, two thouſand pounds worth has been ſold out of the country. The preſent low price affects the trade of the country, yet ſtill more flax is imported than the land produces. FLAX.

Oats, bear, and potatoes* are the other crops. Oats yield from four to ſix-fold at the moſt, oftener leſs; bear, from eight to ten, at an average, ſix. The corn raiſed ſeldom ſuffices the num- GRAIN. POTATOES.

* A variety of Barley with ſquare heads, and four rows of grain, called by old *Gerard*, Beare Barley, or Barley big, and *Hordeum polyſtichum vernum*, to diſtinguiſh it from the common kind, which he ſtyles *Hordeum dyſtichon.* It ſuits barren lands, and ripens early, which recommends the uſe in this rainy climate.

ber of inhabitants; for they are often obliged to have recourſe to importation.

Every perſon has his potatoe-garden; and they often change the ſort: the *London-Lady* has been found to ſucceed beſt, which in ſome farms yields from ſeven to ten-fold. Some people have diſtilled from this root a very ſtrong ſpirit, which has been found to be cheaper than what is diſtilled from any grain. Starch is alſo made of it; and, in ſome families, bread.

CORCAR. *Corcar* or the *Lichen omphaloides*, is an article of commerce; great quantities have been ſcraped from the rocks, and exported for the uſe of the dyers, at the price of a ſhilling or ſixteen pence a ſtone.

SHEEP. A good many ſheep are now reared here. The beſt fat weathers ſell for eleven ſhillings each. Thoſe of the old ſmall kind for only ſix. Much wool is ſent out of the country.

CATTLE. The beſt black cattle have been ſold for five guineas per head; but the uſual price of the four year old is about five and forty ſhillings. While on this ſubject, I cannot help mentioning the diſtreſsful ſtate of this country, previous to the Rebellion; for, till the year 1745, Lord *Breadalbane* was obliged to keep a conſtant guard for the protection of his vaſſals cattle, or to retain ſpies among the thieviſh clans, having too much ſpirit to ſubmit to pay the infamous tax of *black meal* to the plundering chieftains.

HORSES. Few horſes are reared here. Such which feed on the tops of the higher hills are often affected with a diſtemper that commonly proves fatal, if a remedy is not applied within twenty-four hours. It attacks them in the months of *July* and *Auguſt*, uſually after a fall of

of rain, or before the dew riſes in the morning. An univerſal ſwelling ſpreads over the body: the remedy is exerciſe, chafing, or any method that promotes urine and perſpiration. The vulgar attribute this evil to a certain animal that ſcatters its venom over the graſs; but more probably it ariſes from ſome noxious vegetable hitherto unobſerved.

Croſs the *Lion* at a ford near its union with the *Tay*. To the north ſoars the rocky hill of *Shi-hallin*, or the paps; and to the left lies the road to *Rannoch*, noted for its lake and pine foreſt. AUG. 19.

Viſit *Caſtle Menzies*, the ſeat of Sir *Robert Menzies*, placed romanticly at the foot of the northern ſide of *Strathe-Tay*. The woods that riſe boldly above, and the grey rocks that peep between, are no ſmall embelliſhment to the vale. Far up the hill are the remains of a hermitage, formed by two ſides of native rock, and two of wall, ſome centuries paſt, the retreat of the chief of the family, who, diſguſted with the world, retired here, and reſigned his fortune to a younger brother. C. MENZIES.

Croſs *Tay-bridge*, and viſit on the oppoſite ſide, *Moneſs*, a place Mr. *Fleming* is ſo happy as to call himſelf owner of. A neat walk conducts you along the ſides of a deep and well-wooded glen, enriched with a profuſion and variety of caſcades, that ſtrike with aſtoniſhment. The firſt, which lies on the left, runs down a rude ſtaircaſe with numbers of landing-places, and patters down the ſteps with great beauty. Advancing along the bottom, on the right, is a deep and darkſome chaſm, water-worn for ages; the end filled with a great cataract, conſiſting of ſeveral breaks. The rocks more properly arch than impend over it, and trees imbrown and ſhade the whole. MONESS.

Aſcend

Aſcend a zig-zag walk, and, after a long labor, croſs the firſt caſcade. The path is continued among the woods to the top of the hill: Emerge into a corn-field, re-enter the wood, and diſcover, from the verge of an immenſe precipice, another cataract, forming one vaſt ſheet, tumbling into the deep hollow, from whence it guſhes furiouſly, and is inſtantly loſt in a wood beneath.

No ſtranger muſt omit viſiting *Moneſs*, it being an epitome of every thing that can be admired in the curioſity of water-falls.

Aug. 20. Leave *Taymouth*. Soon reach the eaſtern extremity of Lord *Breadalbane*'s eſtate; which, I may now ſay from experience, reaches near a hundred miles; having ſeen the other end among the *ſlate* iſlands in the weſtern ſea.

Ride along the banks of the *Tay*. The river flows in frequent reaches of conſiderable length, which are finely bordered with corn-fields, intermixed with ſmall groves; both which ſpread on both ſides, far up the hills. Croſs *Tay-bridge*, and continue the ſame ſort of pleaſing ride, with one variation only, and that for a ſmall ſpace where the banks heighten, and are cloathed with hanging woods; and near them are a few riſings covered with broom.

A little below *Tay-bridge* enter that diviſion of *Perthſhire*, called

ATHOL,

infamous, ſays *Camden*, for its witches; with more truth, at preſent, to be admired for its high improvements, natural and moral.

Enter

Enter the pariſh of *Logierait*, containing about 2,200 inhabitants. LOGIERAIT. Go through the little town of *Logierait*, in feudal days the ſeat of the regality court, where the family of *Athol* had an extenſive civil and criminal juriſdiction. By power delegated from the crown, REGALITIES. the great men had formerly courts, with *ſock, ſack, pitt* * *and gallous, toill and hame, infangthief and outfangthief, had power to hald courts for ſlauchter; and to doe juſtice upon ane man taken with theift, that is ſeiſed thairwith in hand have-and, or on back bearand.* Juſtice was adminiſtered with great expedition, and too often with vindictive ſeverity: originally the time of trial and execution was to be within *three ſuns*: about the latter end of the laſt century, the execution was extended to nine days after ſentence: but, on a rapid and unjuſt execution in a petty *Scotch* town, in the year 1720, the time was to be deferred for forty days, on the ſouth, and ſixty on the north, of the *Tay*, that the caſe might reach the royal ear, and majeſty have opportunity of exerting its brighteſt prerogative.

Above the town is the poor remnant of the caſtle, defended CASTLE OF LOGIERAIT. on the acceſſible ſide by a deep ditch: the other is of great ſteepneſs. It is ſaid to have been a hunting-ſeat of *Alexander* III. who in 1285 was killed by a fall, in purſuit of his favorite amuſement. The proſpect from hence is fine; for three beautiful vales, and two great rivers, the *Tay* and the *Tumel*, unite beneath. This was ſelected as the place of execution, that the criminal might appear a ſtriking example of juſtice to ſo great an extent of country. I muſt add, that *L'Executeur de la haute juſtice*

* Women were uſually puniſhed by drowning.

had

had his houſe free, and two pecks of meal, and a certain fee, for every diſcharge of his office.

DALSHIAN. Deſcend, and am ferried over the *Tumel:* reach the great road to *Blair*, and turning to the left, reach *Dalſhian*; where, on the ſummit of a little hill, in an area of a hundred and ſixty feet diameter, is the ruin of St. *Catherine*'s chapel: on the acceſſible ſide of the hill is a ditch of great depth. This place ſeems to have been an antient *Britiſh* poſt; and that in after-times the founder of this chapel might prefer the ſituation on account of the ſecurity it might afford to the devotees, in a barbarous age. There are in other parts of this pariſh remains of chapels, and other religious foundations, as at *Killichaſſie*, *Tillipurie*, *Chapeltown*, and *Pilgir*; and at *Killichange*, may be ſeen a ruin, ſurrounded with woods, with the rolling waters of the *Tumel* adding ſolemnity to the ſituation.

MOULINE. Enter the pariſh of *Mouline*, *Ma-oline*, or the little lake, from the wet ſituation of part: that called the *Hollow* of *Mouline* is the moſt fertile. The pariſh contains about two thouſand five hundred ſouls. Their manufactures, and thoſe of *Logieriat*, are the ſame: in both great quantities of flax being ſpun into yarn; and much flax imported from *Holland* and the *Baltic* for that purpoſe, beſides what is raiſed in the country. Notwithſtanding the apparent fertility of theſe vales, the produce of oats, bear, and potatoes, is not equal to the conſumption; but quantities of meal are imported. Barley bread is much uſed in theſe parts, and eſteemed to be very wholeſome.

To the honor of the landlords of all the tracts I paſſed over ſince my landing, none of the tenants have migrated. They are encouraged

encouraged in manufactures and rural œconomy. The ladies promote the article of cleanlineſs among the lower order of females by little *præmia*: for example, the Ducheſs of *Athol* rewards with ſmart hats the laſſes who appear neateſt in thoſe parts, where her Grace's influence extends.

In this pariſh are conſiderable natural woods of oak: they are cut down once in twenty years for the ſake of the bark, which is here an important article of commerce. The timber ſells at little or no price, being too ſmall for uſe.

DISEASES OF THE HIGHLANDS.

The common diſeaſes of this country (I may ſay of the Highlands in general) are fevers and colds. The putrid fever makes great ravages. Among the *nova cohors febrium* which have viſited the earth, the ague was till of late a ſtranger here. The *Glacach*, or, as it is ſometimes called, the *Mac-donalds* diſorder, is not uncommon. The afflicted finds a tightneſs and fulneſs in his cheſt, as is frequent in the beginning of conſumptions. A family of the name of *Macdonald*, an hereditary race of *Machaons*, pretend to the cure by *glacach*, or *handling* of the part affected, in the ſame manner as the *Iriſh* Mr. *Greatrack*, in the laſt century, cured by ſtroking. The *Macdonalds* touch the part, and mutter certain charms; but, to their credit, never accept a fee on any entreaty.

THEIR CURES.

Common colds are cured by *Brochan*, or water gruel, ſweetened with honey; or by a doſe of butter and honey melted in ſpirits, and adminiſtered as hot as poſſible.

As I am on this ſubject, I ſhall in this place continue the liſt of natural remedies, which were found efficacious before they began to

Fee the Doctor for his nauſeous draught.

Adult perſons freed themſelves from colds, in the dead of winter, by plunging into the river; immediately going to-bed under a load of cloaths, and ſweating away their complaint.

Warm cow's milk in the morning, or two parts milk and one of water, a little treacle and vinegar made into whey, and drank warm, freed the highlander from an inveterate cough.

The chincough was cured by a decoction of apples, and of the mountain aſh, ſweetened with brown ſugar.

Conſumptions, and all diſorders of the liver, found a ſimple remedy in drinking of buttermilk.

Stale urine and bran made very hot, and applied to the part, freed the rheumatic from his excruciating pains.

Fluxes were cured by the uſe of meadow ſweet, or jelly of bilberry, or a poultice of flour and ſuet; or new churned butter; or ſtrong creme and freſh ſuet boiled, and drank plentifully morning and evening.

Formerly the wild carrot boiled, at preſent the garden carrot, proved a relief in cancerous, or ulcerous caſes. Even the faculty admit the ſalutary effect of the *carrot-poultice* in ſweetening the intolerable fœtor of the cancer, a property till lately neglected or unknown. How reaſonable would it be therefore, to make tryal of theſe other remedies, founded, in all probability, on rational obſervation and judicious attention to nature!

Perſons affected with the *ſcrophula* imagined they found benefit by expoſing the part every day to a ſtream of cold water.

Flowers of daiſies, and narrow and broad leaved plantane, were thought to be remedies for the *ophthalmia*.

Scabious

Azalea procumbens

Sibbaldia procumbens

Moses Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

Scabious root, or the bark of aſh tree burnt, was adminiſtered for the tooth-ach.

The water *ranunculus* is uſed inſtead of *cantharides* to raiſe bliſters.

But among the uſeful plants, the *Corr* or *Cor-meille* * muſt not be omitted, whoſe roots dried are the ſupport of the highlanders in long journies, amidſt the barren hills deſtitute of the ſupports of life; and a ſmall quantity, like the alimentary powders, will for a long time repel the attacks of hunger. Infuſed in liquor it is an agreeable beverage, and, like the *Nepenthe* of the *Greeks*, exhilerates the mind. From the ſimilitude of ſound in the name, it ſeems to be the ſame with *Chara*, the root diſcovered by the ſoldiers of *Cæſar* at the ſiege of *Dyrrachium* †, which ſteeped in milk was ſuch a relief to the famiſhed army. Or we may reaſonably believe it to have been the *Caledonian* food deſcribed by *Dio* ‡, of which the quantity of a bean would prevent both hunger and thirſt: and this, ſays the hiſtorian, they have ready for all occaſions.

Among the plants of mere rarity, muſt be reckoned the trailing thyme leaved *Azalea*, and the reclining *Sibbaldia*. The firſt is found on *Crouachan*, and on *Benmore*; the laſt on *Benmore*.

Mr. *John Stuart* informed me, that he had diſcovered, in ſome part of *Breadalbane*, the *Betula Nana*, or Dwarf Birch. This plant grows in plenty in ſome boggy ground in the canton of *Schweitz*, where the natives believe it to be the ſpecies with which

* *Orobus tuberoſus*, wood peaſe. *Hudſ. Fl. Ang.* 274.

† *Cæſar*, de Bel. Civili lib. III. ‡ In vita *Severi*.

our SAVIOUR was ſcourged; and from that period it was curſed with a ſtunted growth.

For burns, they boil creme till it becomes oil, and with it anoint the part.

The Itch declines in proportion as cleanlineſs gains ground. It may happen that that diſorder may be ſought in the purlieus of *St. Giles*'s, and the other ſeats of filth, poverty, and debauchery, in our great towns.

THE SIVVENS. During the unhappy civil wars of this kingdom in the laſt century, a loathſome and horrible diſtemper, originating from the vices of mankind, made its appearance in the highlands, and was ſuppoſed to have been communicated firſt by the parliament's garriſon at *Inverlochy*. It has ſince diffuſed itſelf over moſt parts of the highlands, and even crept into the lowlands, ſeeming to have accompliſhed the divine menace, in viſiting the ſins of the father upon the children to the third and fourth generation. The recital is diſagreeable, but too curious to be ſuppreſſed; and, therefore, not to betray the delicate mind into a diſguſting narrative, I throw it into the appendix, and leave the peruſal to the choice of the reader.

SUPERSTITIONS. I ſhall now proceed from the diſorders of the body to thoſe of the ſoul; for what elſe are the ſuperſtitions that infect mankind? a few unnoticed before are ſtill preſerved, or have till within a ſmall ſpace been found in the places I have viſited, and which may merit mention, as their exiſtence in a little time may happily be loſt.

After marriage, the bride immediately walks round the church, unattended by the bridegroom. The precaution of looſening

every

every knot about the new-joined pair is ſtrictly obſerved, for fear of the penalty denounced in the former volumes. It muſt be remarked that the cuſtom is obſerved even in *France*, *nouer l'aiguillette* being a common phraſe for diſappointments of this nature.

Matrimony is avoided in the month of *January*, which is called in the *Erſe* the *cold month*; but, what is more ſingular, the ceremony is avoided even in the enlivening month of *May*. Perhaps they might have caught this ſuperſtition from the *Romans*, who had the ſame dread of entering into the nuptial ſtate at that ſeaſon; for the amorous *Ovid* informs us,

Nec viduæ tædis eadem, nec virginis apta
Tempora, quæ nupſit non diuturna fuit.
Hac quoque de cauſa, ſi te proverbia tangunt,
Menſe malas *Maio* nubere vulgus ait.

Faſti, V. 485.

No tapers then ſhall burn; for never bride,
Wed in ill ſeaſon, long her bliſs enjoy'd.
If you are fond of proverbs, always ſay,
No laſs proves thrifty, who is wed in *May*.

After baptiſm, the firſt meat that the company taſtes, is *crowdie*, a mixture of meal and water, or meal and ale thoroughly mixed. Of this every perſon takes three ſpoonfulls.

The mother never ſets about any work till ſhe has been *kirked*. In the church of *Scotland* there is no ceremony on the occaſion: but the woman, attended by ſome of her neighbors, goes into the church, ſometimes in ſervice time, but oftener when it is empty; goes out again, ſurrounds it, refreſhes herſelf at ſome public houſe,

houſe, and then returns home. Before this ceremony ſhe is looked on as unclean, never is permitted to eat with the family; nor will any one eat of the victuals ſhe has dreſſed.

It has happened that, after baptiſm, the father has placed a baſket, filled with bread and cheeſe, on the pot-hook that impended over the fire in the middle of the room, which the company ſit around; and the child is thrice handed across the fire, with the deſign to fruſtrate all attempts of evil ſpirits, or evil eyes. This originally ſeems to have been deſigned as a purification, and of idolatrous origin, as the *Iſraelites* made their children paſs through the fire to *Moloch*. The word uſed for charms in general is *Colas* or *Knowlege*, a proof of the high repute they were once held in. Other charms were ſtyled *Paiders*, a word taken from the *Pater noſter*. A necklace is called *Padreuchain*, becauſe on turning every bead they uſed one of theſe *Paiders*. Other charms again are called *Toiſgeuls*, from the uſe of particular verſes of the GOSPEL.

The ſuperſtition of making pilgrimages to certain wells or chapels is ſtill preſerved. That to St. *Phillan*'s is much in vogue, and others again to different places. The object is relief from the diſorders mankind labor under. In ſome places the pilgrims only drink of the water: in others, they undergo immerſion.

A highlander, in order to protect himſelf from any harms apprehended from the Fairy tribe, will draw round himſelf a circle with a ſapling of the oak. This may be a relique of *Druidiſm*; and only a continuation of the reſpect paid to the tree held in ſuch veneration by the prieſthood of our anceſtors.

They pay great attention to their lucky and unlucky days. The

The *Romans* could not be more attentive on ſimilar occaſions: and ſurely the highlander may be excuſed the ſuperſtition, ſince *Auguſtus** could ſay, that he never went abroad on the day following the *Nundinæ*, nor began any ſerious undertaking on the *Nonæ*, and that, merely to avoid the *unlucky omen*. The *Scottiſh* mountaineers eſteem the 14th of *May* unfortunate, and the day of the week that it has happened to fall on. Thus *Thurſday* is a black day for the preſent year.

They are alſo very claſſical in obſerving what they firſt meet on the commencement of a journey. They conſider the looks, garb and character of the firſt perſon they ſee. If he has a good countenance, is decently clad, and has a fair reputation, they rejoice in the omen. If the contrary, they proceed with fears, or return home, and begin their journey a ſecond time.

The *Beltein*, or the rural ſacrifice, on the firſt of *May*, O. S. has been mentioned before. Hallow eve is alſo kept ſacred: as ſoon as it is dark, a perſon ſets fire to a buſh of broom faſtened round a pole; and, attended with a crowd, runs round the village. He then flings it down, keeps great quantity of combuſtible matters in it, and makes a great bonfire. A whole tract is thus illuminated at the ſame time, and makes a fine appearance. The carrying of the fiery pole appears to be a relique of *Druidiſm*; for, ſays Doctor *Borlaſe*†, *faces preferre*, was eſteemed a ſpecies of paganiſm, forbidden by the *Gallic* councils, and the *accenſores facularum* were condemned to capital puniſhment, as if they ſacrificed to the devil.

* *Suetonius, vit. Aug. c.* 92. † *Antiq. Cornwall*, 131.

The

The highlanders form a ſort of *almanack* or preſage of the weather of the enſuing year in the following manner. They make obſervation on twelve days, beginning at the laſt of *December*, and hold as an infallible rule, that whatſoever weather happens on each of thoſe days, the ſame will prove to agree in the correſpondent months. Thus, *January* is to anſwer to the weather of *December* the 31ſt. *February* to that of *January* 1ſt; and ſo with the reſt. Old people ſtill pay great attention to this augury.

To theſe ſuperſtitions may be added certain cuſtoms now going out, which were peculiar to this country.

In old times the great highland families ſent their heirs, as ſoon as he was weaned, to ſome wealthy tenant, who educated him in the hardy manner of the country, at his own expence. When the foſter-father reſtored the child to his parents, he always ſent with him a number of cows, proportioned to his abilities, as a mark of the ſenſe he had of the honor done him. A ſtrong attachment ever after ſubſiſted between the two families: the whole family of the foſter-father was received under the protection of the chieftain, and held in the higheſt eſteem.

To this day the greater chieftains are named by their clans from ſome of their anceſtors, eminent for ſtrength, wiſdom, or valour. Thus the Duke of *Argyle* is ſtyled *Mac-chailean-mhoir*, the ſon of the great *Colin*. Lord *Breadalbane*, *Mac-chailean mhic Dhonachi*, the ſon of *Colin*, ſon of *Duncan*. The head of the family of *Dunſtaffage*, *Mac-Inñais an Duin*, or the ſon of *Angus* of the hill.

Moſt of the old names of the highlanders were derived from ſome perſonal property. Thus *Donald* or *Don-ſhuil* ſignifies brown eye.

eye; *Fin-lay*, white head; *Dun-can*, brown head; *Colin*, or *Co--aluin*, beautiful; and *Gorm-la*, a blue eye.

The old highlanders were ſo remarkable for their hoſpitality that their doors were always left open, as if it were to invite the hungry travellers to walk in, and partake of their meals. But if two croſſed ſticks were ſeen at the door, it was a ſign that the family was at dinner, and did not deſire more gueſts. In this caſe the churl was held in the higheſt contempt; nor would the moſt ...ng neceſſity induce the paſſenger to turn in. Great hoſpitality ... preſerved through all parts of the country to the ſtranger, ... character or recommendations claim the moſt diſtant pre-tenſions. But this virtue muſt ceaſe, or, at beſt, leſſen, in proportion as the inundation of travellers increaſes: a quick ſucceſſion of new gueſts will be found to be a trouble and an expence unſupportable: but they will have this conſolation, that good inns will be the conſequence even of a partial ſubverſion of the hoſpitable ſyſtem.

Strict fidelity is another diſtinguiſhing character of the highlanders. Two inſtances, taken from diſtant periods, will be ſufficient proofs of the high degree in which they poſſeſs this ſhining virtue. In the reign of *James* V. when the *Clan chattan* had raiſed a dangerous inſurrection, attended with all the barbarities uſual in thoſe days, the Earl of *Murray* raiſed his people, ſuppreſſed the inſurgents, and ordered two hundred of the principal priſoners to execution. As they were led one by one to the gallows, the Earl offered them a pardon in caſe they would diſcover the lurking-place of their chieftain; but they unanimouſly told him, that,

were they acquainted with it, no ſort of puniſhment ſhould ever induce them to be guilty of breach of truſt to their leader *.

The other example is taken from more recent and mercenary days. In the year 1746, when the young pretender preferred the preſervation of an unhappy life by an inglorious flight, to the honor of falling heroically with his faithful followers in the field of *Culloden*, he for five months led the life of a fugitive, amidſt a numerous and various ſet of mountaineers. He truſted his perſon often to the loweſt and moſt diſſolute of the people; to those pinched with poverty, or accuſtomed to rapine: yet neither fear of puniſhment for aſſiſting the wretched wanderer, nor the dazzling allurement of the reward of thirty thouſand pounds, could ever prevail on any one to violate the laws of hoſpitality, or be guilty of a breach of truſt. They extricated him out of every difficulty; they completed his deliverance, preſerving his life for mortifications more afflicting than the dreadful hardſhips he ſuſtained during his long flight.

Soon after entering the pariſh of *Mouline*, leave, on the right, *Edradour*. At this place, on the top of a ſteep den, are the re-

ROUND TOWERS. mains of a circular building, called the *black caſtle*, about ſixty feet diameter within ſide, and the walls about eight feet thick. There is another about a mile weſt from the village of *Mouline*, near *Balyou'an*, and a third on an eminence ſouth of the former. One of theſe anſwers to another ſimilar at *Killichange*, in the pariſh of *Logierait*. Some conjecture theſe round buildings to have

* *Leſley* de origine, moribus, et rebus geſtis *Scotorum*, 405.

been

been intended for making ſignals with fires in caſe of invaſions: others think them to have been *Tigh Faſky*, or a ſtorehouſe for the concealment of valuable effects in caſe of ſudden inroads. The firſt is a very probable opinion, as I can trace, approaching towards the weſt ſea, a chain of theſe edifices, one within ſight of the next, for a very conſiderable way. It is not unlikely, if ſearch was made, but that they may even extend to the eaſt ſea, ſo as to form a ſeries of beacons croſs this part of the kingdom.

My worthy fellow-voyager, Mr. *Stuart*, has, from remarks ſeveral in the neighborhood of *Killin*, enabled me to trace them for ſeveral miles. To begin with the moſt eaſtern, next to thoſe I have mentioned, there is one on the hill of *Drummin*, oppoſite to *Taymouth*, on the ſide of the vale: another lies within view, above the church of *Fortingal*: on the hill *Druim-an-timhoir*, is a third, oppoſite to *Alt-mhuic*, eaſt of *Miggerny*; one under the houſe of *Caſhly*, called *Caſtal-mhic-nèil*; and another, about half a mile weſt, of the name of *Caſtal-a-chon-bhaican*, a crooked ſtone, called *Con-bhacan*, being erected about two hundred feet eaſt from it, and ſo named, from a tradition that the *Nimrods* of old times tied their dogs to it with a leathern thong, when they returned from the chace. The figure of this building differs from the others, being oval*: the greateſt length within the wall is ſeventy-one feet; the breadth forty; the thickneſs at the ſides twelve feet, at the ends only eight. The door at the eaſt end low and narrow, covered with a flag.

* The *Faghs na ain eighe*, or the work of one night, engraved *book* III. *tab.* VIII. of Mr. *Wright*'s *Louthiana*, is ſimilar to this.

But the moſt entire is that ſtyled *Caſtal-an dui*, lying at the foot of the hill *Grianan*, on the farm of *Caſhly*, three miles weſt from *Miggerny*. On the N. W. ſide is a ſtone twenty-nine feet long, and nine thick, which ſupplies part of the building on the outſide. The form of this building is a circle: the thickneſs from eleven to twelve feet; and within the place where the great ſtone ſtands, is an additional ſtrength of wall, about eight feet thick. The moſt complete place is nine feet and a half high: the diameter within the wall is forty-five feet. The greateſt part of the ſtones uſed in this edifice are from three to ſix feet long, and one and a half to three feet thick.

About three hundred yards weſt from this is another, called *Caſtal-an-Deirg*. A mile farther weſt is another, of the name of *Fiam-nam-bòinean*; and laſtly, within ſight of this, five miles diſtant, on the ſide of a hill called *Ben-chaſtal*, is one more, the moſt weſterly of any we have yet had intelligence of. Moſt, if not all of theſe, lie in *Glen-Lion*. The tradition of the inhabitants reſpecting them is included in theſe lines:

Dà chaiſteal-deug aig Feann
Ann an crom-ghleann nar clach.

That is, "*Fingal*, the king of heroes, had twelve towers in "the winding valley of the grey-headed ſtones."

I muſt mention two others, that are out of the line of theſe, yet might be ſubſervient to their uſe. One lies on the north ſide of *Loch-Tay*, about five miles eaſt of *Killin*, above the public road. The other, called *Caiſteal Baraora*, on the ſouth ſide, about a quarter of a mile from the lake, and a meaſured mile eaſt of *Achmore*, the ſeat of Mr. *Campbel*, of *Achalader*.

On

On the top of a great eminence, a furlong from this, are the remains of a vaſt encloſure, a ſtrong hold, of the ſame nature with that I ſaw in *Glen-elg* *; to which the inhabitants might drive their cattle in time of invaſion, on the ſignals given from the round towers. The form tends to an oval; the greateſt length is three hundred and ſixty feet; the breadth one hundred and twenty. No part of the wall is entire, but the ſtones that formed it lie in ruins on the ground to the breadth of fifteen feet. Within, near the ſouthern end, is the foundation of a rectangular building, thirty-eight ſlain long, ten broad. This poſt commands a vaſt view of the weſt part of *Breadalbane*, almoſt to the head of the vallies of *Glen-Dochart* and *Glen-Lochy*; and at a very ſmall diſtance from it is ſeen the hill of *Drummin*, from whoſe round tower the ſignal might eaſily be received.

The round edifices of this internal part of *Scotland*, and thoſe of the coaſt and of the iſlands, ſeem to have been erected for the ſame purpoſe, but probably by different architects. The former are the labors of much leſs ſkilful workmen; the ſtones more rude, the facings leſs exact and elegant, but not inferior to the manner now in uſe in the common dry walled houſes of the country.

I cannot but think that all theſe buildings were originally conſtructed by the natives; and that thoſe ſo frequent in the iſlands, and of ſuch ſuperior workmanſhip, might have been re-built by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, on the ſame model, but more artificially than thoſe they found on the ſpot. From all the enquiries I have

* Voyage to the *Hebrides*, p. 336.

made

made among the natives of *Scandinavia*, I do not learn that any ſuch buildings are known there, a ſingle inſtance excepted on the *Sualeſberg**, a mountain half a *Norwegian* league diſtant from *Drontheim*. If no more are diſcovered, it is probable that the invaders did not bring this mode of building with them. But they might have conſidered the uſe and conveniency of theſe ſtructures, and adopted the plan, making ſuch improvements as appeared to them neceſſary. Thus in ſome they formed walls, with galleries within; and in others, erected ſmall buildings in areas †, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Being in an enemy's country, the *Danes* were obliged to uſe them as little garriſons: on the contrary, the natives never might conſider them in any other light than as ſhort and temporary retreats from an invading enemy. It is alſo pretty certain, that the *Danes* either never reached ſome of the places where we now ſee theſe buildings, or, at leaſt, never made any more than a ſhort incroach. On the other hand, they poſſeſſed the iſlands and ſome of the coaſts for a long ſeries of years; and had ample time to form any improvements that were agreeable to them.

A few other antiquities are alſo found in this pariſh. On a plain below *Dirnanean* in *Strath-Ardle*, is a circular mount, compoſed of ſmall round ſtones, mixed with earth, coated with turf, on whoſe ſummit is an erect four-ſided ſtone, of a conſiderable

* The building alluded to was the work of King *Suerre*, who died in 1202, about a hundred and four years after theſe iſles were made ſubject to *Norway* by *Magnus* the barefooted. *Suerre* might therefore have taken the model of this ſingle tower from the *Hebrides*.

† Vide the Voyage to the *Hebrides*, p. 219. 292. 358.

ſize.

ſize. This ſeems a ſepulchral memorial of ſome perſon of rank, whoſe urn is probably beneath. Another ſtone of the ſame kind is alſo to be ſeen at ſome diſtance from it, at the edge of the river.

At the eaſt end of the ſame plain is the appearance of a grave, ſixteen feet long, with a large ſtone at each end. In the language of the country, this is ſtyled *the grave of high blood*, from a tradition, that a *Daniſh* prince was ſlain and interred here. It is ſuſpected that a ſkirmiſh might have been fought here, and the ſlain in general buried in this place.

CASTLES. Of caſtles of a more modern date, this pariſh boaſts only one, in the hollow of *Mouline*, of a ſquare form, built with bad whin ſtone, cemented with hot lime, ſo ſtrong as ſcarcely to be broken. Two round towers yet remain, and a tranſverſe wall. The veſtige of the ditch is ſtill to be traced. The inhabitants aſcribe the building to one of the *Cummins*; but Sir *James Balfour* *, with more certainty, gives it to *Thomas* of *Galloway*, Earl of *Athol*, and acquaints us, that it was the reſidence of the antient Earls.

Proceed on my way; and, after a ſhort ride through a barren and dreary tract, am again enraptured with the charms of *Faſkally*, which appears like fairy ground, amidſt the wild environs of craggy mountains, ſkirted with woods; is ſeated in a beautiful meadow, on one ſide bordered with woods, on the other bounded by the *Tumel*, rival in ſize to the *Tay*, which at a ſmall diſtance appears again guſhing from between the wooded rocks, and tumbling down a precipice of great height, to water theſe delicious ſcenes.

* M. S.

Salmons

SALMON FISHERIES.

Salmons annually force their paſſage even up this furious cataract; and are taken here in a moſt artleſs manner: a hamper, faſtened to a wicker-rope, pinned into a cleft of the rock by a ſtick, is flung into the ſtream: now and then a fiſh, in the fall from its effort to get up, drops into this little ware. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the owner can enrich himſelf by the capture: in fact, the chance of his good fortune is hired out at the annual rent of one pound fourteen ſhillings.

At other times the fiſher flings into the ſtream below, a crow-foot, or caltrop, faſtened to a long rope. On this inſtrument the ſalmons often transfix themſelves, and are drawn up to land. Another method, of much riſque to the adventurer, is alſo practiſed. A perſon ſeats himſelf on the brink of the precipice, above the cataracts, and fixes one foot in the nooſe of a wicker-cord: here he expects the leap of a ſalmon, armed with a ſpear: the moment the fiſh riſes, he darts his weapon at the hazard of falling into the water by his own effort, or the ſtruggle of his prey.

KILLICRANKIE.

A little to the eaſt of this fall the *Garrie* unites itſelf with the *Tumel*; a river that riſes from a lake thirteen computed miles above *Blair*. The noted paſs of *Killicrankie* is formed by the hills that impend over it on each ſide; the waters of the *Garrie* ruſhing beneath in a deep, darkſome, and horrible channel; in the laſt century a paſs of much danger and difficulty, a path hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatening deſtruction to the leaſt falſe ſtep of the traveller; at preſent a fine road, formed by the ſoldiery lent by government, and encouraged by ſixpence *per* day added to the pay, gives an eaſy acceſs to the remoter highlands.

highlands. A fine arch over the *Garrie* joins the once impervious ſides.

Near the north end of this paſs, in its unimproved and arduous ſtate, on an open ſpace, was fought the celebrated battle of *Killicrankie*; when the gallant Viſcount *Dundee* fell in the moment of victory, and with him all the hopes of the abdicating monarch. The enemies of this illuſtrious hero made his euloge: *Mackay*, the defeated general, in the courſe of his flight, pronouncing the death of his antagoniſt; "Was *Dundee* alive," ſays he, "my retreat would "not have been thus uninterrupted." His body was interred in the church of *Blair*. His glory required no inſcription to perpetuate it: yet the elegance of his epitaph, compoſed by Doctor *Archibald Pitcairn*, merits repetition, doing equal honor to the hero and poet.

BATTLE OF KILLICRANKIE.

Ultime *Scotorum*, potuit quo ſoſpite ſolo
Libertas patriæ ſalva fuiſſe tuæ.
Te moriente novos accepit SCOTIA cives:
Accepitque novos te moriente Deos.
Illa tibi ſupereſſe negat, tu non potes illi,
Ergo CALEDONIÆ nomen inane vale.
Tuque vale gentis priſcæ fortiſſime Ductor,
Optime *Scotorum* atque ultime, GRAME, vale.

O laſt and beſt of *Scots!* who didſt maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign;
New people fill the land, now they are gone;
New Gods the temples, and new kings the throne:
Scotland and thou did each in other live,
Thou coud'ſt not her, nor cou'd ſhe thee ſurvive;
Farewel, thou, living, that didſt ſupport the State,
And cou'dſt not fall, but by thy country's fate.

DRYDEN.

AUG. 21. Continue my ride to *Athol-houſe*, in the *Blair* of *Athol*, ſeated on an eminence above a plain, watered by the *Garry*, a moſt outrageous ſtream, whoſe ravages have greatly deformed the valley by the vaſt beds of gravel it has left behind.

ATHOL HOUSE. The houſe, or caſtle is of uncertain antiquity: the oldeſt part is called *Cummin*'s tower, being ſuppoſed to have been built by *John*, commonly called *de Strathbogy*, who enjoyed the title of *Athol*, in right of his wife. It became the principal ſeat of his ſucceſſors. In 1644 the Marquis of *Montroſe* poſſeſſed himſelf of it, and was joined by a large body of the *Athol* highlanders, to whoſe bravery he was indebted for the victory at *Tibbermoor*. In the troubles of 1653, the place was taken by ſtorm by Colonel *Daniel* *, an officer of *Cromwel*, who, unable to remove a magazine of proviſion lodged there, deſtroyed it by powder. In 1689, it occaſioned one of the greateſt events of the time, being the cauſe that brought on the celebrated battle of *Killicrankie*. An officer belonging to Viſcount *Dundee* flung himſelf into it, and refuſing to deliver it to Lord *Murray*, ſon to the Marquis of *Athol*, was by him threatened with a ſiege. His lordſhip, to effect the reduction, aſſembled a body of forces, and marched towards the place. *Dundee* knew the importance of preſerving this paſs, and the communications with the highland clans, in whom he had the greateſt confidence †. With his uſual expedition, he joined the garriſon; and in a few days after concluded his glorious life with the well-known defeat of the royal forces under *Mackay*.

The laſt ſiege it experienced was in 1746, when it was gallantly defended by Sir *Andrew Agnew* againſt the rebels, who retired from

* *Whitelock*, 582. † *Balcarras*'s Memoirs, 99.

before

before it a few weeks preceding the battle of *Culloden*. As ſoon as peace was eſtabliſhed, a conſiderable part of that fortreſs was reduced in height, and the inſide moſt magnificently furniſhed.

The views in front of the houſe are planted with ſo much form, as to be far from pleaſing; but the pictureſque walks amidſt the rocks on the other ſide, cannot fail to attract the admiration of every traveller of taſte. The late noble owner, with great judgement, but with not leſs difficulty, cut, or rather blaſted out, walks along the vaſt rocks and precipices, that bound the rivers *Banovy* and *Tilt*. The waters are violent, and form in various places caſcades of great beauty. Pines and trees of ſeveral ſpecies wave ſolemnly over the head, and darken the romantic ſcene. The place appeared to great advantage: for the highland, as well as other beauties, have their good and their bad days. The glen, that in 1769 I thought deficient in water, now, by reaſon of the rains, looked to great advantage, and finiſhed finely the rich ſcenery of rock and wood.

The *Yorke* caſcade, a mile from the houſe, merits a viſit. It firſt appears tumbling amidſt the trees, at the head of a ſmall glen. The waters are ſoon joined by thoſe of another that dart from the ſide. Theſe united waters fall into a deep chaſm, appear again, and, after forming four more cataracts, are loſt in the *Tilt*; which likewiſe diſappears, having for a conſiderable ſpace excavated the rock we ſtood on; running inviſible, with a roaring torrent, before it emerges to day. CASCADES.

It is but of late that the *North Britons* became ſenſible of the beauties of their country; but their ſearch is at preſent amply rewarded. Very lately a cataract of uncommon height was diſ-

covered on the *Bruer*, a large ſtream about two miles north from this place. It is divided into five falls, viſible at once, and in a line with each other: the four uppermoſt form together a fall of a hundred feet: the fifth alone is nearly the ſame height; ſo that when the whole appear in front, in high floods, they ſeem one ſheet of near two hundred feet: a ſight ſcarcely to be paralelled in *Europe*.

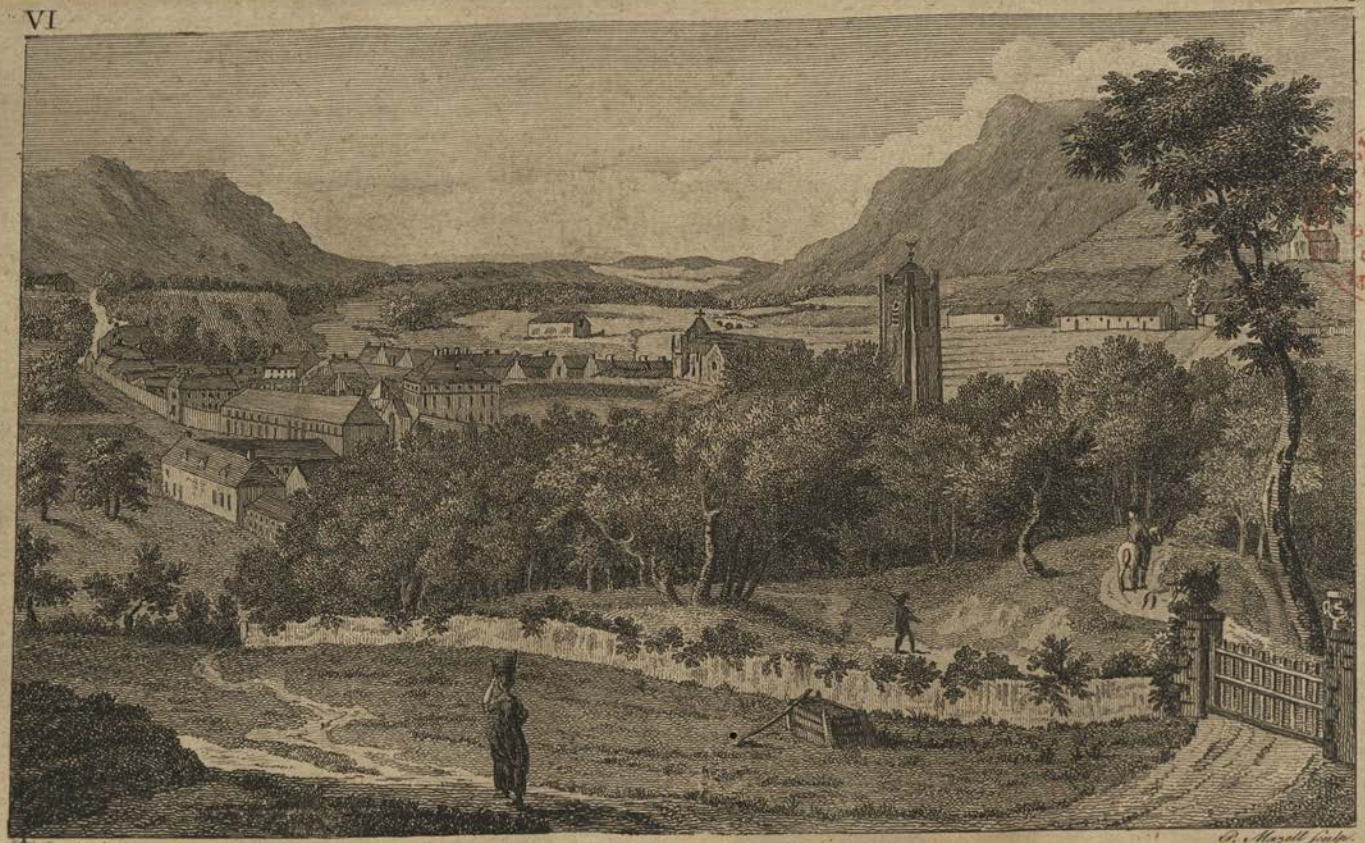
Trees of all kinds proſper here greatly: larches of twenty years growth yield plank of the breadth of fifteen inches. The late Duke annually leſſened the nakedneſs of the hills, and extended his plantations far and wide. His attention to the culture of

RHUBARB. *Rhubarb* muſt not paſs unnoticed: for his benevolent deſign of rendering common and cheap this uſeful medicine, is bleſt with the utmoſt ſucceſs. The roots which he had cultivated in the light ſoils, ſimilar to thoſe of the *Tartarian* deſerts, the native place, encreaſe to a vaſt ſize: ſome when freſh having been found to weigh fifty pounds, and to be equal in ſmell, taſte, and effect to thoſe we import at an enormous expence to our country. On being dried they ſhrink to one quarter of their original weight. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that the *Scotch* rhubarb may be ſuperior in virtue to the foreign, the laſt being gathered in all ſeaſons, as the *Mongall* hunters chance to paſs by. They draw up the roots indiſcriminately, pierce them at one end, and ſling them on their belts; and then leave them to dry on their tents without further care.

AUG. 22. Leave *Athol* houſe. Return by *Faſkally* along the great road to the junction of the *Tumel* with the *Tay*. Nature hath formed, on each ſide of the vale, multitudes of terraſſes, ſome with graſſy ſides, others wooded. Art hath contributed to give this road an uncom-

mon

VI



Stewart pinx. P. Mazell sculp.

DUNKELD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATES

mon magnificence: ſuch parts, which want cloathing, are planted not only with the uſual trees, but with flowering ſhrubs: and the ſides of the way are ſodded in the neateſt manner. In a little time the whole way from *Dalnacardoch* to *Perth*, near forty-five miles, will appear like a garden: if our ſiſter *Peg* goes on at this rate, I wiſh, that, from a confeſſed flattern, ſhe does not become downright finical.

On approaching *Dunkeld*, the vale becomes very narrow: at laſt leaves only ſpace for the road and the river, which runs between hills covered with hanging woods. The town of *Dunkeld* is ſeated on the north ſide of the *Tay*; is ſuppoſed to take its name from the words *Dun* a mount, and *Gael* the old inhabitants, or *Caledonians*, and to have been the *Caſtrum Caledoniæ*, and the *Oppidum Caledoniorum* of the old writers *. At preſent I could not hear of any veſtiges of *Roman* antiquity. The town is ſmall, has a ſhare of the linen manufacture, and is much frequented in ſummer by invalids, who reſort here for the benefit of drinking goats' milk and whey. DUNKELD.

This place in very early days became the ſeat of religion. *Conſtantine* III. King of the *Picts*, at the inſtance of *Adamnanus* is ſaid to have founded here a monaſtery of *Culdees*, in honor of St. *Columba*, about the year 729: Theſe religious had wives according to the cuſtom of the eaſtern church, only they were prohibited from cohabiting *dum viciſſim adminiſtrarunt*. About 1127 that pious prince *David* I. converted it into a cathedral, diſplaced the *Culdees*, and made *Gregory* their abbot, the firſt biſhop, who obtained from pope

* *Boethius*, lib. IX. p. 167. *Buchanan*, lib. II. c. 22.

Alexander

Alexander III. ample protection and confirmation *. The rever..., at the Reformation, was 1505*l.* 10*s.* 4*d. Scots*, beſides a large contribution of different ſorts of grain †.

CHURCH. The preſent church was built by *Robert Arden*, the 19th biſhop, who was interred in it, about the year 1436 ‡. Except the choir, which ſerves as the pariſh church, the reſt exhibits a fine ruin, amidſt the ſolemn ſcene of rocks and woods. The extent within is 120 feet by ſixty. The body is ſupported by two rows of round pillars, with ſquared capitals. The arches Gothic.

In the veſtry-room is a large monument of the Marquis of *Athol*, who died in 1703. It is hung with the arms of all the numerous connections of this illuſtrious houſe, which, by its great anceſtor Sir *James Stuart*, called the *black Knight of Lorn*, and firſt Earl of *Athol* of the preſent family, may boaſt of being related to every crowned head in *Europe*, excepting the Grand Segnior.

In the body of the church is a tomb with the recumbent effigies in armour, of *Alexander Stuart*, Earl of *Buchan*, third ſon of *Robert* II. by *Elizabeth More*: a perſon of moſt uncommon impiety ‖; and for his cruelty juſtly ſtyled the *Wolf* of *Badenoch*. Yet his epitaph, when entire, ran thus:

" Hîc jacet bonæ memoriæ, *Alexander Seneſcallus* comes de " *Buchan* et dominus de *Badenoch*, qui obiit 24. *Novemb.* 1394."

The cathedral was demoliſhed in 1559: the monuments were deſtroyed in 1689, by the garriſon that was placed there at that

* *Keith*, 46. † *Maitland, Hiſt. Scot.* I. 244. ‡ *Monteith's* Epitaphs, 229.
‖ 3d Ed. *Tour Scot.* 279. or *Appendix*, octavo, 67.

time.

time. I looked in vain for the tomb of *Marjory Scot*, who died at *Dunkeld*, *January* 6th, 1728. Her epitaph was compoſed by *Alexander Pennicuik*, and is ſaid to have been inſcribed in memory of her longevity. It thus addreſſes the reader:

Stop Paſſenger, until my Life you read,
The Living may get knowledge from the Dead.
Five Times five Years I liv'd a virgin Life;
Five Times five Years I liv'd a happy Wife;
Ten Times five Years I liv'd a Widow chaſte.
Now wearied of this mortal Life, I reſt.
Betwixt my Cradle and my Grave were ſeen
Eight mighty Kings of *Scotland*, and a Queen.
Four Times five Years a Commonwealth I ſaw,
Ten Times the Subjects riſe againſt the Law;
Thrice did I ſee old Prelacy pull'd down,
And thrice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown.
An End of *Stuart*'s Race I ſaw, nay more,
I ſaw my Country ſold for *Engliſh* Ore.
Such Deſolations in my Time have been;
I have an End of all Perfection ſeen.

The great ornament of this place is the Duke of *Athol*'s extenſive improvements, and magnificent plantations, bounded by crags with ſummits of a tremendous height. The gardens extend along the ſide of the river, and command from different parts the moſt beautiful and pictureſque views of wild and gloomy nature that can be conceived.

Aſcend the hill; and from a ſouthern brow have a view of a chain of ſmall lakes, on whoſe banks is *Leagh wood*, an eſtate granted by *James* III. to *John Stuart*, Earl of *Athol*, as a reward for his victory over the great *Macdonald* of the iſles.

Return

Return towards the north, along an extenſive flat, bounded on the right by vaſt and precipitous crags. On this plain is planted abundance of rhubarb, by way of trial whether it will ſucceed as well in theſe wild tracts as in the manured ſoils. Walk through a narrow paſs, bounded by great rocks. One retains the name of the *King's ſeat**, having been the place where the *Scottiſh* monarchs placed themſelves, in order to direct their ſhafts with advantage at the flying deer driven that way for their amuſement. A chaſe of this kind had very nearly prevented the future miſeries of the unhappy *Mary Stuart*. The ſtory is well told by *William Barclay*, in his treatiſe *contra Monarchomachos:* it gives a lively picture of the antient manner of hunting; and, on that account, will perhaps be acceptable to the reader in an *Engliſh* dreſs.

HUNTINGS.

" I once had a ſight of a very extraordinary ſort, which con-
" vinced me of what I have ſaid. In the year 1563, the Earl of
" *Athol*, a prince of the blood royal, had, with much trouble
" and vaſt expence, a hunting-match for the entertainment of our
" moſt illuſtrious and moſt gracious Queen. Our people call this
" a Royal Hunting. I was then a young man, and was preſent on
" that occaſion: two thouſand highlanders, or wild *Scotch*, as you
" call them here, were employed to drive to the hunting ground
" all the deer from the woods and hills of *Atholl*, *Badenoch*, *Marr*,
" *Murray*, and the countries about. As theſe highlanders uſe a
" light dreſs, and are very ſwift of foot, they went up and down
" ſo nimbly, that in leſs than two months time they brought to-
" gether two thouſand red deer, beſides roes and fallow deer. The

* By miſtake the view of this place, in the firſt and ſecond edit. of the Tour, is called the *King's-ſeat*, near *Blair*.

" Queen,

" Queen, the great men, and a number of others, were in a glen " when all theſe deer were brought before them; believe me, the " whole body moved forward in ſomething like battle order. This " ſight ſtill ſtrikes me, and ever will ſtrike me: for they had a " leader whom they followed cloſe wherever he moved.

" This leader was a very fine ſtag with a very high head: this " ſight delighted the Queen very much, but ſhe ſoon had cauſe " for fear; upon the Earl's (who had been from his early days " accuſtomed to ſuch ſights) addreſſing her thus, " Do you ob- " ſerve that ſtag who is foremoſt of the herd, there is danger from " that ſtag, for if either fear or rage ſhould force him from the " ridge of that hill, let every one look to himſelf, for none of us " will be out of the way of harm; for the reſt will follow this one, " and having thrown us under foot, they will open a paſſage to " this hill behind us." What happen'd a moment after confirmed " this opinion: for the Queen ordered one of the beſt dogs to be " let looſe on one of the deer; this the dog purſues, the leading " ſtag was frighted, he flies by the ſame way he had come there, " the reſt ruſh after him and break out where the thickeſt body of " the highlanders was; they had nothing for it but to throw them- " ſelves flat on the heath, and to allow the deer to paſs over them. " It was told the Queen that ſeveral of the highlanders had been " wounded, and that two or three had been killed outright; and " the whole body had got off, had not the highlanders, by their " ſkill in hunting, fallen upon a ſtratagem to cut off the rear from " the main body. It was of thoſe that had been ſeparated that the " Queen's dogs and thoſe of the Nobility made ſlaughter. There " were killed that day 360 deer, with 5 wolves, and ſome roes."

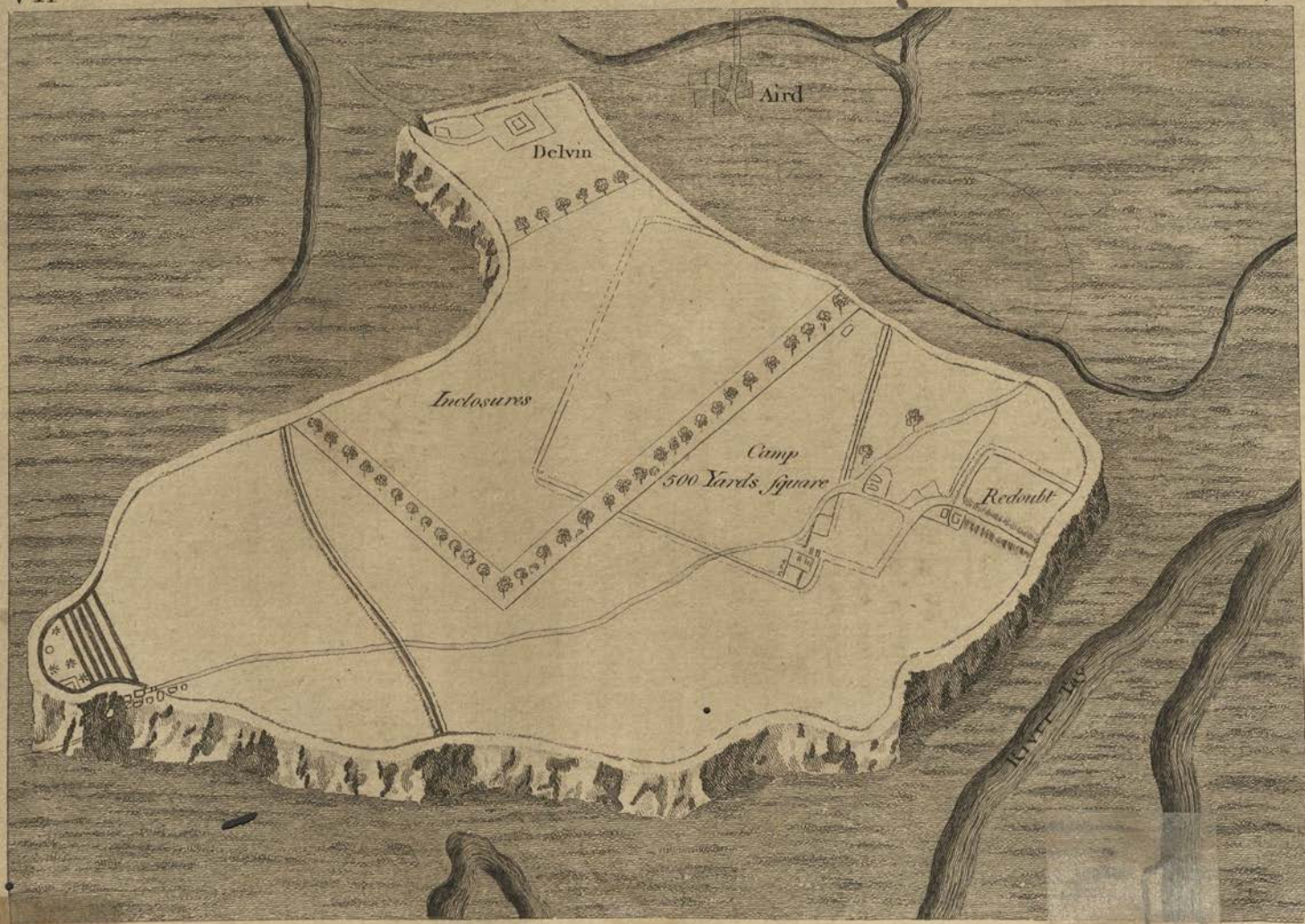
From the ſummit of the KING'S SEAT is a beautiful p[illegible] the north of *Strath-Tay*; and to the ſouth, a ſtill finer [illegible] winding of the river, through a tract enriched with corn-fields, and varied with frequent woods; and, at a diſtance, the celebrated wood of *Birnam*, and hill of *Dunſinane*.

On deſcending into the gardens, viſit the houſe, or rather villa, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; ſmall, but furniſhed with peculiar elegance: the windows are finely painted by Mr. *Singleton*, an *elevé* of the houſe, whoſe performances do him much credit.

Croſs the *Tay*, to viſit the improvements on the banks of the great torrent, *Bran*, which ruſhes moſt impetuouſly over its rugged bottom. All this part is a mixture of cultivation, with vaſt rocks ſpringing out of the ground, among which are conducted variety of walks, bordered with flowers and flowering ſhrubs, and adorned with numbers of little buildings, in the ſtyle of the *Oriental* gardens.

Continue my ride on the weſt ſide of the *Tay*, and ſoon quit this auguſt entrance into the *Scottiſh Alps*. The mountains gradually ſink, the plain expands, and agriculture encreaſes. Arrive in the plain of *Stormont*, a part of *Strathmore*, or the great plain, being the moſt extenſive of any in *North Britain*, bounded on the north by the *Grampian* hills, on the ſouth by thoſe of *Ochil*, and of *Seidlaw*, and on the eaſt by the ſea; ſtretching at one extremity within a ſmall diſtance of *Sterling*, at the other to *Stonehive* in the *Merns*, but diſtinguiſhed in different places by different names.

Paſs by a neat ſettlement of weavers, called, from the inhabitants, *Spittlefields*. This country is very populous, full of ſpinners, and of weavers of buckrams and coarſe cloths or ſtentings, of which twelve



DELVIN *formerly* INCH-STUTHEL.

twelve millions of yards are annually exported from *Perth*. Much flax is raiſed here, and the country is full of corn, but not ſufficient to ſupply the numerous inhabitants. Late at night reach *Inchſtuthel*, the modern *Delvin*, the ſeat of *John Mackenſie**, Eſq; where I found a continuation of highland hoſpitality.

DELVIN, OR INCHSTUTHEL.

The ſituation of this houſe is of ſtrange ſingularity; on a flat of a hundred and fifty-four *Scotch* acres†, regularly ſteep on every ſide, and in every part of equal height; that is to ſay, about ſixty feet above the great plain of *Stormont*, which it ſtands on. The figure is alſo remarkable, and much better to be expreſſed by the engraving than by any deſcription of mine.

Two nations took advantage of this natural ſtrength, and ſituated themſelves on it. The *Picts*, the long poſſeſſors of theſe eaſtern parts of the kingdom, in all probability had here an *oppidum*, or town, ſuch as uncivilized people inhabited in early times; often in the midſt of woods, and fortified all round with a dike. Here we find the veſtiges of ſuch a defence; a mound of ſtones

* Mr. *Mackenſie*'s father, who was a good antiquary, held this to have been part of the land granted by *Kenneth* to the gallant *Hay*, the hero of the battle of *Loncarty*, whoſe deſcendents poſſeſſed it four or five centuries.

† The difference between the meaſures of land in *Scotland*, and thoſe uſed in *England*, is in proportion to the *Scots* fall of ſix *Scots* ells length, and the *Engliſh* perch, which by ſtatute is in length five yards and a half, whereby the acres ſtand thus: One *Scots* acre is one acre, one rood, and one perch *Engliſh*; 100 *Scots* acres is 125 acres, two roods, 33 perches: ſo that the proportion is nearly as four is to five.—It is to be obſerved, that there is no ſtatute for the *Scots* chain, as there is for the *Engliſh*; only a very old cuſtom, which ſeems to have been brought from the *Paris* Royal Arpent, which is nearly the ſame with that uſed at preſent in *Scotland*, and called the *Scots* acre.

and earth running along the margin of the ſteep, in many places entire: in others, time or accident hath rendered it leſs viſible, or hath totally deſtroyed it. The ſtones were not found on the ſpot, but were brought from a place two miles diſtant, where quarries of the ſame kind are ſtill in uſe.

Another dike croſſes the ground, from margin to margin, in the place it begins to grow narrow. This ſeems intended as the firſt defence againſt an enemy, ſhould the inhabitants fail in defending their outworks, and be obliged to quit their ſtation and retire to a ſtronger part. Near the extremity is what I ſhould name their citadel; for a ſmall portion of the end is cut off from the reſt by five great dikes, and as many deep foſſes; and within that is the ſtrong hold, impregnable againſt the neighboring nations.

This place had alſo another ſecurity which time hath diverted from them: the river *Tay* once entirely environed the place, and formed it into an iſland, as the name in the antient language, which it ſtill retains, imports; that of *Inch-ſtuthel*, or the iſle of *Tuthel*. The river at preſent runs on one ſide only: but there are plain marks on the north in particular, not only of a channel, but of ſome pieces of water, oblong, narrow, and pointing in the direction the *Tay* had taken, before it had ceaſed to inſulate this piece of ground. I cannot aſcertain the period when its waters confined themſelves to one bed; but am informed that a grant ſtill exiſts from one of the *James*'s of a right of fiſhing in the river, at *Caput mac Athol*, eaſt of the place.

It is not to be imagined that there can be any traces of the habitations of a people who dwelt in the moſt periſhable hovels: but as the moſt barbarous nations paid more attention to the remains

of

of the dead, than to the conveniency of the living, they formed, either for the protection of the reliques of their chieftains from inſults of man, or ſavage beaſt, or for ſepulchral memorials, mounts of different ſizes. Antient *Greece* and antient *Latium* concurred in the ſame practice with the natives of this iſland. *Patroclus* among the *Greeks*, and *Hector* among the *Trojans*, received but the ſame funeral honors with our *Caledonian* heroes, and the aſhes of *Dercennus* * the *Laurentine* monarch had the the ſame ſimple protection. The urn and pall of the *Trojan* warrior might perhaps be more ſuperb than thoſe of a *Britiſh* leader: the riſing monument of each had the common materials from our mother earth.

> The ſnowy Bones his Friends and Brothers place,
> With tears collected, in a golden vaſe.
> The golden vaſe in purple palls they rolled
> Of ſofteſt texture and inwrought with gold.
> Laſt o'er the urn the ſacred earth they ſpread,
> And rais'd a tomb, memorial of the dead †.

or, as it is more ſtrongly expreſſed by the ſame elegant tranſlator, in the account of the funeral of *Patroclus*;

> High in the midſt they heap the ſwelling bed
> Of riſing earth, memorial of the dead ‡.

Monuments of this kind are very frequent over the face of this plain: the *Tumuli* are round, not greatly elevated, and at their baſis ſurrounded with a foſs. Many bones have been found in

* *Æneid.* lib. XI. lin. 849. † *Pope*'s Homer's *Iliad*, book XXIV. line 1003.
‡ *The ſame*, Book XXIII. line 319.

ſome

ſome of theſe barrows, neither lodged in ſtone cheſts n
in urns.

ROMAN CAMP. The *Romans*, in their courſe along this part of *Britain*, did not neglect ſo fine a ſituation for a ſtation. Notwithſtanding the great change made by incloſures, by plantation, and by agriculture, there are ſtill veſtiges of one ſtation five hundred yards ſquare. The ſide next to *Delvin* houſe is barely to be traced: and part of another borders on the margin of the bank. There is likewiſe a ſmall ſquare redoubt, near the edge, facing the *Eaſt-inch* in the *Tay*; which covered the ſtation on that ſide.

The firſt was once incloſed with a wall fourteen feet thick, whoſe foundations are remembered by two farmers of the name of *Stertan*, aged about ſeventy; who had received from their father and grandfather frequent accounts of aſhes, cinders, brick, iron, utenſils, weapons, and large pieces of lead, having been frequently found on the ſpot, in the courſe of ploughing *: and to the weſt of this ſtation, about thirty years ago, were diſcovered the veſtiges of a large building, the whole ground being filled with fragments of brick and mortar. A rectangular hollow made of brick is ſtill entire: it is about ten or twelve feet long, three or four feet wide, and five or ſix feet deep. *Boethius* calls this place the *Tulina* of the *Picts*; and adds, that in their time, it was a moſt populous city; but was deſerted and burnt by them on the approach of the *Romans* under *Agricola*. He alſo informs us, that it bore the name of *Inchtuthel* in his days †. The materials from which this hiſtorian took the early part of his work are unknown to us, any fur-

* By letter from the Rev. Mr. *Biſſet*, miniſter of *Caputh*.

† *Hiſt. Scotiæ*. lib. IV. p. 64.

ther

ther than what we learn from himſelf, that they were records ſent to him in 1525 from *Jona*; but by whom compiled, remains undiſcovered. I do not doubt his aſſertion; nor do I doubt but that ſome truths collected from traditions may be ſcattered amidſt the innumerable legendary tales, ſo abundant in his firſt books. This I would wiſh to place among the former, as the actual veſtiges of two nations are ſtill to be traced on the ſpot. I would alſo call it the *Orrea* of the *Romans*, which the learned *Stukeley* ſuppoſes to have been *Perth*, notwithſtanding he places it in his map * north eaſt of the *Tay*, and on the very ſpot where the preſent *Delvin* ſtands.

Leave *Delvin*. Croſs the *Tay*, at the ferry of *Caputh*. Paſs over a ſhort tract of barren country. On the banks of a ſmall rill are veſtiges of an encampment, as is ſuppoſed, of the *Danes*, and to have been called from thoſe invaders *Gally Burn*, or the burn of the ſtrangers. A little farther, in a very fertile improved country, is *Loncarty*, celebrated for the ſignal victory obtained by the *Scots*, under *Kenneth* III †, over the *Danes*, by means of the gallant peaſant *Hay*, and his two ſons, who, with no other weapons than yokes which they ſnatched from their oxen then at plough, firſt put a ſtop to the flight of their countrymen, and afterwards led them on to conqueſt. Theſe ſpirited lines are a perfect picture of the action:

Aug. 24.

Loncarty.

Quo ruitis, Cives? Heia! hoſti obvertite vultus!
Non pudet infami vertere terga fugâ?
Hoſtis ego vobis; aut ferrum vertite in hoſtem.
Dixit, et armatus dux præit ipſe jugo.
Quâ, quâ ibat vaſtum condenſa per agmina *Danûm*
Dat ſtragem. Hinc omnis conſequiturque fuga.

* In his Account of *Richard* of *Cirenceſter*.

† Who began his reign in 976.

Servavit

Servavit cives. Victorem reppulit hoſtem.
Unus cum natis agminis inſtar erat.
Hic *Decios* agnoſce tuos magnæ æmula *Romæ*,
Aut prior hac; aut te his *Scotiæ* major adhuc*.

The noble families of *Hay* derive their deſcent fro[illegible] hero, and, in memory of the action, bear for their arm[illegible]ment of their victory, with the alluſive motto of *ſub [illegible]*. dition relates, that the monarch gave this deliverer of his country, in reward, as much land as a greyhound would run over in a certain time, or a falcon would ſurround in its flight: and the ſtory ſays that he choſe the laſt.

TUMULI. Over this tract are ſcattered numbers of *Tumuli*, in which are frequently found bones and entire ſkeletons, ſometimes lodged in rude coffins, formed of ſtones, diſpoſed in that form; at other times depoſited only in the earth of the barrow. In one place is an upright ſtone, ſuppoſed to have been laid over the place of ſepulture of the *Daniſh* leader. The preſent names of two places on this plain certainly allude to the action and to the vanquiſhed enemy. *Turn again Hillock* points out the place where the *Scots* rallied, and a ſpot near eight *Tumuli*, called *Danemerk*, may deſign the place of greateſt ſlaughter.

Continue my ride through a fine plain, rich in corn; the crops of wheat excellent. The noble *Tay* winds boldly on the left; the eaſtern borders are decorated with the woods of *Scone*. The fine bridge now completed, the city of *Perth*, and the hills and riſing woods beyond, form a moſt beautiful finiſhing of the proſpect.

* *Joh. Jonſtoni* Heroes Scoti.

PERTH,

PERTH, till about the year 1437 *, the capital of *Scotland*, and residence of its princes, the seat of its parliaments and its courts of justice, is placed in the middle of a verdant plain, which it divides into two parts, one called the north, and the other the south, *Inch*. *Boethius* asserts that it is not of any great antiquity, and that it was founded by *William the Lion*, after the destruction of *Bertha*, A. D. 1210, a place about two miles to the north. He adds, that *William* gave his new foundation the name of *St. John's Town*, in honor of the saint; but other writers pretend that it first had the name of *Perth* from the owner of the land on which it was built: but it is more probable that the derivation is from the antient *Bertha*. PERTH.

But leaving the uncertainty of etymology; it is clear that *Perth* is much more antient than *Boethius* seems to admit. That it was a place of commerce in the year 1128, is evident from the charter of *David* I. to the abby of *Holyrood* house, in which he gives the monks a hundred shillings out of his small tithes there, or out of the duties arising from the first merchant ships which might arrive in that port ‡: And that it was a town of strength in 1160, is equally apparent from the siege of *Malcolm* IV. which it sustained that year against *Feretach*, Earl of *Strathern*, who was obliged to retire from before the place ‡. It is undeniably true that *Perth* suffered a great misfortune from an inundation at the time *Boethius* has mentioned, which destroyed several houses, carried away the bridge, and obliged the king and royal family to save themselves in a little boat ‖. The town stood then on, or nearly on, the same

* *Gall*'s *Gabions*, 24. † *Maitland*'s Hist. Edinburgh 145.
‡ *Roger de Hoveden, inter Scrip. post Bedam*. 492. ‖ *Major*, 138.

ground it does at preſent; therefore *William* can only be ſtyled the Reſtorer, not the Founder, of this fine city.

It ſoon became conſiderable, not only on account of its being a royal reſidence, but likewiſe by reaſon of the vaſt commerce which its ſituation on one of the firſt rivers in *North-Britain* would naturally convey. Its importance ſoon gave it walls and fortifications. *Major* * calls it the only walled city in *Scotland*. The caſtle ſtood near the *Skinner-Gate* ſtreet. The importance of the place made it frequently experience the calamities of war. *Edward* I, when he over-ran *Scotland*, poſſeſſed himſelf of this city. In 1307 *Robert Bruce* †, after a ſiege of ſix weeks, by a feigned retreat and ſudden return made himſelf maſter of it, when defended for the *Engliſh* by *John*, Earl *Warren*, and Earl of *Strathern*. The *Engliſh* ſoon repoſſeſſed themſelves of it; and *Edward* II. made *Perth* for ſome time his reſidence. In 1312 *Bruce* again made himſelf maſter of it by a ſcalade, putting to the ſword his traiterous countrymen, but permitting the *Engliſh* garriſon to return in ſafety to their own country: he then levelled the walls to the ground, and filled all the ditches. After the fatal battle of *Dupplin* in 1332, *Baliol*, with ſmall oppoſition, entered the place, and left it in poſſeſſion of the enemies of his country. *Edward* III. who knew its importance, repaired the walls, and reſtored the fortifications at the expence of the rich abbies of *Arbroth*, *Cowper*, *Lindores*, *Balmerinoch*, *Dumferline*, and St. *Andrew*'s; and placed there, as governor, Sir *Thomas Ochtred*. It remained under a foreign yoke but a ſmall time; for in 1340 *Robert Stuart*, guardian of *Scotland*, with a ſtrong army,

SIEGES.

* P. 20. † *Hiſt. Scot.* p. 20.

and

and the aſſiſtance of a *French* fleet, reſtored it once again to its natural maſters.

I do not recollect that it underwent any ſiege from that period till the religious wars of 1559; when the queen regent, provoked by the inſult of the inhabitants on all ſhe held venerable and holy *, placed there a garriſon of *French*. The zeal however of the congregation ſoon collected a potent army to its relief under *Argyle*, who, after a ſhort ſiege, obliged the garriſon to capitulate and retire.

Perth from that time remained in peace above a century. In 1644 the Marquis of *Montroſe* ſeized the place, after the battle of *Tibbirmoor*; and *Cromwel*, in *July* 1651, after a weak defence from a weak garriſon, made himſelf maſter of this important city: and, to ſecure the poſſeſſion, the *Engliſh* commiſſioners ordered † a citadel to be built on the *South Inch*, capable of containing five hundred men, the remains of which ſtill retain the name of *Oliver*'s Mount.

The Earl of *Mar*'s army, in the rebellion of 1715, lay a conſiderable time in this place, and ſpent here conſiderable ſums of money. This circumſtance contributed as much to enrich the city, as the ſettlement of numbers of *Oliver*'s forces, after the eſtabliſhment of peace, aſſiſted in introducing that ſpirit of induſtry, which, to this moment, diſtinguiſhes the inhabitants.

Perth is large, well built, and populous, and contains about SIZE.

* The reformers committed ſeveral exceſſes; ſuch as interrupting the prieſts in their ſermons, nailing a pair of ram's horns on the head of St. *Francis*, and a cow's tail to his rump, &c. &c.

† *Whitelock*, 528.

eleven thouſand inhabitants, nine thouſand of whom are of the eſtabliſhed church of *Scotland*; the reſt of a variety of perſuaſions, ſuch as Epiſcopalians, Non-jurors, Glaſſites, and Seceders. The ſecond chiefly conſiſts of a congregation of Venerable Friends. The town has but one pariſh, ſupplied with three churches, beſides chapels for ſuch who diſſent from the eſtabliſhed church.

The two principal ſtreets are remarkably fine: in ſome of the leſſer ones are ſtill to be ſeen a few wooden houſes in the old ſtyle; but as they decay, the magiſtrates prohibit the re-building them in the ſame manner. The great improvement of the town is to be dated from the year 1745, it being ſuppoſed to have increaſed one third ſince that turbulent period: for the government of this part of *Great-Britain* had never been properly ſettled till a little after that time.

TRADE. The *Tay* waſhes the eaſt ſide of the town, and is deep enough to bring veſſels of one hundred and twenty tuns burden as far as the quays: and, if *Dutch*-built, or flat-bottomed, even of two hundred tuns burden. This enables the inhabitants of *Perth* to carry on a moſt conſiderable trade. The exports are as follow: Of white and brown linens, about ſeventy-five thouſands pounds worth are annually ſent to *London*, beſides a very great quantity that is diſpoſed of to *Edinburgh* and *Glaſgow*: and *London*, *Mancheſter* and *Glaſgow* take about ten thouſand pounds worth of linen yarn.

Lintſeed oil forms a conſiderable article of commerce. Seven water-mills belonging to this place are in full employ, and make, on a *medium*, near three hundred tuns of oil, which is chiefly ſent to *London*, and brings in from eight to nine thouſand pounds. The firſt mill for this purpoſe was erected, about the beginning of this century,

turv by *John* Duke of *Athol*. At the firſt a glaſs of whiſky, mixed with half as much of the oil, was a faſhionable dram; but this ſoon grew out of uſe, as well as the cuſtom of throwing away the lintſeed cakes; which are now ſold at a good price, and uſed with the utmoſt ſucceſs in feeding cattle. The gentleman is now living, who firſt introduced ſtall-fed beef into the market of *Perth*. Before that time the greateſt part of *Scotland* lived on ſalt meat throughout the winter, as the natives of the *Hebrides* do at preſent, and as the *Engliſh* did in the feudal times *. So far behind has *North-Britain* been in the conveniencies of life, and ſuch rapid progreſs has it of late made towards attaining them.

The exports of wheat and barley are from twenty-four to thirty thouſand bolls.

Conſiderable quantities of tallow, bees wax, dreſſed ſheep-ſkins, dreſſed and raw calve-ſkins, and raw goat-ſkins are ſhipped from this place.

The export of ſalmon to *London* and the *Mediterranean* brings in from twelve to fourteen thouſand pounds. That fiſh is taken here in great abundance. Three thouſand have been caught in one morning, weighing, one with another, ſixteen pounds a-piece; the whole capture being forty-eight thouſand pounds. The fiſhery begins at St. *Andrew*'s-day, and ends *Auguſt* 26th, Old Style. The rents of the fiſheries amount to three thouſand pounds a year.

* We admire the ſtock of proviſions in the larder of the elder *Spencer* about the year 1327, when, as late as *May*, the carcaſſes of 80 ſalted beeves, 500 bacons, and 600 muttons were found, mere reliques of his winter proviſions. But in thoſe days, there was no hay, no harveſted food for domeſtic animals.

It

CONVENTS.

It is to no purpoſe to ſearch for any remains of the monaſtic antiquities of this place; fanatic fury having in a few hours proſtrated the magnificent works of miſtaken piety. *Pull down the neſts, and the rooks will fly away*, was the maxim of the rough apoſtle *Knox*, and his diſciples took effectual care to put in execution the opinion of their maſter.

The *Dominicans* firſt felt the effect of their rage. After the concluſion of one of his ſermons, inciting the demolition of images and church ornaments, an indiſcreet prieſt began the celebration of maſs. A boy in his zeal flung a ſtone and injured a picture: the populace took that as a ſignal to begin the demolition, and in a very ſhort time plundered the monaſtery, and laid all in ruin. This houſe was founded in 1231 by *Alexander* II. In 1437 its walls were polluted by the execrable murther of *James* I. the beſt and moſt accompliſhed prince of the name. He had retired to this convent on the rumor of a conſpiracy. The attack was made: the heroiſm of *Catherine Douglas*, an attendant on the Queen, muſt not be paſſed in ſilence. She ran and ſhut the door on the firſt alarm; but, miſſing the bar which ſhould have ſecured it, ſubſtituted her tender arm in the place, which was inſtantly cruſhed to pieces by the efforts of the aſſaſſins.

The *Obſervantines*, a branch of the *Franciſcans*, had here a monaſtery, founded by Lord *Oliphant*, in 1460. It underwent the ſame fate with the other. In it, ſay the writers on the reformation, were found eight puncheons of ſalt beef, wine, beer, and plenty of other proviſions, beſides moſt excellent furniture, conſiſting of ſheets, blankets, and beds; and yet there were only eight perſons

perſons in the convent: from whence they drew an inference how ill the monks obſerved their vows of poverty and abſtinence; never conſidering that the religious houſes were the ſupport of the poor, and the inns of the rich; and that their regular acts of charity and hoſpitality obliged them to keep theſe large ſtocks of proviſions, without affording the means of applying them to the purpoſes of ſelfiſh luxury.

The rigid order of *Carthuſians* founded a place here. *James* I. on his return from his *Engliſh* captivity, eſtabliſhed a convent of them in 1429, as theſe monkiſh lines expreſs:

Annus millenus vicenus ſicque novenus
Quadringentenus *Scotis* fert munera plenus:
Semina florum, germina morum, myſtica mella
Cum tibi, *Scotia*, fit *Carthuſia*, ſponſa novella.

The vicar of the *grand chartreuſe* in *Dauphiné* was the firſt ſuperior. On the diſſolution, *James* VI. created *George Hay*, of *Nethercliff*, commendator of this priory, with the title of Lord, but finding the revenue too ſmall to ſupport the dignity, wiſely reſigned it into his majeſty's hands.

Leave *Perth*, and paſs over the *South-Inch*, a green beautifully planted. Keep aſcending a hill for a conſiderable ſpace, and enjoy a rich view of the carſe of *Gowrie*, and of the firth of *Tay*, bounded by that fine tract on one ſide, and the county of *Fife* on the other. On paſſing the heights of this aſcent, have a full view of *Strathern*: Continue my way, for ſome time, on the fine terras that runs along the northern ſide; and finiſh this day's journey at *Dupplin*, the ſeat of my noble friend the Earl of *Kinnoull*.

In

PICTURES. In the houſe are ſeveral very fine pictures; among others

The adoration of the ſhepherds; the worſhipping of the wiſe men in the eaſt; and *Diogenes* remarking the boy drinking out of his hand; three capital pieces, by *Paulo Panini*. The figures uncommonly fine.

Two monks praying: heads. By *Quintin Metſis*.

A fine half length of St. *Jerom*, half naked: a figure of intenſe devotion. His eyes lifted up, his mouth opening. By *Lamanſe*.

A fine head of an old woman, looking over her ſhoulder, keen and meagre. By *Honthurſt*.

Heads of *Polembergh*, the painter, and his wife. By *Honthurſt*.

The head of *Boon*, a comic painter, playing on a lute. By himſelf*.

SPENSER. Head of *Spenſer*, the poetic ornament of the reign of *Elizabeth*; the ſweet, the melancholy, romantic bard of a romantic queen; the moral, romantic client of the moral romantic patron, Sir *Philip Sydney*; fated to paſs his days in dependence, or in ſtruggling againſt adverſe fortune, in a country inſenſible to his merit: either at court

> To looſe good days, that might be better ſpent,
> To waſte long nights in penſive diſcontent;
> To ſpeed to day, to be put back to-morrow,
> To feed with hope, to pine with fear and ſorrow;
> To have his prince's grace, yet want her peers;
> To have his aſking, yet wait many years;
> To fret his ſoul with croſſes and with cares,
> To cut his heart with comfortleſs deſpair;

* For an account of theſe three painters conſult Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 103, 110. vol. III. 26.

To

To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run;
To ſpend, to give, to want, to be undone *.

Or in *Ireland* to be tantalized with the appearance of good fortune; to be ſeated amidſt ſcenery indulgent to his fanciful muſe; yet, at length, to be expelled by the barbarous *Tyrone*; to have his houſe burnt, and his innocent infant periſh in the flames; to return home; to die in deep poverty; lamenting

That gentler wits ſhould breed
Where thick-ſkin chuffes laugh at a ſcholler's need †.

May it not be imagined, that, in the anguiſh of his ſoul, he compoſed his *Cave of Deſpair* ‡, as fine a deſcriptive poem as any in our language? Might not his diſtreſſes furniſh him with too powerful arguments for ſuicide, had not his *Una*, or his innate religion, ſnatched him from the danger?

Another poet, equally neglected, but of too merry a turn to ſink under any preſſure, is the drole *Butler*, whoſe head, beautifully painted by Sir *Peter Lely*, is here alſo. This Poet, inſtead of whining out his complaints to inſenſible majeſty, rallies his monarch with the ſame pleaſantry that he expoſed the ridiculous characters in his immortal poem: BUTLER.

This prince, whoſe ready wit and parts
Conquer'd both men and women's hearts,
Was ſo o'ercome with knight and *Ralph*,
That he cou'd never claw it off;
He never eat, nor drank, nor ſlept,
But *Hudibras* ſtill near him kept;
Nor wou'd he go to church, or ſo,
But *Hudibras* muſt with him go;
Nor yet to viſit concubine,
Or at a city feaſt to dine,
But *Hudibras* muſt ſtill be there,
Or all the fat was in the fire.

* Mother *Hubbard*'s Tale. † Quoted in the *Britiſh* Biography.
‡ Book I. canto IX.

Now, after all, was it not hard
That he ſhould meet with no reward,
That fitted out this knight and 'ſquire
This monarch ſo much did admire?
That he ſhou'd never reimburſe
The man for equipage and horſe,
Is ſure a ſtrange ungrateful thing
In any body but a King.

But this good king,
By ſome that were w
"If e'er you hope t
"Careſs your foes, an
Such were the doctrines that were taught,
'Till this unthinking king was brought
To leave his friends to ſtarve or die;
A poor reward for loyalty *!

MRS. TOFTS. Mrs. *Tofts*, in the character of St. *Catherine:* a beautiful picture. Mrs. *Tofts* lived at the very introduction of the opera into this kingdom, and ſung in company with *Nicolini*; but, being ignorant of *Italian*, chaunted her recitativo in *Engliſh*, in anſwer to his *Italian:* but the charms of their voices overcame this abſurdity. Her character may be collected from the following epigram:

So bright is thy beauty, ſo charming thy ſon
As had drawn both the beaſts and their *Orpheus* along;
But ſuch is thy av'rice, and ſuch is thy pride,
That the beaſts muſt have ſtarv'd, and the poet have dy'd †.

PRINCE RUPERT. A head of Prince *Rupert*, by *Lely*, covered with a vaſt wig; The unfortunate mode for that great artiſt, ſtiff and ungraceful. *Rupert*, after a thouſand actions, diſtinguiſhed as much by their temerity as valour; after ſeveral battles won and loſt by his exceſs of courage, at once diſgraced himſelf by a pannic. Accuſtomed to face an enemy in the field, and to act the part of the aſſailant; he ſeems to have loſt all ſpirit when coped up within walls. He

* *Butler*'s remains.

† She retired from *England*, and died at *Venice*, about twelve years ago.

knew

knew ſo little of himſelf that he promiſed his ill-fated uncle a four months defence of the important town of *Briſtol*; but as ſoon as the attack was made, he ſunk beneath it, and made an almoſt inſtant ſurrender. After he was commanded by *Charles* to quit the kingdom, he ſtill attempted ſome naval ſervices; but neither acquired fame nor ſucceſs. After the Reſtoration he recovered his former reputation; and in the naval engagement with the *Dutch*, to which all later battles have been but play, his temerity ſeemed to have been loſt; but his courage and conduct ſhone with equal luſtre. His active ſpirit never ſuffered him to reſt even in the intervals of peace. Love and the Arts were his relaxations. Miſs *Hughes*, an actreſs, was the object of the firſt. Among the laſt, we owe to him the art of mezzotinto ſcraping. He invented a metal for great guns, and a method for boring them. He alſo taught the firſt *Kirkby* the art of giving the fine temper to fiſh-hooks.

Robert Harley, Earl of *Oxford*, in a gown and velvet cap. By *Richardſon*.

A beautiful miniature of Sir *John Earnly*, chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of *Charles* II., and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury in that of *James* II. on the diſplacing of *Hyde*, Earl of *Rocheſter*. By *Cooper*. SIR JOHN EARNLY.

A head of Sir *Thomas Nicholſon*, attorney general. By *Jameſon*. SIR THOMAS NICHOLSON.

George Hay, firſt Earl of *Kinnoull*, and chancellor of *Scotland* in 1622, who died in 1634. His dreſs a black robe furred; a ruff; a laced linen cap: The ſeals by him. A fine full length, painted in the year 1663. Aged 63. By *Mytens*. FIRST EARL OF KINNOULL.

His ſon, the ſecond Earl, captain of the guards to *Charles* I. a SECOND EARL.

tall upright figure, with great roſes in his ſhoes; an active but unfortunate Royaliſt, continued in arms as late as the year 1649, when he was totally defeated, and made priſoner, by the uſurping powers in *Scotland*.

Sir *George Hay* of *Meginnis*; full length, in armour. Done at *Rome*, 1649. By *L. Ferdinand.*

EARL OF CARLISLE.

Below ſtairs, in one of the bed chambers, is a half-length portrait of the celebrated *James Hay*, viſcount *Doncaſter*, and Earl of *Carliſle*, one of the moſt ſingular characters of the age. His engaging manner recommended him to the favor of *James* I. who firſt beſtowed on him the title of Lord *Hay*, with rank next to our barons, but without privilege of ſitting in the *Engliſh* Parliament. Soon after, without any patent, or external ceremony, but by his mere royal *fiat*, before witneſſes in the privy chamber, at *Greenwich*, he conferred on him the honor of an *Engliſh* peerage; and this the lawyers held to be equally valid with any formal veſtiture *.

His majeſty then procured him the ſole daughter and heireſs of Lord *Denny*, the greateſt match of that time: and never ceaſed heaping on him honor, favors and riches, which he ſeems not to have coveted for any other end than to indulge his violent paſſion for dreſs, luxury and magnificence. He was a man of the greateſt expence, and introduced more exceſs in cloaths and diet than any other that ever lived †; and was the inventor of all thoſe expenſive faſhions from which others did but tranſcribe their copies. His dreſs in the portrait at *Dupplin* is an exception; being black ſlaſhed, and puffed with white; his hair ſhort and curled; his beard

* *Camden*'s Annals, 1615. † *Clarendon*, 1. 62.

peaked;

Aliamet Sculp.t

James Hay Earl of Carlisle

peaked: but when he made his public entry into *Paris* as embaſſador, his cloak and hoſe were of white beaver, richly embroidered with gold and ſilver. His cloak had no other lining than embroidery, the doublet cloth of gold richly worked, and his white beaver hat brimful of embroidery. His horſe was ſhod with ſilver ſhoes, ſlightly tacked on, ſo that every curvet flung off one to be ſcrambled for by the populace; and that was inſtantly replaced by a farrier, who attended for the purpoſe*.

Sumptuous as his apparel was on this occaſion, it fell ſhort of the dreſs in which he and the Earl of *Holland* appeared when they eſpouſed, by proxy, *Henrietta Maria*; for they received her, clad in beaten ſilver. They certainly did not conſult the Graces in this ſtiffneſs of ſplendor.

In his embaſſy into *Germany* the ſame pomp followed him. At the *Hague* he met with his contraſt in the frugal *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*; who being told he ought to give an entertainment to the great *Engliſh* embaſſador, "Let him come", ſays his highneſs; and looking over his ſimple bill of fare, ſeeing only one pig, ordered a couple†, by way of making the treat more ſumptuous, nor could he be prevailed on to alter it. What a feaſt was this to him, who ſeemed to have realized the entertainments of Sir *Epicure Mammon!* who uſed to have the board covered, at the entrance of his gueſts, with diſhes as high as a tall man could reach, filled with the greateſt delicacies; and, after they had feaſted their eyes, would cauſe them to be removed for a freſh ſervice; who once permitted one perſon to carry off in his cloak-bag forty pounds

* *Wilſon*, 92, 93. † *Wilſon*, 154.

worth

worth of ſweetmeats; another to eat a pye compoſed of ambergriſe, muſk and magiſterial of pearl *. It is not ſurprizing that with all theſe extravagancies he waſted above four hundred thouſand pounds; nor that his generoſity, attended with uncommon affability and gracefulneſs of manners, and with a great and univerſal underſtanding, ſhould rivet him in the affection and eſteem of the whole *Engliſh* nation. But that with the luxury of an *Apicius*, he could mingle the honeſt ſentiments of a *Clarendon* in his advice to his prince †; and that he dared to deliver to his opiniative maſter diſagreeable truths, and unpalatable counſels, are facts more aſtoniſhing than any of his waſteful fooleries. To conclude, he finiſhed his life in 1636; and quitted the ſtage *conviva ſatur* ‡, dying, as the noble hiſtorian obſerves, with as much tranquillity of mind to all appearance, as uſed to attend a man of the moſt ſevere exerciſe of virtue; and with as little apprehenſion of death, which he expected many days.

His son. In this apartment is a half-length of his ſon and ſucceſſor to the title; but in the dining-room is a full-length of the ſame, a moſt beautiful portrait, by *Cornelius Janſen*. It is difficult to ſay which is moſt elegant, the perſon or the dreſs of this young nobleman, for it is drawn at an early period of life: all his father's

* *Lloyd*, ii, 62.

† *Cabala* as quoted in *Drake*'s Parliamentary Hiſtory, V. 530.

‡ Old *Oſborn*, vol. I. p. 157, makes him die like a blaſphemous lunatic; for when his own weakneſs had paſſed a judgment, that he could not live many days, he did not forbear his entertainments, but made divers brave cloaths, as he ſaid, *to outface naked and deſpicable death withal*, ſaying, *that Nature wanted wiſdom, love or power, in making man mortal and ſubject to diſeaſes.*

fancy

fancy ſeems exerted in the habit, beſet with loops and buttons: a love-lock graces one ſide of his neck: one hand is on his ſtaff of office, the other on his ſide. His hiſtory is but brief. He married *Margaret*, daughter of *Francis*, fourth Earl of *Bedford*; was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard to *Charles* I. and for taking an active part in putting the commiſſion of array in execution, in the county of *Eſſex*, was by the Parliament ſent to the Tower. In 1643 he appears among the nobility, who ſigned the letter at *Oxford* to the popular general; but ſoon after deſerted the royal cauſe, and took the oath appointed by parliament for thoſe who flung themſelves under its protection*. At length, diſtreſſed in his circumſtances, he retired to *Barbadoes* †, an iſland granted to his father; and died in 1660.

But the moſt remarkable Head is that of the celebrated *Catherine*, Counteſs of *Deſmond*. She lived to the age of ſome years above a hundred and forty, and died in the reign of *James* I. Sir *Walter Raleigh* ſpeaks of her marriage as a fact well known to all the noblemen and gentlemen of *Munſter* ‡. He gives us room to think that ſhe died before the publication of his Hiſtory, which was in the year 1614. Suppoſing then her ladyſhip's age to have been a hundred and fifty at the time of her death, ſhe might have danced in the court of King *Edward*, at the age of nineteen, a blooming widow; that prince not dying till 1483.

This lady was a moſt popular ſubject with the painters: beſides this at *Dupplin*, there are not fewer than four others in *Great-*

* *Whitelock*, 83, 145. † *Staggering State*, &c. 151.
‡ Hiſt. of the World. Book I. Ch. V. Sect. V. p. 66.

Britain,

Britain, in the ſame dreſs, and without any difference of features. The moſt antient is on board, in a bed-chamber at *Drumlanrig* houſe, with her name and age (140) inſcribed. The Hon. *John Yorke* has another, at his ſeat near *Cheltenham*. There is a fourth in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Scott*, printer, in *Chancery-Lane*. And the fifth is in the ſtandard cloſet in *Windſor* caſtle. The laſt was a preſent from Sir *Robert Car*, Earl of *Roxburgh*, as is ſignified on the back; above that is written, with a pen, *Rembrandt*, which muſt be a miſtake, for *Rembrandt* was not fourteen years of age in 1614, at which time it is certain that the countess was not living*. The picture at *Dupplin*, which is much in the manner of that celebrated painter, is probably a copy done by him after ſome original he might have met with in his own country, for it does not appear he ever viſited *England*.

Take the earlieſt opportunity of paying my reſpects to Mr. *Oliphant*, poſt-maſter general, at his ſeat of *Roſſie*, a few miles from *Dupplin*. I am in a particular manner indebted to this gentleman for the liberal concern he took in my journey, by directing, that all my correſpondencies relating to it ſhould be freed, and forwarded to me. A true inſtance of national politeneſs; and a peculiar honor done to myſelf.

In my road croſs the *Earn*, and paſs by the church of *Fort-teviot*, once the ſite of a *Pictiſh* palace, where *Kenneth* II. departed this life†, and where *Malcolm Canmore* is ſaid to have reſided. Near this place, a little to the weſt, are the veſtiges of a camp, occupied by *Edward Baliol*, immediately before the battle of *Dupplin*,

* *Grainger*'s Biogr. vol. III. 164. † *Guthrie*, I. 156.

plin, in *Auguſt* 1332. *Donald*, Earl of *Marr*, regent in the minority of *David* II. lay encamped on the hill, at no great diſtance from *Dupplin* houſe. By an unhappy but common diſagreement in feudal times, the other part of his forces were ſeparated under the Earl of *Dunbar*, at *Auchterauder*, a few miles diſtant. This had determined *Marr* to ſtand on the defenſive till he could be joined by the former: but *Baliol* croſſing the river in the night, and beginning his attack, he was induced partly by that, partly by the reproach of timidity from the Earl of *Carrick*, to ſuffer his prudence to give way to raſhneſs, and to renew the fight with *Baliol*, ſupported by the *Engliſh* archers, the beſt troops then in *Europe*. A horrible carnage enſued: three thouſand *Scots* fell on the ſpot, among whom were the flower of the nobility; with no farther loſs to the enemy than two knights, and thirty-three 'ſquires, without that of one common man. The day was particularly fatal to the *Hays*. Hiſtorians relate, that the name would have been extinct, had not ſeveral of the warriors left their wives pregnant. We may be permitted to qualify this, by ſuppoſing, as ſeems to have been the caſe, that the line of the chieftain would have failed but for ſuch an accident, a poſthumous child preſerving the race.

BATTLE OF DUPPLIN.

Determine on a little journey up *Strathearn*, and to the head of the river, at the loch of the ſame name. At a ſmall diſtance from *Dupplin*, at the top of the hill, firſt meet with the *Roman* road, twenty-four feet broad, formed with great ſtones, and viſible in many places. It continues one way by *Tibbirmoor* to *Bertha*, and from thence over the *Tay*, near *Perth*; and to the weſt paſſes a little to the north of the caſtle of *Innerpeffery*, and is continued on the other ſide of the river, where it falls into the camp at *Strageth*,

AUG. 26.

ROMAN ROAD.

geth, and from thence to that at *Ardoch*. Mr. *Maitland* ſeems to have traced the *Roman* roads and camps of *North-Britain* with great induſtry, and to have diſcovered many that were never before obſerved. It was my ill fortune not to meet with his book till I had in a manner quitted the *Claſſical* ground, therefore muſt refer the reader to his firſt volume of the Hiſtory of *Scotland* for an account of theſe curious remains.

ROMAN WORKS. Proceed weſt. Paſs by the great plantations at *Gaſk-hall*: in theſe woods is a ſmall circular entrenchment; and about half a mile farther, on *Gaſk-moor*, is another, whoſe ditch is eleven feet wide; the area within the bank, fifty-ſix in diameter; and between this and *Innerpeffery* are two others, ſimilar, placed ſo near, that every thing that ſtirred beneath, or at a certain diſtance around, could be ſeen; having probably been the ſite of little obſervatory forts, ſubſervient to the ſtations eſtabliſhed by *Agricola*, on his conqueſt of this country.

Reach the village of *Innerpeffery*. At this place is a good room, with a library, for the uſe of the neighbourhood, founded by *David*, Lord *Madderty*, which ſtill receives new ſupplies of books. Juſt beneath, croſs the *Earn*, in a ferry-boat, and turning to the left, viſit the *Roman* camp at *Strageth*: much of it is now defaced with the plough; but many of the vaſt foſſes and ramparts are to be ſeen in ſeveral parts; alſo the rows of foſſes and ramparts facing the exterior ſouth-weſt ſide. According to Mr. *Gordon*, who cauſed it to be ſurveyed and engraved, the length is ninety-five paces, the breadth near eighty.

CAMP OF STRAGETH.

Breakfaſt at Mr. *Keir*'s, agent to the forfeited eſtate of the Duke of *Perth*. The ground here is fertile, and about this place (*Mabel*)

(*Muthel*) is well cultivated; the land is manured with grey marle, filled with river ſhells, though lodged eight feet beneath the ſurface; and turneps and cabbages are raiſed to feed the cattle; an example, if followed, of the firſt importance to the country.

Proceed along the military road towards *Crief*. See, on the road ſide, a row of neat ſmall houſes, intended for quiet retreats for diſbanded ſoldiery; but, as uſual, deſerted by the coloniſts. This ſeems to have been the only *Utopian* project of the commiſſioners appointed by his majeſty for the management of the forfeited eſtates unalienably annexed to the crown, by the act of the 25th of *George* II. But, as theſe gentlemen, with rare patriotiſm! diſcharge their truſt without ſalary, they ought not to be liable to cenſure, like hireling placemen, on every trifling failure.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE FORFEITED ESTATES.

The ſervice that this Board has been of to *North-Britain* is ſo conſiderable, that it merits a little farther attention than I have hitherto paid it. Firſt, I muſt premiſe, that the groſs rent of theſe eſtates amounts to about eight thouſand pounds; but after paying certain annuities to the widows of attainted perſons, miniſters ſtipends, and other public demands, the ſalaries of agents, and other neceſſary officers, the clear reſidue, which comes into the hands of the Receiver-general, amounts to little more than 5000 *l.*

The application of this money has proved a great benefit to the country: out of it is paid annually two hundred pounds to ſchoolmaſters ſtationed in many remote parts of the highlands. The like ſum annually for the purpoſe of bringing up the ſons of the poorer tenants to uſeful trades, ſuch as blackſmiths, cartwrights, coopers, weavers, flax-dreſſers, &c. &c. who, beſides the

expence of their education, are furniſhed with a ſet of tools, and a reaſonable aid towards enabling them to purſue their reſpective trades, when they return to ſettle in their own country.

The commiſſioners often ſend the ſons of ſome of the better ſort of tenants, into the low-lands, and ſome into *England*, to be taught the beſt ſort of farming. THEY encourage artificers to ſettle on the annexed eſtates, by affording them proper accommodation, and beſtowing on them ſeaſonable aids. THEY have from time to time expended large ſums for the purpoſe of introducing and eſtabliſhing the linen and the woollen manufactures, and for promoting fiſheries in the highlands; for making highways, and erecting bridges within the annexed eſtates, and countries adjacent. In particular, THEY beſtowed, under ſanction of his majeſty's permiſſion, an aid of eleven thouſand pounds, towards building a bridge over the *Tay* at *Perth*; a noble work, and of great national utility.

THEY have cauſed large tracts of barren and uncultivated grounds on different parts of the eſtates to be incloſed, and planted with oaks, firs, and other trees, now in a very proſperous condition; and which will in time be of conſiderable value. THEY allow certain ſums to tenants, for incloſing their farms, free of intereſt for three years, after which they are to pay five per cent. advance in their rent. THEY employ ſkilful perſons to make trials for diſcovery of mines and minerals, of medical and other uſeful indigenous plants. THEY lend their aid to every undertaking of public utility, that comes within the intent of the act, and conſtantly keep in view and hope to accompliſh the great objects of it; 'the civilizing of the inhabitants of the annexed eſtates, the

'promoting

promoting among them the proteſtant religion, good government, induſtry, manufactures, and the principles of loyalty to the preſent royal line.'

Soon after leaving theſe houſes, the unfortunate proofs of their good intentions, obſerve, on the right and left, two great rocks, called *Concraig*, running eaſt and weſt for a vaſt way; their fronts ſteep, and perfectly ſmooth and even, ſo as to be eaſily miſtaken for a wall. Go over the bridge of *Crief*, and paſs through the town. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and tolerably well built. It poſſeſſes a ſmall ſhare of the coarſe linen manufacture.

Turn to the north-weſt, and have in front a fine view of the ſerpentine *Earn*, and numbers of little hills tufted with trees, and backed by immenſe rugged mountains.

Paſs by *Auchtertyre*, the ſeat of Sir *William Murray*, ſituated on a hill, ſprinkled over with good oaks, and commanding a moſt elegant view. The pretty *Loch Monivard* lies beneath, whoſe bottom yields a quantity of excellent marle, which is dragged up for a manure. The church of the ſame name lies at a ſmall diſtance from it. About the year 1511, this place was a horrid ſcene of feudal revenge. *Walter Murray*, abbot of *Inchaffray*, having a claim on the tythes of this pariſh, then the property of the *Drummonds*, rode the boundaries in a manner that was interpreted by them inſulting and tumultuous. They were determined to repell the abbot and his party, and at the inſtant were accidentally joined by an ally, the captain of *Dunſtaffage*, who was likewiſe on an errand of revenging the murders of ſome *Drummonds* by certain of the name of *Murray*. The abbot fearing to be overpowered, took ſanctuary in the church: when a ſhot from one of his party ſlew a follower

MONIVARD.

follower of *Dunſtaffage*, who took inſtant and cruel vengeance, by burning the place and all that had retired into it.

Paſs by *Lars*, a ſeat of Colonel *Campbel*, agreeably placed amidſt woods. Go through the village of *Comerie*, near which are four great ſtones, erect, and placed ſo as to form a ſquare. They appear to me the portal of a *Druidical* temple, or place of worſhip, now deſtroyed; and that it was meant to dignify the entrance, and inſpire the votaries with greater reverence, as if it was the place of peculiar ſanctity. The curious, by conſulting p. 187, and tab. XV. of the learned *Borlaſe*'s Antiquities, may find a complete hiſtory of what theſe ſtones form only a part.

The valley begins now to grow very narrow, being continually interſected by ſmall but beautiful hills, moſtly cloathed with woods, which occaſion every half mile or leſs an agreeable change of ſcene; new vallies ſucceed, or little plains beyond plains, watered by the *Earn*, here limpid and rapid; frequently to be croſſed on genuine Alpine bridges, ſupported by rude bodies of trees; over them others covered with boughs, well gravelled over. The higher we advanced the more pictureſque the ſcenes grew: the little hills that before interſected the vales, now changed into great inſulated rocks, ſome naked, others cloathed with trees. We wound about their baſes frequently through groves of ſmall oaks, or by the ſide of the river, with continued views of the vaſt rugged *Grampians* on each hand, ſoaring far above this romantic ſcenery. Some little corn and graſs filled the ſmall plains where there was ſpace free from trees. The laſt was now in harveſt; but ſo ſhort, that the peaſants were obliged to kneel to cut it with a ſickle. Their induſtry went ſo far as to induce them to cut it even among

among the buſhes, and carry it into open places for the benefit of drying it in the free air.

At once arrive in ſight of *Loch Earn*, a fine extent of water, about eight miles long and one broad; filling the whole vale. A pretty iſle tufted with trees divides the lake at this end. The boundaries are the vaſt and rugged mountains, whoſe wooded baſes bound the margin, and very rarely give any opportunity of cultivation. A fine road through woods impends over one ſide, and is a ride of uncommon beauty. The great rocks that lay above us guarding the lands of *Glen-Karken*, are moſt wild and picturesque; for a while bend inwards, then ſoar precipitous, preſenting a wooded front, overtopped with naked rocks, opening in parts to give a view of corn fields and farm houſes, at a dreadful height above us. LOCH-EARN.

This lake is the termination of *Strathern* towards the north-weſt; and gives name to the river which gives name to the valley. The word is originally derived from the *Celtic*, *Eryn*, or *Heryn*, the weſt, as the river runs from that quarter. The *Romans* adopted it; and *Claudian* in particular ſpeaks of this country, when celebrating the victories of the elder *Theodoſius*.

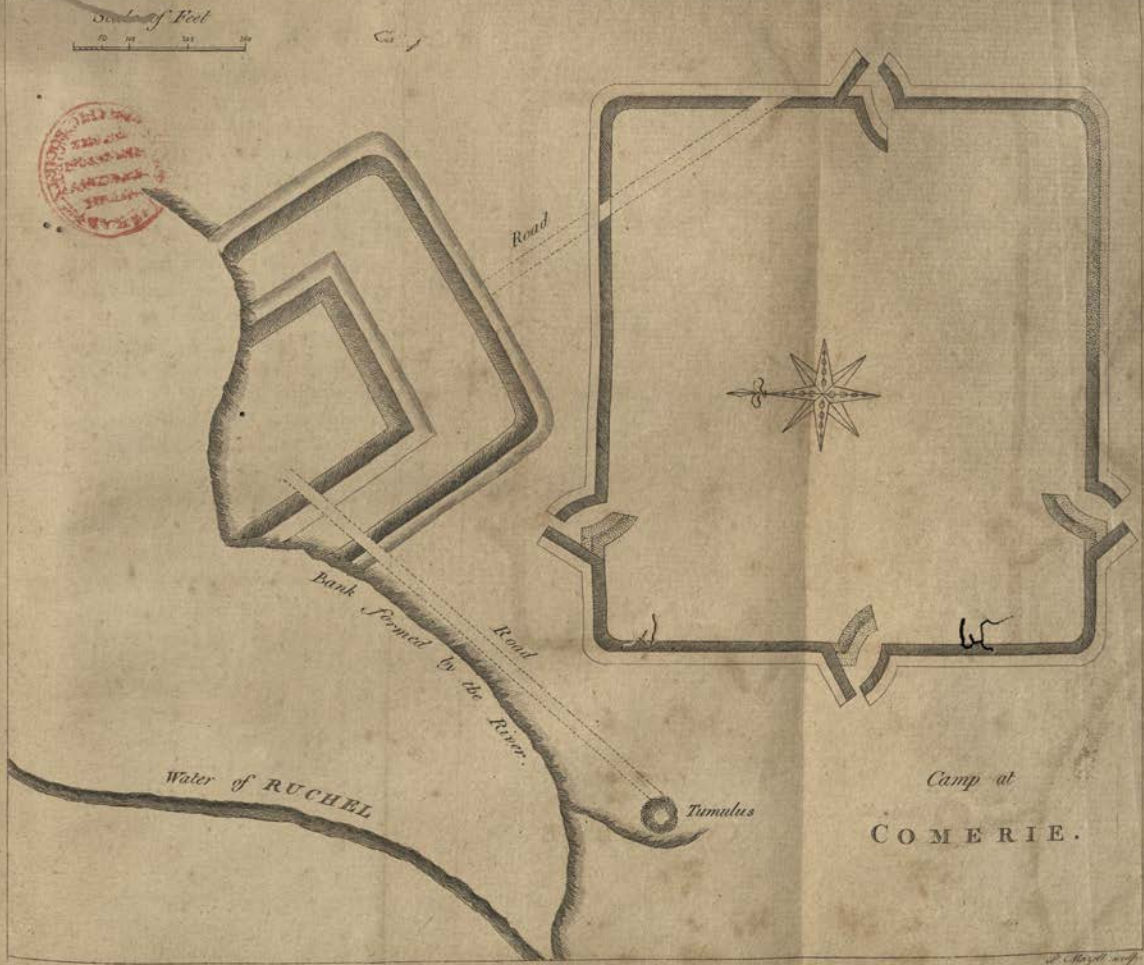
maduerunt *Saxone* fuſo
Orcades: incaluit *Pictorum* ſanguine *Thule:*
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis *Ierne* *.

The *Orknies* firſt he dyed with *Saxon* gore,
Then *Thule* with the *Pictiſh* blood grew hot:
Icy *Strathern* bemoan'd huge heaps of *Scots*.

* De IV. Conſ. *Honorii*. Lin. 31.

Return

ROMAN CAMP. Return and dine at *Comerie*. Near this place, on a plain of ſome extent, is the famous camp which Mr. *Gordon* contends to have been occupied by *Agricola*, immediately before the battle of *Mons Grampius*; and to which, in order to ſupport his argument, *he* gives the name of *Galgachan*, as if derived from *Galgacus*, leader of the *Caledonians*, at that fatal engagement. This camp lies between the river of *Earn* and the little ſtream called the *Ruchel*: and on a plain too contracted for ſuch a number of combatants, as *Tacitus* ſays there was, to form and to act in, or for their charioteers or cavalry to ſcour the field. There are indeed ſmall hills at the foot of the greater, where the *Britiſh* forces might have ranged themſelves before the battle; but the diſtance from the ſea is an inſuperable argument againſt this being the ſpot, as we are expreſly informed that *Agricola* ſent his fleet before, in order to diſtract and divide the attention of the enemy, and that he himſelf marched with his army till he arrived at the *Grampian* mountain, where he found *Galgacus* encamped. From the whole account given by *Tacitus*, it ſhould be ſuppoſed, that action was fought in an open country, at the foot of certain hills, not in a little plain amidſt defiles, as the vallies about *Comerie* conſiſt of. A conjecture may be made hereafter concerning the ſpot where the *Grampian* victory was obtained. The battle which was fought here, might have been that occaſioned by the attack of the *Caledonians* on the ninth legion. Claſſical authority informs us, that, in the general inſurrection of that gallant people in the ſixth year of *Agricola*'s command, he divided his army into three parts; one might be at *Ardoch*; the other at *Strageth*; the third or the ninth legion might be ſent to puſh up the defiles of *Comerie*, in order to prevent the enemy from ſurrounding


Scale of Feet
Road
Bank formed by the River.
Road
Water of RUCHEL
Tumulus
Camp at
COMERIE.

ſurrounding him, or taking advantage of their knowlege of the country, or his inferiority of numbers *. His three diviſions lay ſo near, as to enable them to aſſiſt each other in caſe of an attack.

The *Caledonians* naturally directed their force againſt the weakeſt of the three armies, the ninth legion, which probably had not fully recovered the loſs it ſuſtained in the bloody attack by *Boadicia* †. The camp alſo was weak, being no more than a common one, ſuch as the *Romans* flung up on their march. It has no appearance of ever having been ſtative; and it is probable that as ſoon as *Agricola* had, by an expeditious march, relieved this part of his army out of a difficulty they were fairly involved in, he deſerted the place; and never hazarded his troops again amidſt the narrows of this hoſtile country. Weapons, and other inſtruments, have been diſcovered on the ſpot, in the courſe of the forming the roads through this paſs. A brazen ſpur, iron bands, a ſort of iron hammer, and a moſt curious ſmall iron battle-axe, or rather pick-axe, have been met with: which are evidences of a conflict on this ſpot.

The camp, notwithſtanding it could not boaſt of any great ſtrength, is beautifully deſigned. The four entrances are entire, guarded by curtains within and without; but there are no veſtiges of the *prætorium*, which confirms my ſuſpicion that the attack was begun before all the uſual works were completed. On the

* Ne ſuperante numero et peritia locorum circumiretur, diviſo, et ipſe in tres partes exercitu inceſſit. *Vita Agricolæ.*

† *Taciti* Annalia. lib. XIV. c. 32.

north ſide of this is another ſquare intrenchment, joined to this by a regular communication. One ſide had been bounded by the *Ruchel*; but at preſent that little ſtream has removed itſelf to ſome diſtance. Within this entrenchment, is another: I cannot help thinking that theſe works were intended as a ſtationary fort; it having the ſituation that the *Romans* conſulted, that of a river on one ſide; but that it was left unfiniſhed for the ſame reaſon that the camp was. The ſize of the camp is about nine hundred and ſeventy-five feet, by nine hundred. There are ſome particularities about this place worthy to be mentioned; ſuch as the multitude of oblong hollows that lie parallel, and divided from one another by banks three feet wide, which are to be ſeen juſt on the outſide of the northern *Agger* of the camp. Theſe ſeem to have been places for dreſſing the proviſions for the ſoldiery, not places of interment, as was ſuſpected; for Mr. *Mac-Nab*, ſchool-maſter of *Comerie*, at my requeſt, was ſo obliging as to cauſe ſeveral of theſe holes to be dug through, and informed me that nothing but large quantities of wood-charcoal was to be found, the culinary fuel; and not the leaſt trace of urn or human bones were met with to countenance the other opinion. Beſides theſe are two remains of antiquities, both monumental. The one *Britiſh*, a vaſt upright ſtone, near the edge of the camp: perhaps erected, after the retreat of the *Romans*, by the *Caledonians*, over ſome chieftain ſlain in the fight. The other a vaſt *Tumulus*, which probably covered the ſlain. This was a *Roman* tribute to the memory of their unfortunate countrymen. *Germanicus* performed ſuch exequies over the remains of the legions of *Varus* in *Germany*, and carried the firſt ſod

to

to the heap. *Primum exſtruendo tumulo ceſpitem* Cæſar *poſuit, gratiſſimo munere in defunctos, et præſentibus doloris ſociis* *.

Viſit *Caſtle Drummond*, ſeated boldly on the ſide of a hill, amidſt a fine extent of woods, commanding a great view down *Strathearn*. The houſe is very unequal to the ſituation, being both mean and ſmall; nor is it of any great antiquity. On the back part are ſome remains of the old caſtle, built by Sir *John Drummond*, hereditary ſteward of *Strathearn*, in 1493, after removing from the antient ſeat of the family at *Stobhall*. The family derive themſelves from *Mauritz*, an *Hungarian* of royal blood, who having the conduct of the mother and ſiſters of *Edgar Atheling*, in their flight from the *Norman* uſurper, was (with his royal charge) driven by a ſtorm into the Firth of *Forth*. The reigning monarch *Malcolm Canmore* fell in love with, and married the Princeſs *Margaret*, one of the ſiſters; and, in reward to *Mauritz*, for his ſkilful pilotage, made him a conſiderable grant of lands, and cauſed him to aſſume the name of *Drymen*, or the high ridge; but, figuratively, the great wave of the ſea, in memory of the perils from which he had delivered the fair Queen.

Aug. 27.

Castle-Drummond.

The caſtle was beſieged immediately after the cruel burning of the church of *Monivard*; the chieftain and his followers having retired thither to ſcreen themſelves from their merited puniſhment. It ſoon ſurrendered to the King, *James* IV. on condition that their lives ſhould be preſerved; but as ſoon as that Prince got them in his power, he carried them to *Sterling*, where they ſuffered death for their impious barbarity. It was afterwards beſieged, taken

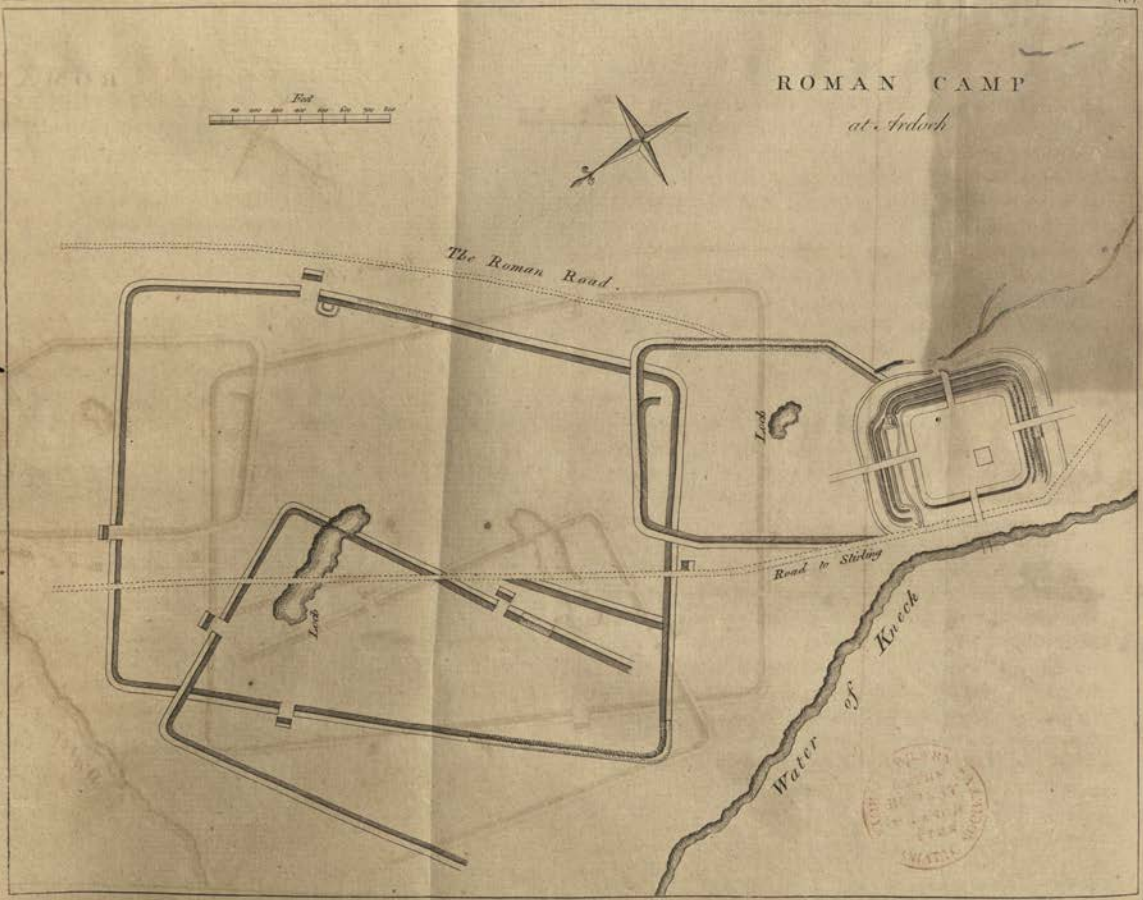
* *Taciti* Ann. lib. I. c. 62.

and garriſoned by *Cromwel*'s forces: and finally, at the revolution, totally demoliſhed. The ruin of the family was completed in 1745, when the Duke of *Perth*, by an unfortunate attachment, forfeited the antient eſtate, to the amount of four thouſand a year; and loſt his life, worn out with the fatigues of the winter's campaign.

KEMP'S CASTLE. Continue my ride ſoutherly. See, on the top of a moor about four miles from *Caſtle-Drummond*, a ſmall but ſtrong exploratory fort, called *Kemp*, or, more properly, *Camp-Caſtle*. The area is ſeventy-ſix feet by ſixty-four, and is defended by three deep ditches. This ſeems to have been a place of obſervation ſubſervient to that of *Ardoch*, two miles diſtant. The *Roman* way, which is continued from the camp at *Strageth*, paſſes by this fort, and leads me to the next. On each ſide are to be obſerved multitudes of holes, moſtly of a round form, whoſe uſe I cannot conjecture. Paſs through a ſmall glen, or rather a deep hollow, which croſſes the road, and ſee a deep and oblong trench, perhaps made as a lodgement for a ſmall party to defend this part. A little farther, on a line with this, is a ſmall round area, like thoſe on *Gaſkmoor*, but conſiderably ſtronger, being ſurrounded by not fewer than three foſſes. Not remote from this, on the front of a deep dell, is a regular lunette, with a very ſtrong foſs; and near that, again, another round fort, defended by two ditches.

From this lunette is a great foſs, which paſſes half a mile wide of *Ardoch*, and, as I was informed, fell into the water of *Kneck*, at two miles diſtance from its origin.

I am now in the midſt of *Claſſical* ground; the buſy ſcene of action in the third year of *Agricola*'s expeditions. Through this valley


ROMAN CAMP
at Ardoch
Feet
The Roman Road.
Lodge
Lodge
Road to Stirling
Water of Knock

valley he led his troops, when he carried the terror of his arms as far as the *Tay*; when he paſt unmoleſted through new-diſcovered nations, with the elements warring againſt him *. Here, after all the difficulties he met with in conducting his forces through the foreſts, and wading through æſtuaries firſt tried by himſelf †; he found an ample ſpace for erecting of fortreſſes, and eſtabliſhing of ſtations ‡. Of theſe

Ardoch forms the firſt and chief, ſeated at the head of two vales, and commanding a view into each: into the fertile *Strathallan*, which leads to *Sterling*, the probable rout of *Agricola*; and into the *Glacialis Ierne*, the preſent *Strathearn*, an open tract, which, under the common name of *Strathmore*, gave full ſpace for the operations of this celebrated leader. ARDOCH.

As this ſtationary camp was the moſt important, ſo it was ſecured with greater ſtrength and artifice than any of the reſt. No general ever equalled him in the judicious choice of ſituation: no camp he made was ever taken by ſtorm, or obliged to ſurrender, or to be deſerted ‖. This he fixed on an elevated ſituation, with one ſide on the ſteep bank of the little river of *Kneck*, and being fortified on that part by Nature, he thought fit to give it there the

* Tertius expeditionum annus novas gentes aperuit, vaſtatis uſque ad *Taum* (æſtuario nomen eſt) nationibus, quâ formidine territi hoſtes, quanquam conflictatum ſævis tempeſtatibus, exercitum laceſſere non auſi.

† Æſtuaria ac ſylvas ipſe prætentare.

‡ Ponendiſque inſuper caſtellis ſpatium fuit.

‖ Adnotabant periti, non alium ducem opportunitates locorum ſapientius legiſſe; nullum ab *Agricola* poſitum caſtellum aut vi hoſtium expugnatum, aut pactione aut fugâ deſertum.

ſecurity

ſecurity of only a ſingle foſs. The other three have five, if not ſix, foſſes, of a vaſt depth, with ramparts of correſponding heights between. The works on the ſouth ſide are much injured by the plough; the others, in fine preſervation. In the area is the *prætorium*, or the quarter of the general, in a tolerable perfect ſtate. The area is four hundred and fifty feet, by four hundred. The four *portæ*, or entrances, are plainly to be diſtinguiſhed, and the road from the *prætorian* port to the *prætorium* very viſible. The ſtation was of force ſufficient to baffle any ſiege from a barbarian enemy: this was one of thoſe that he made a winter garriſon during the remaining time of his command in the country, and by laying in a year's magazines of proviſions, freed the ſoldiers from all apprehenſions of a blockade *, and enabled them to make frequent ſallies.

To the north of this fortreſs are the outlines of three incloſures, ſurrounded, if I recollect right, by only ſingle ramparts. They are the works of different periods; or perhaps might have been the ſummer camps to this ſtation; or they might have been the *Proceſtria* to the place, a ſort of free-towns, built and encloſed with ſlight entrenchments, under the cover of the fort, which might be ſtyled their citadel †. The firſt is contiguous to it, and receives into the weſt ſide the *Roman* road. The meaſurements of the area are a thouſand and eighty feet by eight hundred and forty. The *portæ* are quite filled up.

Another very large one lies north of this, and part of the ſouth, and even treſpaſſes on, and takes in, a ſmall portion of it. The

* Crebræ eruptiones; nam adverſus moras obſidionis, annuis copiis firmabantur.

† Vide *Horſley*, p. 101.

four

four entrances are very viſible, and each has, by way of defence, oppoſite to it, on the outſide, a ſhort rampart. The dimenſions of this are two thouſand ſix hundred feet, by ſixteen hundred and ſeventy. The preſent road to *Sterling* runs through the midſt of this.

A third, which ſeems never to have been completed, breaks in on one ſide of the greater; it points towards the *Kneck*, and either never reached that water, or has been on that ſide totally defaced.

Many antiquities have been found about this ſtation, ſuch as bits of bridles, ſpear-heads, and armour, which were depoſited at *Ardoch*-houſe, the ſeat of Sir *William Stirling*, where they remained till the year 1715, when they were carried away by the ſoldiers. Since that time a very curious ſepulchral monument has been diſcovered there, and preſented to the College at *Glaſgow*. It is inſcribed thus:

DIS MANIBUS AMMONIUS. DAMIONIS COH. I. HISPANORUM STIPENDIORUM XXVII. HEREDES F. C.

This is engraven in the xvth plate of the College Antiquities, and mentioned by Mr. *Horſley* among the *Scottiſh* monuments. Sir *William Stirling* did me the honor of informing me, that ſeveral coins have been found there, but now diſperſed; and that there is in his poſſeſſion an urn, filled with aſhes, a fragment of the unburnt ſcull, and a piece of money. The laſt had, in all probability, been put into the mouth of the deceaſed as the fare of *Charon*, for wafting him over *Styx*.

I muſt not omit, that oppoſite to *Ardoch*, on the other ſide of the *Kneck*,

Kneck, is a place called the *Keir*. Here, ſays Mr. *Gordon*, (for I did not viſit it) are a great many circumvallations and ramparts of, ſtone and earth; and regular terraces deſcending on the ſide of the hill. In *Wales* we have many *Britiſh* poſts that bear the general name of *Caer*; and had I time to have examined it, I ſhould doubtleſs have found it to have been one.

Nor muſt I leave this place without obſerving, that from its ramparts is to be ſeen the plain of *Sheriffmuir*, where the diſputed battle of *Dunblain* was fought in 1715. The Highland army lay with his army the evening before at *Ardoch*.

On leaving this fine relique of antiquity, proceed down *Strathearn*. Paſs by a ſtupendous *Cairn*. Croſs an extenſive black moor, and ſoon after reach *Tullibardine**, a great old houſe, the original ſeat of the *Murrays*, and which gives the title of *Marquis* to the heir of *Athol*. In 1715 it was made a garriſon by the rebels; and for ſome time impeded the advance of the King's army towards *Perth*. Before the houſe, according to honeſt *Lindeſay*, was ſhewn the length and breadth of the great ſhip, the *Great Michael*, built by *James* IV. and deſcribed by his hiſtorian with moſt ſcrupulous minuteneſs†. The dimenſions, ſays he, were expreſſed here by the ſhipwrights,

TULLIBARDINE.

* From *Tulloch* a hillock, and *Bardin* bards; this place being ſuppoſed to have been appropriated to the ſupport of a bard. In old times diſtricts were allotted by the great men for their ſupport, which often became hereditary in their families. Doctor *Machpherſon*, 218.

† In this ſame year the king of *Scotland* bigged a great ſhip, called the *Great Michael*, which was the greateſt ſhip, and of moſt ſtrength, that ever ſailed in *England* or *France*; for this ſhip was of ſo great ſtature, and took ſo much timber, that,

ſhipwrights, by a plantation of hawthorns, which I looked for, but in vain.

Near the houſe is the very neat caſe of a ſmall church; but the inſide is quite ruinous.

Draw near the *Ochil* hills, verdant and ſmooth; ſee at a ſmall diſtance, at their foot, *Kincardine*, an antient ſeat of the *Montroſe* family. To the left is the ſmall town of *Auchterardire*, which, with *Muthel*, *Blackford*, *Dinin*, and ſeveral other villages, were burnt by an order of the Pretender, dated from his court at *Scone*, the 17th of *January*, and the fifteenth year of his reign, 1715—1716. This cruel command was executed in a moſt uncommonly ſevere ſeaſon; and the poor inhabitants of every age and ſex left expoſed to the

that, except *Falkland*, ſhe waſted all the woods in *Fife*, which was oak wood, by all timber that was gotten out of *Norroway*; for ſhe was ſo ſtrong, and of ſo great length and breadth (all the wrights of *Scotland*, yea and many other ſtrangers, were at her device, by the king's commandment, who wrought very buſily in her, but it was year and day ere ſhe was complete) To wit. She was twelve ſcore foot of length, and thirty-ſix foot within the ſides; ſhe was ten foot thick in the wall, and boards on every ſide, ſo ſtack and ſo thick that no cannon could go thro' her. This great ſhip cumbred *Scotland* to get her to the ſea. From that time that ſhe was afloat, and her maſts and ſails complete, with tows and anchors offeiring thereto, ſhe was counted to the king to be thirty thouſand pounds of expences, by her artillery which was very great and coſtly to the king by all the reſt of her orders. To wit. ſhe bare many canons, ſix on every ſide, with three great baſſils, two behind in her dock, and one before, with three hundred ſhot of ſmall artillery, that is to ſay, myand and batter'd falcon, and quarter-falcon, ſlings, peſtilent ſerpetens, and double-dogs, with hagtor and culvering, corsbows and hand-bows. She had three hundred mariners to ſail her; ſhe had ſix ſcore of gunners to uſe her artillery; and had a thouſand men of war by her captains, ſhippers, and quarter-maſters.

rigour of the cold. To palliate theſe proceedings, the neceſſity of obſtructing the march of the King's forces towards *Perth*, was pleaded: and that the Pretender, on his flight from that city, left in the hands of General *Gordon*, for the uſe of the ſufferers, a large ſum of money, with a letter to the Duke of *Argyle*, requeſting a proper diſtribution.

Go through *Dinin*, and reach *Dupplin* at night.

AUG. 28. Ride to ſee the ruins of a great *Cairn* on the road ſide, about a mile north of *Dupplin*, which had been lately demoliſhed. On removing the ſtones, were diſcovered at the bottom a great number of cheſts, whoſe dimenſions were two feet eight by two feet two, every one conſiſting of five flags; forming four ſides and a lid. In all excepting one were bones, and mixed with them in ſome of the cheſts were round perforated bodies, which I ſuſpect to have been *Druidical* beads; there were beſides numbers of rings, heart-ſhaped trinkets, and others of a flat and oblong form, all made of a coarſe glaſs.

BATTLE OF TIBBIR-MOOR. At a ſmall diſtance from this place is the plain of *Tibbir-moor*, where the Marquis of *Montroſe* gained a ſignal victory over the Covenanters, with an inferior army of half-armed highlanders and *Iriſh*. *If ever God ſpake word of truth out of my mouth*, ſays one of the enthuſiaſtic divines to his friends, *I promiſe you in his name aſſured victory this day*: but he was poſſeſſed with a lying ſpirit; for two thouſand of their flock fell in the field, and two thouſand more were taken priſoners. Tradition records a barbarous ſuperſtition of the *Iriſh* troops, who that morning put to death an innocent herdſman, they happened to meet, from the notion that victory would declare itſelf for the party which firſt drew blood.

Reach

Reach the church of *Tibbir-moor*, which takes its name from a holy well, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. This pariſh was ſometime the reſidence of the Biſhop of *Dunkeld*. Biſhop *Galfred* died here in 1249; and Biſhop *Sinclair* in 1337*. The laſt re-built and reſtored the church of St. *Serf*, on the north ſide of the water of *Almond*, once the chief of this pariſh; but, as report goes, was afterwards deſerted on account of a child of Lord *Ruthven*'s being drowned in the river, in returning from being baptized.

Below the miniſter's houſe is a rhomboid intrenchment, called the *Ward:* but here is not the leaſt tradition about the deſign of it. A little farther is a high copped *Tumulus* or mount, ſtyled the *round Law*, or court hill, ſuch places being in theſe parts generally ſuppoſed to have been the ſeats of juſtice.

At a ſmall diſtance from hence arrive at the high banks above the river *Almond*, which here waters the plain that extends to *Perth*, and falls into the *Tay*, about a mile above that city. Near this place was ſeated the antient *Bertha*, which *Boethius* aſſerts had been the reſidence of the *Scottiſh* kings. Here, ſays he, *Kenneth* exerciſed ſevere juſtice on the great *Banditti*†. This place, ſays *Buchanan*‡, was beſieged by the *Danes* before the battle of *Loncarty*; and this place, ſays *Boethius*‖, was totally deſtroyed by a flood in 1210, and the city re-built on the ſpot where the preſent *Perth* ſtands. Notwithſtanding we muſt deny that fact§; yet there are not wanting evidences of *Bertha* having once been of conſiderable note. The tide of the *Tay*, in former times, reached this place; BERTHA.

* *Mills*'s Lives of the Biſhops of *Dunkeld*, M. S. † Lib. XI. p. 227.
‡ Lib. VI. c. 31. ‖ Lib. XIII. p. 278. § See p. 78.

an anchor has been found here; and, as I have been told, that on digging, are to be found almoſt every where old walls, vaults and cauſeways, far beneath the preſent ſurface of the ground. The *Romans* had a ſtation on its banks, which their road pointed to; and ſtill the falls of the cliffs produce many proofs of the truth of the aſſertion. About eight years ago, by the lapſe of a great piece of land, was diſcovered great quantities of excellent iron, in ſhort thick bars, from one to two feet in length, as if it had been caſt for the conveniency of retailing.

Other falls have produced diſcoveries ſtill more ſingular, and have layed open a ſpecies of interment, as far as I know, hitherto unnoticed. Some years ago, in the face of a broken bank, were diſcovered, ſix pillars in a line, ten feet diſtance from one another, and eighteen feet high from the top of the ground to the bed of the *Almond*, ſhewing out of the bank a ſemicircular face. Theſe proved to have been the contents of certain cylindrical pits, ſunk in the earth as places of ſepulture. The urns were placed in them, and the hollows filled with earth of a different kind from the banks, and ſo ſtrongly rammed in, as to remain coherent, after the former had in part been waſhed away. The Rev. Mr. *Duff* has deſcribed theſe hollows in a manner ſomewhat different, comparing them to the ſegments of a cone, with the broader part downwards; and to have been filled with bones, aſhes, and fragments of urns. Theſe funebrious veſſels have been found here of different ſizes; one of very uncommon dimenſions as well as materials; being of fine clay only half an inch thick; and entirely plated in the inſide with braſs. It was capable of containing ten gallons; and was filled with aſhes. Other urns of a ſmall ſize have

have been met with in theſe pits; one held ſome wood aſhes, and part of a *Lacrymatory*; an evidence of the nation they belonged to. So that if we may rely on the map of *Richard* of *Cirenceſter*, this place might have been the *Orrea* of the *Romans*.

A mile farther, on the plain, is the ancient houſe of *Ruthven*; once the ſeat of the unfortunate *Gowries*. It conſiſts of two ſquare towers, built at different times; and diſtinct from each other; but now joined by buildings of later date. The top of one of the towers is called the *Maiden's leap*, receiving its name on the following occaſion: a daughter of the firſt Earl of *Gowrie* was addreſſed by a young gentleman of inferior rank in the neighbourhood, a frequent viſitor of the family, who never would give the leaſt countenance to his paſſion. His lodging was in the tower, ſeparate from that of his miſtreſs; RUTHVEN HOUSE.

Sed vetuere patres quod non potuere vetare.

The lady, before the doors were ſhut, conveyed herſelf into her lover's apartment; but ſome prying *Duenna* acquainted the counteſs with it; who cutting off, as ſhe thought, all poſſibility of retreat, haſtened to ſurprize them. The young lady's ears were quick; ſhe heard the footſteps of the old counteſs, ran to the top of the leads, and took the deſperate leap of nine feet four inches over a chaſm of ſixty feet, and luckily lighting on the battlements of the other tower, crept into her own bed, where her aſtoniſhed mother found her, and of courſe apologized for the unjuſt ſuſpicion. The fair daughter did not chooſe to repeat the leap; but the next night eloped, and was married.

But

RAID OF RUTHVEN.

But this place was the ſcene of more ſerious tranſactions, which laid the foundation of a reſentment that proved fatal to its noble maſter. Here was executed the generous deſign of freeing *James* VI. from his worthleſs favorites, who were poiſoning his youth with exalted notions of royal prerogative; and inſtilling into him thoſe principles which, in after times, proved ſo deſtructive to his progeny. *Gowrie*, with numbers of other peers, inveigled *James* into this caſtle, in the year 1582, on his return from a hunting match in *Athol*. When he was about to depart, he was ſtopped by the nobles in a body, who preſented him with a memorial againſt the ill conduct of his principal favorites. He endeavoured to free himſelf from reſtraint, but was prevented; and upon his burſting into tears, was told by the guardian of *Glames*, that *it was better children weep than bearded men.* This was called the *Raid of Ruthven.* The conſpirators carried him off; but on his eſcape he again reſigned himſelf to *Arran*, a favorite void of every ſpecies of virtue, and even, after an act of oblivion, delcared them guilty of high treaſon, and actually put *Gowrie* to death at *Sterling*, after a trial injurious to his majeſty's honor.

After the doubtful conſpiracy of the two ſons of this unfortunate nobleman at *Perth*, and after their deaths, and poſthumous conviction, the very name was aboliſhed by act of parliament; the houſe indeed was preſerved; but to obliterate all memory of ſo deteſted a family, even the name of that was changed to *Hunting-Tower*.

THE LOWSWORK.

Near this houſe is the ſtone building called the *Lowswork*, ſo ſtyled from *Low*, the firſt contriver. This ſerves to divert part of the

the water of *Almond* into an aqueduct, leading to *Perth*, which is of the greateſt ſervice to the various mills at this preſent time, and antiently aſſiſted to make the place almoſt impregnable, by filling the ditch that ſurrounded the walls. On one ſide of this aqueduct is the *boult of Balhouſie*, a ſtone work, perforated with an orifice, thirty-two inches round, guarded with a circle of iron at each end. This hole is permitted, by very antient uſage, to convey a portion of water to the mill of that name. A contract is ſtill extant between the magiſtrates of *Perth* and *Eviot*, then owner of *Balhouſie*, in 1464, about the repair of this boult; and very lately the ſame has been renewed by the Earl of *Kinnoull*, the preſent noble poſſeſſor of thoſe lands*.

Mr. *Duff* from this ſpot pointed to me the ſite of *Tillilum*, near *Perth*, once a convent of *Carmelites*, in the eaſt end of the pariſh of *Tibbirmoor*. The founder is not mentioned: we only learn from *Keith*, that *Richard Inverkeithing*, biſhop of *Dunkeld*, built here a fine chapel and a houſe, in 1262, and that the ſynods of the dioceſe were wont to be kept here for fear of the *Cattaranes*, or highland robbers, till the year 1460, when *Thomas Lauder*, biſhop of *Dunkeld*, removed them to his own cathedral†. TILLILUM.

In my return to *Dupplin* had a diſtant view of *Methwen*, a place lying between *Tibbirmoor* and the *Almond*, noted for the defeat

* As it is my wiſh to preſerve the memory of every benefactor to the human ſpecies, I muſt not omit mention of *Alexander Chriſtie*, an *Iriſh-Scot*, who about fifty years ago, in this pariſh, at a place called *Tulloch*, ſet up the firſt bleaching ground; and was the firſt perſon who introduced the right culture of potatoes into this country.

† M. S. Life of the Biſhops.

Robert

Robert Bruce received here from the *Engliſh*, in 1306, under *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

BESSIE BELL, AND MARY GRAY.

The banks of this river, about two miles higher than *Perth*, afforded an untimely grave to the fair friends, *Beſſie Bell*, and *Mary Gray*, two neighbouring beauties, celebrated in an elegant Scotch ballad, compoſed by a lover deeply ſtricken with the charms of both. One was the daughter of the Laird of *Kinvaid*, the other of the Laird of *Lednoch*. A peſtilence that raged in 1666, determined them to retire from the danger. They ſelected a romantic and ſequeſtered ſpot, on the ſide of *Brauchie Burn*, where

They bigged a bower on yon *Burn brae*,
And thick'd it o'er with raſhes.

Here they lived for ſome time, and as ſhould ſeem, without jealouſy, for they received the viſits of their lover, till catching the infection, they both died, and were both interred in the lands of *Lednoch*, at *Dronach Haugh* *.

AUG. 29.

Leave *Dupplin*, and reviſit *Perth*. Am honored by the magiſtrates with the freedom of the city.

SINGULAR COMBAT.

Paſs over part of the *North-Inch*. On this plain, in 1396, a private war between the *Clan Chattan*, and the *Clan Kay* was decided in a manner parallel to the combat between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*. A cruel feud raged between theſe warlike tribes, which the king, *Robert* the IIId, in vain endeavoured to reconcile: at length the Earls of *Crawford* and *Dunbar* propoſed, that the difference ſhould be determined by the ſword, by thirty champions on each ſide. The warriors were choſen, the day of combat fixed,

* Gabions of *Perth*, p. 19.

the

M. Griffiths del.

PERTH BRIDGE.

the field appointed, and the king and his nobility aſſembled as ſpectators. On reviewing the combatants, one of the *Clan-Chattan* (ſeized with a pannic) was miſſing; when it was propoſed, in order to form a parity of numbers, that one of the *Clan-Kay* ſhould withdraw; but ſuch was the ſpirit of that brave people, that not one could be prevailed on to reſign the honor and danger of the day. At length one *Henry Wind*, a ſadler, who happened accidentally to be preſent, offered to ſupply the place of the loſt *Macintoſh*, for the ſmall ſum of a *French* crown of gold. He was accepted; the combat began, and *Henry* fairly earned his pay, for by his proweſs, victory declared itſelf in favor of his party. Of that of *Clan-Chattan* only ten and the volunteer were left alive, and every one of them dangerouſly wounded. Of the *Clan-Kay* only one ſurvived, who declining ſo unequal a combat, flung himſelf into the *Tay*, and ſwam over unwounded to the oppoſite ſhore *.

PERTH BRIDGE.

Ride over the bridge of *Perth*, the moſt beautiful ſtructure of the kind in *North-Britain*, deſigned and executed by Mr. *Smeton*. Its length is nine hundred feet; the breadth (the only blemiſh) twenty-two within the parapets. The piers are founded ten feet beneath the bed of the river, upon oaken and beechen piles, and the ſtones laid in *puzzalane*, and cramped with iron. The number of arches nine; of which the centre is ſeventy-five feet in diameter. This noble work opens a communication with all the different great roads of the kingdom, and was completed at the expence of twenty-ſix thouſand pounds: of this the commiſſioners of forfeited eſtates, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, gave eleven thouſand; *Perth*, two;

* *Buchanan*, lib. X. c. 2, 3.

private ſubſcribers, four thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-five; the royal boroughs, five hundred. But ſtill this great work would have met with a check for want of money, had not the Earl of *Kinnoull*, with his characteriſtic public ſpirit, advanced the remaining ſum, and taken the ſecurity of the tolls, with the hazard only to himſelf.

Several preceding bridges have been waſhed away by the violent floods, that at times pour down from the highlands. The firſt misfortune on record is that which befel it in 1210, in the time of *William* the *Lion*, before recited in p. 73. I am uncertain whether it ſuffered a ſecond time before the year 1329; or whether the order given that year by *Robert* I, for liberty of getting ſtones out of the quarries of *Kynkarachi* and *Balcormoc**, for the building of that, the bridge of *Earn*, and the church of *Perth*, was not for re-building the former, which might have lain in ruins ſince the days of *William*. After this, it met with a ſucceſſion of misfortunes, in the years 1573, 1582, and 1589; and, finally, in the year 1621, when it had been juſt re-built and completed in the moſt magnificent manner, a fatal flood overthrew the whole: a judgment, ſaid the people, on the iniquity of the place, for in 1606 here was held that parliament, *at which biſhops were erected, and the lords rode firſt in their ſcarlet gowns* †. From that period it lay neglected, till the late ſucceſsful attempt reſtored it at leaſt to its former ſplendor.

* On opening this quarry, for the materials of the preſent bridge, numbers of the antient tools were diſcovered.

† *Gabions*, 82.

On

SCONE.

On reaching the eaſtern banks of the *Tay*, make a digreſſion about a mile and a half to the left, to ſee the celebrated abbey of *Scone* *, ſeated amidſt beautiful woods, and, at a ſmall diſtance from the river. Long before the foundation of the abbey, *Scone* had been a place of note. It is called by ſome the antient capital of the *Picts*: but it certainly was the ſeat of the princes of *Scotland* as early as the time of *Kenneth*. On a *Tumulus*, ſtill in being, they kept their courts of juſtice: on this they ſat to determine the pleas between their barons, whence it was called the *Mons Placiti de Sconâ*, the *Mote hill* of *Scone*. *Mote*, in the *Galic* tongue, ſignifies a court; for in very early times it was cuſtomary for the great people to deliver their laws from eminences of this kind. Our *Druids* had their *Gorſeddau*, where they *ſate aloft*, and delivered their decrees, their ſentences, and their orations to the people.

THE MOTE-HILL.

Legend relates, that the hill in queſtion was called *Omnis terra* †, being compoſed of earth brought here by gentlemen out of every country they had travelled in. But with more truth it may be ſaid, that *Malcolm Mac-Kenneth*, or *Malcolm* the II. ſeated in the famous chair, placed on this mount, 'gave and diſtributed all 'his lands of the realm of *Scotland* amongſt his men, and reſerved 'nathing in propertie to himſelf, bot the royall dignitie, and the '*Mutehill* in the *towne* of *Scone* ‡.' So that it ſhould ſeem the very exiſtence of his royal dignity depended on the poſſeſſion of this hill

* Or *Scyon*, as it is called in a charter of *Alexander* II. Vide *Anderſon*'s *Diplomata*, No. XXX.

† *Irwin*'s Nomencl. Hiſt. Scot. 212.

‡ *Regiam Majeſt.* p. 1. and *Boethius*, lib. XI. p. 245.

of authority. But I muſt remark with Mr. *Guthrie*, that this contribution ought to be taken in a more limited ſenſe; it being incredible that any Prince ſhould thus totally diveſt himſelf of all the royal demeſnes. It is moſt probable that he only renewed to his Barons the grants of their lands, and in reward for their faithful ſervices made their tenures ſure and hereditary, which before they held precariouſly, and on the will of the Crown *.

ABBEY. The abbey was founded by *Alexander* the Firſt, in 1114, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. *Michael* the archangel, and filled with canons regular of St. *Auguſtin*. It is ſaid to have been originally a ſeat of the *Culdees*, which is not improbable, as it is not to be ſuppoſed that ſo noted a place could be deſtitute of ſome religious order. The revenues at the Reformation were conſiderable: amounting to 1140*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* *Scots*; beſides ſixteen chaldrons and two firlots of wheat; ſeventy-three chaldrons thirteen bolls, two firlots and two pecks of bear; ſixty-two chaldrons of meal; eighteen chaldrons and three bolls of oats; and one laſt of ſalmon.

FATAL STONE. In the church of this abbey was preſerved the famous chair, whoſe bottom was the fatal ſtone, the *palladium* of the *Scottiſh* monarchy; the ſtone, which had firſt ſerved *Jacob* for his pillow, was afterwards tranſported into *Spain*, where it was uſed as a ſeat of juſtice by *Gethalus*, cotemporary with *Moſes*. It afterwards found its way to *Dunſtaffage* in *Argyleſhire*, continued there as the coronation chair till the reign of *Kenneth* II. who to ſecure his empire removed it to *Scone*. Here it remained, and in it every *Scottiſh*

* *Hiſt. Scotland.* I. 226.

monarch

monarch was inaugurated till the year 1296, when *Edward* I. to the mortification of *North-Britain*, tranſlated it to *Weſtminſter* abbey; and with it, according to antient prophecy, the empire of *Scotland*.

The ceremony of placing the new monarch in the coronation chair was hereditary in the antient Earls of *Fife*. *Edward*, in the midſt of his uſurpation, paid a ſtrict attention to that point: the office was in *Duncan* the eleventh Earl; but as he was under age, and with the King, I find in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera* * a writ, dated *Nov.* 21, 1292, at *Norham*, directing one *John* of *Perth*, inſtead of the young Earl, to perform the ceremony of putting his creature *John Baliol* into the regal chair at *Scone*.

This abbey, with the church, in the year 1559, underwent the common fate of religious houſes, in the furious and ungovernable ſeaſon of Reformation. This was demoliſhed by the zealots of *Dundee*, in reſentment of one of their company being killed by a ſhot from the houſe. The nobility who were preſent ſtrove to divert their rage, being more intereſted in the preſervation, from the proſpect of ſharing in the plunder of the church.

In the church is the monument of Sir *David Murray*, anceſtor of Lord *Stormont*, the preſent owner of the place. Sir *David*'s figure is placed in an attitude of devotion, with a long inſcription, relating his lineage, offices and virtues. *Charles* II. was crowned in this church before he ſet out on the expedition that terminated in the fatal battle of *Worceſter*. The crown was placed on his head by the Marquis of *Argyle*, the wily peer being for once CHURCH.

* Vol. II. p. 600.

cheated by the young prince, who flattered him with the hope of ſeeing one of his daughters mother of a line of kings *.

In the year 1715 the old *Chevalier* reſided here for ſome time, and iſſued out ſix proclamations, among which was one for his coronation on the 23d of *January*, 1716; but before that time his reſolution failed, and he fled from a crown he was unworthy to wear. His ſon, in 1745, made the place a ſhort viſit.

HILL OF KINNOULL.

Return the ſame road; paſs near the end of the bridge of *Perth*, and after a ſhort ſpace, ride beneath the vaſt rocks of *Kinnoull*, which threaten deſtruction to the traveller, from the frequent falls from this black and ragged precipice. Many awful ruins are ſcattered far beyond the road; one of which a few years ago overwhelmed a ſmall cottage, and the poor inhabitants. Beautiful agates are frequently found in this hill. In examining the fragments that lay beneath, I diſcovered a conſiderable quantity of *lava*, a proof of its having been an antient *vulcano*.

In the church of *Kinnoull* is the magnificent monument of Chancellor *Hay* †. His Lordſhip is repreſented ſtanding under a rich entablature, ſupported by three pillars: two elegantly carved, the third plain, ſurrounded by a coronet. His dreſs is a long gown, great ruff, and ſmall cloſe cap. The ſeals, and a ſcull are placed on a table before him. Beneath is a ſpace deſigned for the epitaph, but left uninſcribed. The following is part of one, deſtined for that purpoſe, compoſed by Doctor *Jonſton*:

Gone is the wiſe *Lycurgus* of our time,
The great and grave Dictator of our Clime;

* *Clarendon*, VI. 395.

† Sir *George Hay* firſt Earl of *Kinnoull*.

To

To whoſe deſert the ſacred Siſters owe,
As much as e'er of old they did beſtow,
Of their *Pirean* treaſure to give Fame
To painful *Curius*, or grave *Cato*'s Name.
Had thou, brave Judge, liv'd in ſuch golden Days,
Thy Head had long e'er now been crown'd with Bay
But Wiſdom now is richly priz'd by none,
Nor Virtue, Guardian finds, till ſhe be gone.
Six hundred years ago how happy I,
That day, when thy brave Anceſtor did dye
His face with *Danic* Blood, he did bequeath
Life to his Country at the doors of Death.
Yet this brave Act was clos'd with one fair day:
But thou didſt ſtill for many years diſplay
The enſigns of thy Virtue; and fierce jarrs,
Inteſtine broils worſe than the worſt of wars
Did quell, embuſtions. Safe did keep from Harm
Chaſte Piety; and raging Wrath diſarm, &c.

CARSE OF GOWRIE.

Soon reach the noted *Carſe* of *Gowrie*, a fine tract that extends in length fourteen miles, and in breadth four, bounded on the north by a range of hills called the *Braes* of *Gowrie*; and by the river *Tay* on the ſouth. Too much cannot be ſaid of its fertility. It is covered with corn of every ſpecies; peas and clover all in great perfection; varied with orchards, plantations, and gentlemen's ſeats. The roads are planted on each ſide with trees, which, with the vaſt richneſs of the country, reminded me of *Flanders*; and the extenſive corn-lands, with the mud-houſes, dabbed on the outſide with cow dung, for fuel, immediately brought before me the idea of *Northamptonſhire*. It agrees with the laſt alſo, in finding during ſummer a great deficiency of water for common uſes, and a great lack of fuel all winter; ſo that the following is become a proverbial ſaying,

(falſe,

(falſe, I truſt, in the laſt inſtance) That the *Carſe* of G[illegible] water all ſummer, fire all winter, and the grace of GOD all the year through.

ELCHO CONVENT. The view of the *Tay*, and the oppoſite ſhore, add great charms to the view. On the ſouthern bank ſtands *Elcho*, a poor convent of *Ciſtercian* nuns, founded by *David Lindſay* of *Glanerk* and his mother, on a piece of ground belonging to *Dumferline*; endowed afterwards by *Madoch* *, Earl of *Strathearn*, with the lands of *Kinnaird in Fife*. But the recluſes were never very opulent, as their whole revenues at the Reformation amounted but to ſixty-four pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

A little further the *Tay* begins to ſpread conſiderably, and to aſſume the form of an æſtuary. At a hamlet called *Hawkſtone*, ſee on the road ſide a very large ſtone, ſaid to be that on which the hawk of the peaſant *Hay* alighted, after it had performed its flight round the land which was given to the gallant ruſtic, in reward of his ſervices. On it is inſcribed in modern letters, I know not why, the word *Caledonia*.

ERROL. Reach *Errol*, a ſmall town, remarkable for the beautiful views, particularly thoſe from the gardens of Mr. *Crawford*, ſeated on a knowl, with a rich view of land or water from every part. Here I remarked the *arbor vitæ* of a very uncommon ſize, being five feet ſix inches in circumference. The ſeeds ripen here very well.

Obſerve, about a mile to the left, *Caſtle-Lion*, a ſeat of the *Lions* Earls of *Strathmore*.

The *Carſe* of *Gowrie* terminates a few miles farther, when the land grows higher; but ſtill continues fertile and improved.

* Probably *Malaiſe* or *Maurice*, for I ſee no *Madoch* among the earls.

The

The ſouthern boundary of the *Tay* is the ſhire of *Fife*, a beautiful extent of country, riſing gently from the water edge. *Newburgh*, a port of *Perth*, where veſſels of three hundred tons may lie, is to be ſeen on that ſhore, a little eaſt of *Abernethy*. Farther on are many places of note that lie on that coaſt; and were ſeen in the courſe of this day's ride. The firſt is *Lindores*, a little eaſt of *Newburgh*, a rich abbey, founded by *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, brother to *William* the Firſt, on his return from the Holy Land, about the year 1178. The pious inhabitants were *Tyronenſian* monks, drawn from the abbey of *Kelſo*, whom *Boethius* pronounces to have been famous for the innocency of their manners. Their revenue in money was two thouſand two hundred and forty pounds, fourteen ſhillings and fourpence *Scots*; and they had beſides twenty-two pariſh churches dependent on them. The duke of *Rotheſay*, eldeſt ſon to *Robert* II. who was ſtarved to death at *Falkland* by his uncle, was, according to report, buried in the church of this abbey.

LINDORES ABBEY.

A few miles more to the eaſt, on the ſame ſhore, are the ruins of *Balmerino* or *Balmerinach*, a moſt beautiful abbey of *Ciſtercians* (tranſplanted from *Melroſs*) begun by *Alexander* the IId, and his mother *Emergarda*, in 1229, on lands purchaſed by her for a thouſand marks from *Richard de Ruele*, who reſigned this and the lands of *Cultreach* and *Ballindean* to her in 1215, for this pious uſe. Various other donations were beſtowed on it; among which may be reckoned *Corbie* and *Birkill*, and its parks, bequeathed by *Laurence* of *Arbernethy*, becauſe the royal foundreſs had left him in her will a legacy of two hundred marks ſterling. The preceptory of *Gadvan* in *Fife* alſo belonged to this abbey; and two or

BALMERINO ABBEY.

three of the monks always reſided on it. The revenues of the place were not large, not exceeding ſeven hundred and four pounds, two ſhillings and tenpence halfpenny in *Scots* money. At the Reformation *Balmerino* was erected into a barony, in favour of Sir *James Elphinſton*, whoſe deſcendant fell an honeſt victim to miſtaken principles in 1746.

Near the village of *Invergowrie*, quit the ſhire of *Perth*, and enter that of

ANGUS.

And after a ride of three or four miles arrive at its capital, the city of DUNDEE, a well-built town, ſeated on the æſtuary of the *Tay*, about eight miles from the mouth, in *lat.* 56.—24. 30. *long.* from *London* 3—5. 3. weſt, and is the third in rank of the royal boroughs. The number of inhabitants in the town and ſuburbs amount nearly to fourteen thouſand. Here are three eſtabliſhed churches, with three miniſters and two aſſiſtants, for the diſcharge of the duty of the pariſh, which includes a certain diſtrict near the town; beſides there are two epiſcopal chapels, a meeting-houſe for the *Glaſſites**, and three for the burgher and antiburgher ſeceders.

The town is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is rather irregularly laid out. Above it is *Law* of *Dundee*, a mark to ſeamen. The harbour is artificially protected by piers, and furniſhed with

* Or the followers of Mr. *John Glaſs*, founder of the ſect of Independents in *North-Britain*.

a quay,

a quay, on which are three very handſome public warehouſes, built in 1756. The largeſt is compoſed of a centre a hundred feet long, with two handſome wings, all built of free-ſtone, and their corners adorned with ruſtic work. The harbour is very commodious, and very acceſſible by people that are acquainted with it. There are on the north ſhore, near the entry of the æſtuary, two light-houſes, very completely finiſhed, and well attended, being the property of the fraternity of ſeamen at *Dundee*; but the want of a new ſurvey is much to be regretted, as the ſands have of late years ſhifted: the public therefore look up to the Admiralty expecting its attention in this important article. The port will contain about two hundred ſail, has at ſpring tides fourteen feet water, and admits veſſels of upwards of three hundred tuns burden. There are at preſent about ſeventy ſhips belonging to the place, and one of two hundred and ſixty-four tuns, that is employed in the *Greenland* whale-fiſhery. An attempt is now making to revive the coaſting cod-fiſhery.

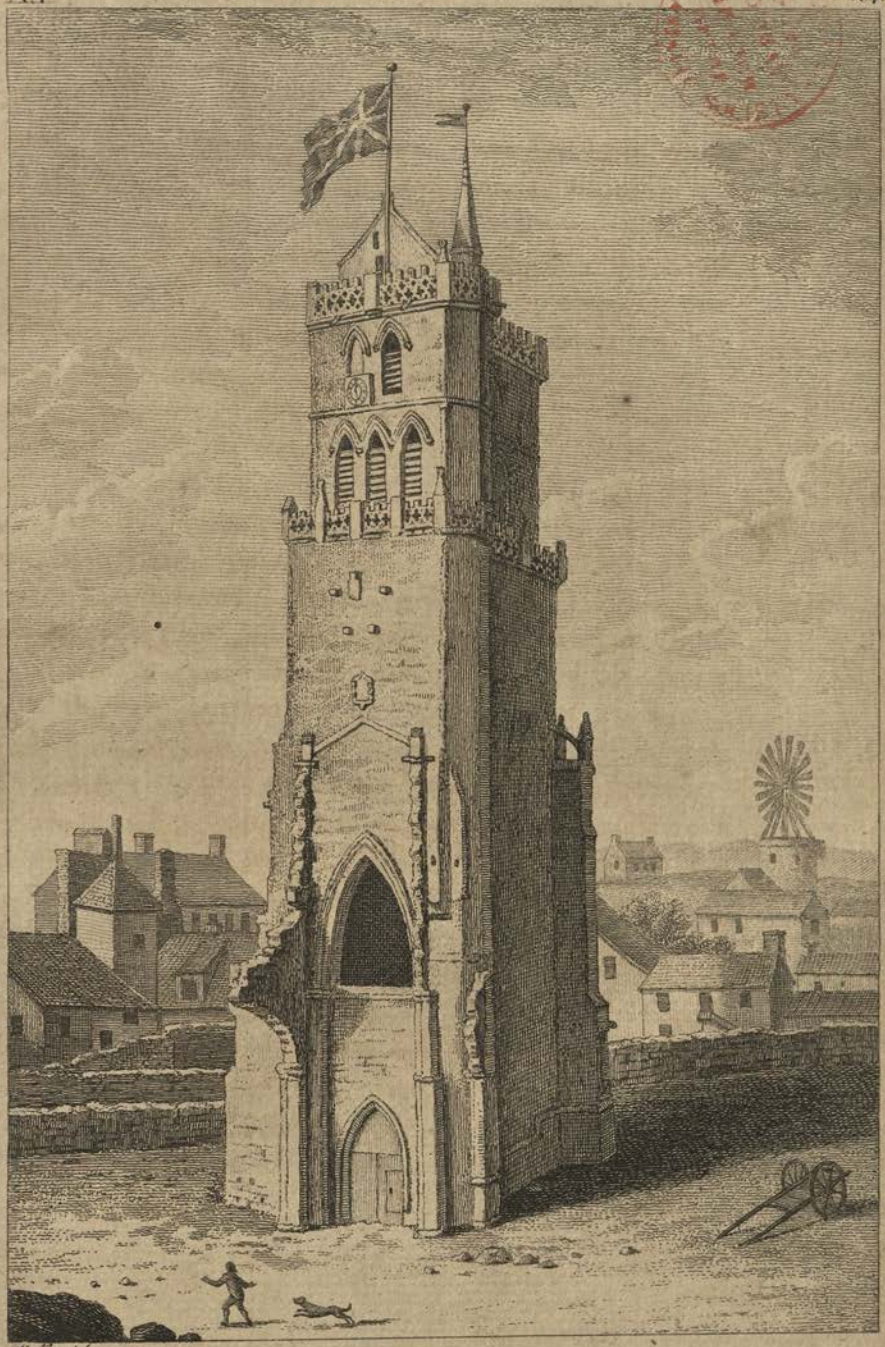
The manufactures of *Dundee* are linen, eſpecially of *Oſnaburghs*, ſail-cloth, cordage, threads, thread-ſtockings, buckrams (a new work in *Scotland*) tanned leather, and ſhoes, for the *London* market; hats, which has ſet aſide their importation from *England* for the ſupply of theſe parts; and laſtly, as an article of trade may be mentioned a ſugar-houſe, erected about ſeven years ago, which does conſiderable buſineſs. Here was, in memory of man, a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, called *Plaiden*, which was exported undreſſed, undyed, to *Sweden*, *Germany*, and the United Provinces, for cloathing the troops of thoſe countries; but this was ſuperſeded by that of *Oſnaburghs*, which commenced in the

year 1747, and is now the ſtaple of the county of *Angus*. In 1773, 4,488,460 yards were ſtamped; the price from fourpence to ſixpence a yard. Theſe are ſhipped for *London*, *Newcaſtle*, *Leith*, *Burrowſtoneſs*, and *Glaſgow*, from whence they are ſent to the *Weſt-Indies* and *America*, for the cloathing of the ſlaves. To the ſame places are alſo exported threads, ſoap, ſhoes, leather, and ſaddlery goods. To *Sweden* and *Norway* are ſent potatoes, and dreſſings of flax; and in times of plenty, when exportation is allowed, corn, meal and flour. The ſalmon taken near *Brough-Tay* caſtle is ſent, ſalted, to *Holland*.

In reſpect to imports, it receives from *North-America*, *Ruſſia*, *Memel* and *Dantzick*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the uſual exports of thoſe countries; and from *Holland*, undreſt flax, for the manufacture of threads and fine linens, pot-aſhes, linſeed, cloverſeed, old iron, and madder, for the uſe of dyers. Such is its preſent ſtate.

OLD TOWER STEEPLE.

The public buildings, antient and modern, are theſe: the magnificent gothic tower of the old church, a venerable and ſuperb building, now ſtanding by itſelf, giving reaſon to every ſpectator to regret the loſs of the body, whoſe only remains are the choir, called the *Old Kirk*, whoſe weſt end is croſſed by another building, divided into two places of worſhip, evidently of a later conſtruction, and probably built out of the ruins of the old: the laſt, when entire, was in form of a croſs, and, according to *Boethius*, founded by *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, brother to *William* I, of *Scotland*, and dedicated to the bleſſed VIRGIN. This happened on his return from his third cruſade, in which he had accompanied *Richard* I, in 1189, and carried with him five hundred of his countrymen.



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THE TOWER AT DUNDEE.

trymen. After undergoing various calamities incident to theſe pious warriors, on his return to his native country he was nearly periſhing by ſhip-wreck in ſight of this place; when vowing to erect a temple to the Virgin, he was inſtantly relieved, and ſhewed his gratitude in this ſuperb pile *. It muſt be confeſſed that he called in the aid of other well-diſpoſed people; for he obtained a mandate from the Pope, ſtill to be ſeen in the *Vatican* †, recommending, to aſſiſt in the expence, a collection throughout *Chriſtendom*.

The time that part of the body of the church was deſtroyed is not certainly known; it was probably at the time of the Reformation, when the zealots of this place made excurſions far and wide to deſtroy the churches of other cities.

This place had ſeveral religious houſes; one of *Mathurines*, founded by *James Lindſey*, whoſe charter was confirmed at *Perth*, in 1392, by *Robert* III. Another of *Dominicans*, by *Andrew Abercrombie*, a burgeſs of the town. A third, of *Franciſcans*, by *Devorgilla*, daughter to *Alan*, Lord of *Galloway*; but that was ſupported only by alms. Lady *Beatrix*, dowager of *William*, Earl of *Errol*, gave them a hundred pound *Scots*, on condition that the monks prayed (with a low voice) for her ſoul, and that of her huſband. In 1482 they conſiſted of a warden and fourteen brethren. The fourth was a nunnery, whoſe name is barely mentioned ‡. CONVENTS.

* *Boethius*, lib. XIII. 275, 276.

† It was ſhewn to Doctor *William Raitt*, in 1740, by the Pope's librarian.

‡ *Keith*, 243, 272, 274, 283.

The

TOWN-HOUSE. The town-houſe is a moſt elegant ſtructure, begun in the year 1730, and finiſhed in 1734. It was carried on under the directions of the father of the gentlemen to whom we owe the *Adelphi*. It contains the poſt-office, the court room, with vaulted repoſitories for the records, the guildhall, and the council-chamber.

NEW CHURCH. Here is a new church, built in a ſtyle that does credit to the place, and which ſhews an enlargement of mind in the preſbyterians, who now begin to think, that the LORD may be praiſed in beauty of holineſs.

CASTLE. There is not a relique left of the antient caſtle; but its ſite may be found where the *Lion* inn now ſtands.

FORT AT BROUGH-TAY CRAG. Two or three miles eaſt of *Dundee*, on the river, are the ruins of the fort called *Brough-Tay Crag*. This place was taken by the *Engliſh* fleet, in 1547, on the invaſion of *Scotland*, by the Duke of *Somerſet*. The *Engliſh* remained in poſſeſſion of it till 1550, when it was ſurrendered to the *French* under M. *Deſſe*, who by its capture freed the *Scots* from a moſt troubleſome neighbour.

This place derives its name from *Dun*, a hill, and *Tay*, the river, on which it ſtands. *Boethius* ſays, that its antient name was *Alectum*, but I cannot learn on what foundation. The *Roman* fleet entered this æſtuary, and might have had a ſtation in ſome part; but from diligent enquiry I cannot learn that there have been either camp or road, or coins, or any other traces of that nation diſcovered in the neighbourhood.

The firſt notice I find of it in hiſtory is on the occaſion before mentioned, when the Earl of *Huntingdon* founded its church; and changed, as *Boethius* aſſerts, its name from *Alectum* to DEI DONUM. It was a conſiderable place in the time of *Edward* I, who

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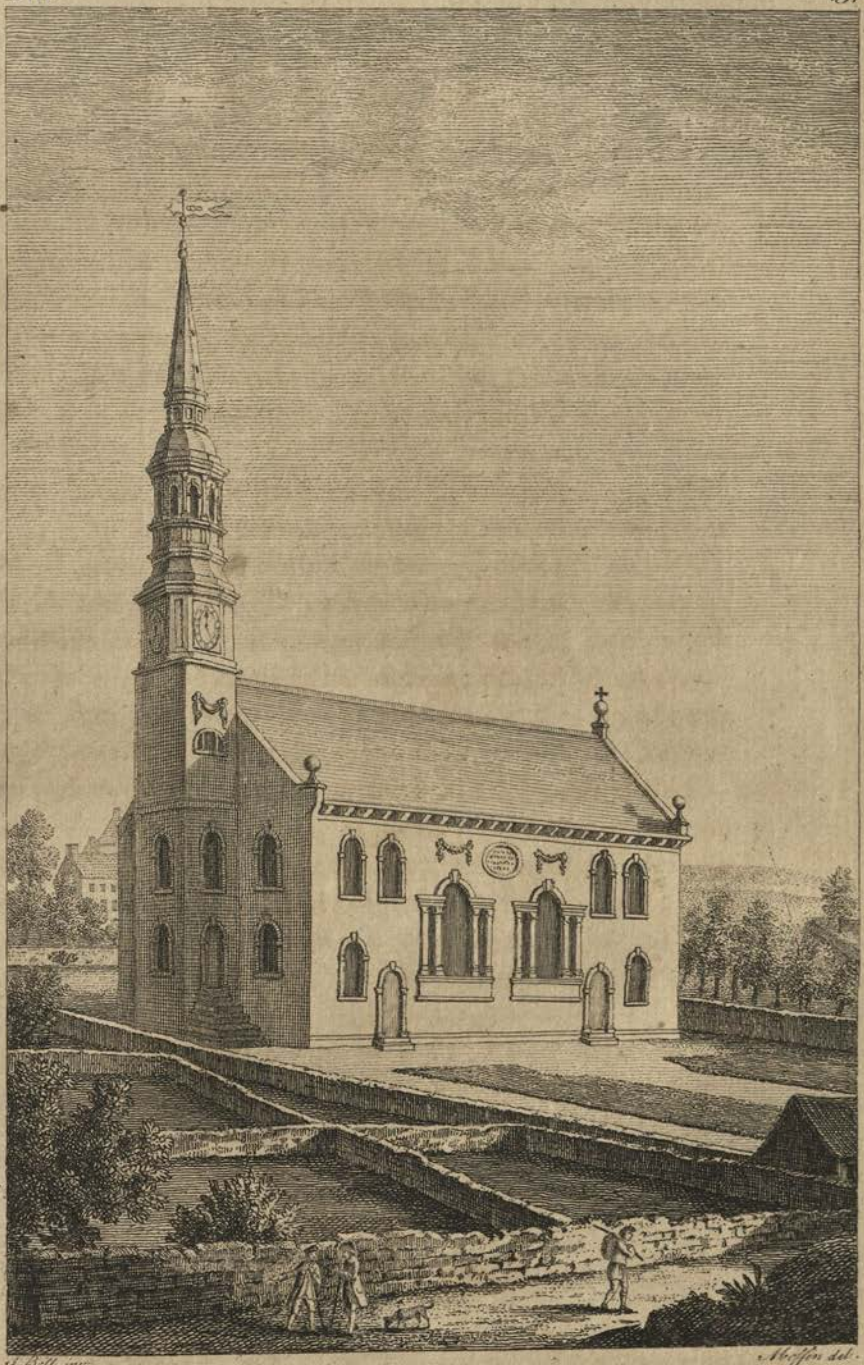

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THE NEW CHURCH AT DUNDEE.

in his northern progreſs, in 1291, reduced it, and other places that lay in his way. About the year 1311 it was in poſſeſſion of his ſon, who placed there, as governor, *William de Montfichet* *. In 1423 it entered into an obligation with *Edinburgh*, *Perth*, and *Aberdeen*, to raiſe eleven thouſand pounds towards paying the ranſom of *James* I, then priſoner in *England* †. This is a proof of its wealth at that time; and an evidence of its commerce in 1458 may be collected from the royal privilege granted to it by *James* II. of the following tolls towards the repair of the harbour, which were thus impoſed: on every ſhip, ten ſhillings; on every *crayer*, buſs, barge, or *ballinger*, five ſhillings; on every *fercoſt*, twelve pence; on every great boat, ſix-pence ‡.

But *Dundee* received a dreadful check by the ſiege it underwent by the *Engliſh*, under General *Monk*, in *September*, 1651. The Governor, Major General *Lumſden*, was ſummoned; but returning a very inſulting anſwer, *Monk* determined to ſtorm the place. By means of a *Scotch* boy he diſcovered the ſituation of the garriſon, that it was ſecure, and generally by noon in a ſtate of intoxication. He made a feint, as if he intended to raiſe the ſiege; but returned inſtantly with his forces ſupplied with ſheaves of wheat, cut out of the neighbouring fields; with them they filled the ditch, ſucceeded in their attack, and put about ſix hundred of the garriſon to the ſword. The governor periſhed, as Sir *Philip Warwick* ſays §, by the hands of a fanatic officer, after quarter was given, SIEGE IN 1651.

* † *Ayloff*'s Ancient Calendars, 123, 306.

‡ *Anderſon*'s Dict. of Commerce, I. 277.

§ Memoirs, 361.

to

to the great concern of the humane *Monk*. The booty was immenſe, for beſides the wealth found in the town, there were ſixty ſail of ſhips in the harbour*.

I muſt not quit *Dundee* without ſaying, that *Dudhope*, the ſeat of the gallant Viſcount *Dundee*, lies a little north of the place. It had been the antient reſidence of the *Scrymſeours*, and was rebuilt in 1600, by Sir *John Scrymſeour*, a family ruined in the civil wars. It fell at length to the crown, and was granted by *James* VII. to the viſcount, then only *Graham*, of *Claverhouſe*; on his heroic death it was given to the *Marquis* of *Douglas*, and ſtill remains in that houſe.

Aug. 30. In the morning continue my journey; and turn from *Dundee* northward. The country grows a little more hilly; is ſtill much cultivated: the ſoil is good, but the fields of wheat grow ſcarcer. Leave on the left *Balumbi*, a ruined caſtle with two round towers. On the right is *Clay-pots*, one of the ſeats of the famous Cardinal *Beaton*.

Leave, unknowingly, to the weſt, a curious monumental ſtone, ſet up in memory of the defeat of *Camus*, a *Daniſh* commander, ſlain on the ſpot, about the year 994. According to Mr. *Gordon* †, it is in form of a croſs. On one ſide is a moſt rude figure of our Saviour crucified: beneath, a ſtrange *Centaur-like* monſter with ſix legs. On the upper part of the other ſide is a man, his head ſurrounded with a glory, and an angel kneeling to him. Beneath are two forms like *Ægyptian* mummies: and in the third compartment,

* Vide *Gumble*'s Life of Gen. *Monk*, 42. *Whitelocke*, 508. 509.

† Itin. 154. *tab.* LIII. fig. 1.

two

two men with bonnets on their heads and books in their hands. The battle was fought near the village of *Barray*; where numbers of *Tumuli* mark the place of ſlaughter. But *Camus*, flying, was ſlain here. Commiſſary *Maul* mentions a camp at *Kaer-boddo*, fortified with rampart and foſs, to this day ſtyled *Norway Dikes*.

PANMURE.

Reach *Panmure*, a large and excellent houſe, ſurrounded by vaſt plantations. It was built about a hundred years ago, on the ſite of the ſeat of the antient family of the *Maules*, in the barony of *Panmure*, conveyed into that houſe by the marriage of the heireſs of the place, daughter of Sir *William de Valoniis*, lord chamberlain of *Scotland* in the reign of *Alexander* II. This barony and that of *Banevin* had been granted to his father *Philip de Valoniis*, and confirmed to himſelf by *William* to be held by the ſervice providing half a ſoldier whenſoever demanded *.

PORTRAITS.

In the houſe are ſome excellent portraits of diſtinguiſhed perſonages: among them, a half-length of the Earl of *Loudon*, chancellor of *Scotland*, during the civil wars of the laſt century: eſteemed the moſt eloquent man of his time, and the moſt active leader of the covenanting party. We may learn from his hiſtory, that the regard pretended by the faction for the intereſts of religion, was mere hypocriſy. The proof may be collected from the impriſonment of this nobleman in the Tower, in the year 1639, for the higheſt act of treaſon; for joining in an offer to put his country under the protection of the *French* king, provided he would aſſiſt the party in their deſigns; for offering to unite with powers the moſt arbitrary in *Europe*, and the moſt cruel and in-

* *Anderſon's Diplomata*, N°. xxviii.

veterate perſecutors of their *Calviniſtical* brethren: but the violence of party would have induced them to have heard a maſs, which they pretended to abhor, provided they could reject the innocent liturgy, and tyrannize over ſinking monarchy. After the quarrel of the *Scots* with the *Engliſh* parliament, he united in the endeavours of his countrymen to reſtore *Charles* the IId, yet paſſed ſentence, as chancellor, on the gallant *Montroſe*, with all the ſowerneſs of his old friends, and with all the inſolence of a *Jefferies*. On the defeat of the king at *Worceſter*, his new attachments obliged him to avoid the rage of the ruling powers: he fled to the highlands, at length made his peace, and lived in obſcurity till his death in 1663.

A half-length of the firſt Earl of *Panmure*, in his robes. He was lord of the bed-chamber to *Charles* I. and a faithful ſervant to his Majeſty in all fortunes. After the King's death he retired into *Scotland*; where, in 1654, he was fined, by an ordinance of the Protector's council, in the ſum of ten thouſand pounds, for no other reaſon than that his ſons were engaged in the royal cauſe.

James Earl of *Panmure*, in a long wig, and armour, diſgraced by *James* II. for non-compliance with that prince's deſigns in favor of popery; yet, at the convention of the eſtates at the Revolution, was a ſtrenuous advocate in defence of his old maſter. In 1715 carried his attachment ſo far as to join the inſurgents in favor of the ſon; behaved with gallantry at the battle of *Sherriffmoor*; and forfeited his eſtate and honors in the cauſe. His nephew, by his merit, recovered the title, being created, on that ſcore, Earl of *Panmure* in the kingdom of *Ireland*; and Fortune,

in

in this inſtance, a judicious goddeſs, ſupplied him with the means of purchaſing the large family eſtate.

A fine head of Prince *Rupert*, looking over one ſhoulder.

A fine portrait of the Duke of *Monmouth*, ſitting. His hair long and beautiful; his dreſs, a brown ſattin mantle, and a laced cravat.

A head of the Duke of *Hamilton*, killed by Lord *Mohun*.

Charles XII. of *Sweden*, with his uſual ſavage look.

The *Duc d'Aumont*, the *French* embaſſador in the reign of queen *Anne*, who came over on the occaſion of the peace. He is ſaid to have paid this fine compliment to the troops that had helped to reduce the dangerous power of his maſter, by obſerving, emphatically, at a review near *London*, *that he was very glad to ſee them in that place**.

Mr. *Coleſhill* of *Chigwell*, *Yorkſhire*, a half-length, in a black cap, furred gown, with a gold chain.

His daughter, groteſquely dreſſed in black; her arms perfectly *heriſſées* with points. She was the lady of Sir *Edward Stanhope*, preſident of the north, whoſe picture, in ſmall, is by her.

Proceed eaſtward through an open country, and in two hours reach *Aberbrothic* or *Arbroath*, ſeated on the diſcharge of the little river *Brothic* into the ſea, as the name imports, *Aber* in the *Britiſh* implying ſuch a ſituation. It is a ſmall but flouriſhing place, well built, and ſtill encreaſing: the town has been in an improving ſtate for the thirty laſt years, and the number of inhabitants

AUG. 31. ABERBROTHIC.

* Communicated by the Rev. Mr. *Granger*, to whoſe liberal diſpoſition I find myſelf often indebted.

greatly augmented. This is owing to the introduction of manufactures; the number, at this time, is ſaid to be about three thouſand five hundred: theſe principally conſiſt of weavers of coarſe brown linens, and ſome ſail-cloth; others are employed in making white and coloured threads: the remainder are either engaged in the ſhipping of the place, or in the neceſſary and common mechanic trades.

The brown linens, or *Oſnaburghs*, were manufactured here before any encouragement was given by Government, or the linen company erected at *Edinburgh*. The merchant, who firſt introduced the manufacture, is ſtill alive, and has the happineſs of ſeeing it overſpread the country. It appears from the books of the ſtamp-office in this town, that ſeven or eight hundred thouſand yards are annually made in the place, and a ſmall diſtrict round. Beſide this export, and that of thread, much barley, and ſome wheat is ſent abroad; but ſo populous is the country, that more than an equivalent of meal is imported.

IMPORTS. The foreign imports are flax, flax-ſeed, and timber, from the *Baltic*. The coaſting trade conſiſts of coals from *Borrowſtoneſs*, and lime from Lord *Elgin*'s kilns in *Fife*. The firſt forms a conſiderable article of commerce, this being the laſt port to the north, into which that commodity may be brought, free from the heavy duty commencing after it has paſſed the promontory, the *Red-Head*. The coaſt from the *Buttoneſs*, or northern cape of the *Firth* of *Tay*, is entirely deſtitute of a port, as far as the harbour of *Montroſe*. In fact this eaſtern ſide of the kingdom is as unfavorable to the ſeaman as it is to the planter. Whoſoever will give themſelves the trouble of caſting their eye on the map, will perceive, that from the *Humber*'s mouth to *John a Groat*'s houſe, there is an uncommon

ABBY AT ABERBROTHIE.

mon ſcarcity of retreats for the diſtreſſed navigator: they occur ſeldom, and have often near their entrances the obſtructions of ſand to render the acceſs difficult. On the weſtern ſide of the kingdom Nature hath dealt out the harbours with a perfect profuſion; not a headland can be doubled, but what offers a ſafe anchorage to the diſtreſſed veſſel.

HARBOUR. *Aberbrothic* would have wanted a harbour, had not the aid of art been called in: for in default of a natural, a tolerable artificial one of piers has been formed, where, at ſpring-tides, which riſe here fifteen feet, ſhips of two hundred tons can come, and of eighty at neap-tides; but they muſt lie dry at low water. This port is of great antiquity: there is an agreement yet extant between the abbot and the burghers of *Aberbrothic*, in the year 1194, concerning the making of the harbour. Both parties were bound to contribute their proportions; but the largeſt fell to the ſhare of the former, for which he was to receive an annual tax, payable out of every rood of land lying within the borough. This is a royal borough, and, with *Montroſe*, *Brechin*, *Inverbervie*, and *Aberdeen*, returns one member to parliament.

ABBEY. The glory of this place was the abbey, whoſe very ruins give ſome idea of its former magnificence: it lies on a riſing above the town, and preſents an extenſive and venerable front; is moſt deliciouſly ſituated, commands a view of the ſea to the eaſt, of a fertile country to the weſt, bounded by the *Grampian* hills; and, to the ſouth, of the openings into the firths of *Tay* and *Forth*.

The abbey was once incloſed with a ſtrong and lofty wall, which ſurrounded a very conſiderable tract: on the ſouth-weſt corner

corner is a tower, at preſent the ſteeple of the pariſh-church: at the ſouth-eaſt corner was another tower, with a gate beneath, called the *Darn-gate*, which, from the word *darn*, or private, appears to have been the retired way to the abbey. The magnificent church ſtands on the north ſide of the ſquare, and was built in form of a croſs: on the ſide are three rows of falſe arches, one above the other, which have a fine effect, and above them are very high windows, with a circular one above. In *April* laſt a part adjoining to the weſt end fell ſuddenly down, and deſtroyed much of the beauty of the place. The length of the whole church is about two hundred and ſeventy-five feet, the breadth of the body and ſide-iſles, from wall to wall, ſixty-ſeven: the length of the tranſept, a hundred and ſixty-five feet; the breadth twenty-ſeven.

It ſeems as if there had been three towers; one in the centre, and two others on each ſide of the weſt end; part of which ſtill remains. On the ſouth ſide, adjoining to the church, are the ruins of the chapter-houſe; the lower part is vaulted, is a ſpacious room, well lighted with Gothic windows. Above is another good apartment.

The great gate to the abbey fronts the north: above the arch had been a large gallery, with a window at each end. At the north-weſt corner of the monaſtery ſtand the walls of the regality priſon, of great ſtrength and thickneſs: within are two vaults, and over them ſome light apartments. The priſon did belong to the convent, which reſigned this part of its juriſdiction to a layman, whom the religious elected to judge in criminal affairs. The family

family of *Airly* had this office before the Reformation, and continued poſſeſſed of it till the year 1747, when it was ſold and veſted in the crown with the other heretable juriſdictions.

In the year 1445, the election of this officer proved fatal to the chieftains of two noble families. The convent had that year choſen *Alexander Lindeſay*, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of *Crawford*, to be the judge or bailey of their regality: but he proved ſo expenſive by his number of followers, and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place *Alexander*, nephew to *John Oglevie*, of *Airly*, who had an hereditary claim to the place: this occaſioned a cruel feud between the families: each aſſembled their vaſſals, and terminated the diſpute near the town. The *Lindeſays* were victorious, but both the principals fell in the battle, with about five hundred of their followers.

Very few other buildings remain. In the area within the great gate is to be ſeen part of the abbot's lodgings, built on ſtrong vaults, three ſtories high, conſiſting of ſome large and handſome rooms.

This abbey was founded by *William* the *Lion*, in 1178, and dedicated to our celebrated primate, *Thomas à Becket*. The founder was buried here, but there are no remains of his tomb, or of any other, excepting that of a monk, of the name of *Alexander Nicol*. The monks were of the *Tyronenſian* order, and were firſt brought from *Kelſo*, whoſe abbot declared thoſe of this place on the firſt inſtitution to be free from his juriſdiction. The laſt abbot was the famous Cardinal *Beaton*, at the ſame time archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, and, before his death, as great and abſolute here, as *Wolſey* was

was in *England.* On the Reformation, *John Hamilton* was commandatory abbot. In 1608 it was erected into a barony, in favor of his ſon *James*; then was conveyed to the Earl of *Dyſart*; and finally bought by *Patrick Maule*, of *Panmure*, with the patronage of thirty-four pounds.

The revenues were very great: in the year 1562, they were reckoned two thouſand five hundred and fifty-three pounds *Scots*, beſides the vaſt contributions of corn from the tenants, who paid their rents in kind. The ordinance for the yearly proviſion of the houſe, in 1530, will ſerve to give ſome idea of the great charity and hoſpitality of the place. There was an order for buying,

800 weathers,	82 chalders of malt,
180 oxen,	30 of wheat,
11 barrels of ſalmon,	40 of meal.
1200 dried cod-fiſh,	

All which appears additional to the produce of their lands, or what their tenants brought in. This profuſion of ſtores would ſeem very extraordinary, when the number of monks did not exceed twenty-five: but the ordinance acquaints us, that the appointments of that year exceeded thoſe of 1528, notwithſtanding, in the laſt, the king had been there twice, and the archbiſhop thrice. It is evident that the houſe was open to all; that the Great as well as the Poor partook of the hoſpitality of it, and that this virtue encreaſed rather than declined.

King *John*, the *Engliſh* monarch, granted this monaſtery moſt uncommon privileges; for by charter, under his great ſeal, he exempted it *a Teloniis et conſuetudine* in every part of *England*, except *London.*

In

In this monaſtery *Robert Bruce* convened the nobility of this kingdom, who here framed the ſpirited letter and remonſtrance to Pope *John*, dated *April* 6, 1320; in which they trace the origin of the *Scots*, from the *Greater Scythia*, through the *Tyrrhenian* ſea, and the pillars of *Hercules* into *Spain*; they inform him that they expelled the antient *Britons*, deſtroyed the *Picts*, and maintained this kingdom free, through a race of 113 kings of uninterrupted lineal deſcent. They ſtrongly aſſert their independency of the *Engliſh*, and diſclaim the right that *Edward* II. pretended to the kingdom. They entreat his Holineſs to admoniſh *Edward* to deſiſt from his hoſtilities; and heroically acquaint the Pope, that even ſhould *Bruce* deſert their cauſe, they would chooſe another leader (ſo little notion had they even then of hereditary right) and never ſubmit even to extremity to the unjuſt pretenſions of the *Engliſh* monarch. 'Cui (*Roberto*) tanquam illi per quem ſalus in populo 'facta eſt, pro noſtra libertate tuenda tam jure quam meritis tene-'mur et volumus in omnibus adhærere; quem ſi ab inceptis de-'ſiſteret Regi *Anglorum* aut *Anglicis* nos aut regnum noſtrum volens 'ſubjicere, tanquam inimicum noſtrum, et ſui noſtriſque juris ſub-'verſorem, ſtatim expellere niteremur, et alium regem noſtrum, 'qui ad defenſionem noſtrûm ſufficeret, faceremus. Quia quam-'diu centum vivi remanſerint, nunquam *Anglorum* domino aliqua-'tenus volumus ſubjugari; non enim propter gloriam, divitias aut 'honores pugnamus, ſed propter libertatem ſolummodo, qui nemo 'bonus niſi ſimul cum vita amittit.'

There is no immediate anſwer from the Pope extant; but there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that this very important remonſtrance had

great weight; for in *Auguſt* of the ſame year, he ſent a *Bull** to *Edward*, to exhort him to make peace with the *Scots*, in order that the operations againſt the infidels in the *holy-land* might be purſued without interruption. There is alſo a letter from his holineſs † to the ſame prince, to acquaint him, that at the earneſt requeſt of *Robert*, he had ſuſpended the ſentence of excommunication, perhaps through fear of loſing the whole *Scottiſh* nation by too rigorous a procedure.

After dinner continue my journey towards *Montroſe*. I am informed, that near the road ſtands the church of St. *Vigian*, a gothic building, ſupported by pillars, with iſles on each ſide, and ſtanding on a pretty green mount, in the midſt of a valley. This church returns a fine *echo*, repeating diſtinctly an *hexameter* verſe.

Paſs through an open country, and obſerve, that the plantations are vaſtly moſſed, being expoſed to the cankering blaſts of the eaſtern winds, which bring with them frequent rains, and great volumes of black fog. Ride by extenſive fields of peas and potatoes; the laſt a novelty till within the laſt twenty years.

CAVES. The open country continues as far as *Lunan*, where the incloſures commence. To the right is the promontory, called the *Redhead*, forming one horn of *Lunan* bay, open to the eaſt wind. The ſhore in this part is high, bold, and rocky, and often excavated with vaſt hollows, extremely worthy the attention of the traveller: no place exhibits a greater variety; ſome open to the ſea, with a narrow mouth; and, internally, inſtantly riſe into lofty and ſpacious vaults, and ſo extenſively meandring, that no one has, as yet, had the hardineſs to explore the end.

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, II. 846. † *Idem*. 848.

Others

Others of theſe caves ſhew a magnificent entrance, divided in the middle by a vaſt column, forming two arches of a height and grandeur that ſhames the work of art in the nobleſt of the *Gothic* cathedrals. The voyager may amuſe himſelf by entering in a boat on one ſide of the pillar, ſurrounding it, and returning to the ſea on the other. But the moſt aſtoniſhing of all is the cavern, called the *Geylit-Pot*, that almoſt realiſes in romantic form a fable in the *Perſian Tales*. The traveller may make a conſiderable ſubterraneous voyage, with a pictureſque ſcenery of lofty rock above, and on every ſide: he may be rowed in this ſolemn ſcene till he finds himſelf ſuddenly reſtored to the ſight of the heavens; he finds himſelf in a circular chaſm, open to the day, with a narrow bottom, and extenſive top, widening at the margin to two hundred feet in diameter: on gaining the ſummit a moſt unexpected proſpect appears: he finds himſelf at a diſtance from the ſea, amidſt corn-fields, enjoys a fine view of the country, and a gentleman's ſeat at a ſmall diſtance from the place out of which he emerged. Such may be the amuſement of the curious in the calms of the ſummer ſeaſon: but when the ſtorm is directed from the eaſt, the view from the edge of this hollow is tremendous; for from the height of above three hundred feet, they may look down on the furious waves, whitened with foam, and ſwelling in their long confinement.

The cliffs of this ſhore are not without their ſingularities: peninſulated rocks, of ſtupendous height, jut frequently from their front, precipitous on all ſides, and waſhed by a great depth of water: the iſthmus that joins them to the land is extremely narrow, impaſſable for any more than two or three perſons a-breaſt;

but the tops of the rocks ſpread into verdant areas, containing veſtiges of rude fortifications, in antient and barbarous times the retreat of the neighbouring inhabitants from the too powerful invader.

RED-CASTLE. On the ſouth ſide of *Lunan* water is *Red-Caſtle*, once a reſidence of *William the Lion*. After croſſing that water, the country becomes incloſed, and divided into fields of about eight or ten *Scotch* acres in ſize, fenced with walls or banks, planted with *French* furze, or with white-thorn. A great ſpirit of huſbandry appears in theſe parts, eſpecially in the pariſh of *Craig*, which I now enter. The improvements were originally begun by two brothers, Meſſrs. *Scotts*, of *Roſſie* and *Duninald*, who about forty years ago made their experiment on an eſtate of eight or nine hundred a year value; and at preſent they or their heirs find the reward of induſtry by receiving from it three thouſand pounds per annum. The principal manure is lime; but every ſpecies of good huſbandry is practiſed here, and the produce is correſpondent: all kinds of grain yield ſix from one; the graſs land is ſet from twenty-five to thirty ſhillings an acre. The improvements made on a farm of five hundred a year, held by Mr. *Patrick Scott*, muſt not be forgotten; as he has the merit of making land not worth five ſhillings per acre, at preſent worth twenty. There need no ſtronger proof of the improvements in huſbandry, and the fertility of the land in this neighbourhood, than to mention the annual exports of bear, meal, and malt, from the port of *Montroſe*, which in favorable ſeaſons amount to twenty thouſand bolls.

On the ſouth ſide of this pariſh (which is a promontory between *Lunan-bay* and the *South-Eſk*) is a great body of bluiſh limeſtone,

I may

I may ſay, at preſent tantalizing the honeſt farmer, who by reaſon of the dearneſs of coal is forbidden the uſe of it; a fatal duty of three ſhillings and three-pence a tun on all coal, commencing at the *Red-head*, to the infinite prejudice and diſcouragement of rural œconomy in theſe parts. The thoughtleſs impoſition of a tax, before the uſe of lime was ſcarcely known in theſe parts, is now ſeverely felt, and obliges the farmers to neglect the cheap manure Providence intended for them; and at great expence to import their lime from the Earl of *Elgin*'s works on the *Firth* of *Forth*, which coſts them about ſeventeen pence per boll. Nature hath denied them coal, peat, and wood; ſo that at preſent they cannot burn their lime with the imported fuel at leſs than twenty pence the boll.

Reach the village of *Ferryden*, oppoſite to *Montroſe*, and croſſing over the ſtrait or entrance to the harbour, arrive there late at night.

MONTROSE, or more properly *Mon-roſs*, derives its name either from *Moin roſs*, the fenny promontory *, or from *Mant er oſc*, the mouth of the ſtream †; is ſeated partly on an iſthmus, partly on a peninſula, bounded on one ſide by the *German* ocean, on the other by a large bay, called the baſon or back-ſands. This peninſula is evidently a large beach, formed in old times by the ſea, as appears by digging to any depth ‡. The end of this forms one ſide MONTROSE.

* *Irvine*'s Nomencl. *Scot.* 158.

† *Baxter*, Gloſſ. Ant. Brit. 170.

‡ Mr. *Maitland*, vol. I. p. 205, ſuppoſes that the gravel, thus diſcovered, to have been the materials of a *Roman* way, which was continued farther north: and aſſerts, that there are veſtiges of a camp on the neighbouring links or ſandy plain; but I received not the leaſt account of any ſuch antiquities.

of

HARBOUR. of the entrance to the harbour: a rocky point, called by *Adair*, *Scurdineſs*, at this time *Montroſe-neſs*, lies on the ſouth ſide, and certain ſands, called the *Annot*, on the northern. On the firſt is a ſquare tower, a ſort of light-houſe, to direct the courſe of veſſels in dark nights. The *Annot* ſands, after violent ſtorms from the eaſt, approach nearer to the *Neſs*; but are again removed to their old limits by the floods of the *Eſk*, a circumſtance to be attended to by mariners. The tide ruſhes up this entrance with a great head and vaſt fury; but the depth of water is conſiderable, being ſix fathoms in the middle, about three days before ſpring-tide. The breadth is ſcarcely a quarter of a mile, but the baſon inſtantly expands into a beautiful circle of conſiderable diameter; but unfortunately moſt of it is dry at low water, except where the *South-eſk* forms its channel, in which veſſels of ſixty tuns will float even at the loweſt ebb. *Inch-broik* lies on the ſouth ſide of the entrance, and oppoſite to that is the pier, which ſhips of any ſize may reach, that can bear the ground at low water.

Montroſe is built on the eaſt ſide of the baſon, and conſiſts chiefly of one large ſtreet, of a conſiderable breadth, terminated at one end by the town-houſe or *Toll-both*; a handſome pile, with elegant and convenient apartments for the aſſemblies of the magiſtrates. The houſes are of ſtone, and, like thoſe in *Flanders*, often with their gable ends towards the ſtreets. The houſe in which the Marquis of *Montroſe* was born is ſtill to be ſeen. The town contains about ſix thouſand inhabitants, of which fifteen hundred are *Epiſcopalians*; the reſt are of the eſtabliſhed church, with the uſual ſchiſms of Seceders, Glaſſites, Non-jurors, &c. Numbers of genteel families, independent of any trade, reſide here as a place of agreeable retreat, and numbers keep their carriages: theſe are principally

cipally of the church of *England*. Their chapel, which was founded in 1722, is very neat, has a painted altar-piece, and a ſmall organ. It is occaſionally frequented by the preſbyterians, who ſhew here a moſt laudable moderation. It is chiefly in the ſouth that religious bigotry reigns, and that uſually among the common people. Our biſhops, who have viſited *Scotland*, have never failed meeting with a treatment the moſt polite and reſpectful; but the introduction of the order is impracticable in a country where the natural, as well as religious objections, are ſo ſtrong; for the finances of *North-Britain* can never bear the pomp of religion, even ſhould the people be induced to admit the ceremonial part.

CONVENTS.

In the times of popery, the *Dominicans* had a convent here,* founded by Sir *Allan Durward*, in the year 1230. The friers were afterwards tranſported to an hoſpital near this city, rebuilt by *Patrick Panter*, but in 1524 were permitted to return to their old ſeat*. *Maitland* ſays, that their houſe was called the abbey of *Celurca*: I ſuppoſe from the antient name of the town which *Boethius* beſtows on it.

TRADE.

The town has encreaſed one-third ſince the year 1745; at that time there was not a ſingle manufacture: the inhabitants lived either by one another, or by the hiring out of ſhips, or by the ſalmon trade. At preſent the manufactures have riſen to a great pitch: for example, that of ſail-cloth, or ſail-duck, as it is here called, is very conſiderable; in one houſe, eighty-two thouſand five hundred and ſixty-ſix pieces have been made ſince 1755.

* *Keith*, 270.

Each

Each piece is thirty-eight yards long, and numbered from VIII. to I. No. VIII. weighs twenty-four pounds, and every piece, down to No. I, gains three pounds in the piece. The thread for this cloth is ſpun here, not by the common wheel, but the hands. Women are employed, who have the flax placed round their waſtes, twiſt a thread with each hand as they recede from a wheel, turned by a boy at the end of a great room.

Coarſe cloth for ſhirts for the ſoldiery is alſo made here; beſides this, coarſe linens, which are ſent to *London* or *Mancheſter* to be printed; and cottons, for the ſame purpoſe, are printed at *Perth*. Great quantities of fine linen, lawns and cambricks are manufactured in this town, the laſt from two ſhillings and ſixpence to five ſhillings a yard. Diapers and Oſnaburghs make up the ſum of the weavers employ; which are exported to *London*, and from thence to the *Weſt-Indies*.

THREAD. Much thread is ſpun here, from two ſhillings and ſixpence to five ſhillings a pound. It is ſpun both in the town and country, and brought here by the rural ſpinſters to be cleaned and made into parcels; and much of it is coloured here.

The bleachery is very conſiderable, and is the property of the town: it is not only uſed by the manufacturers, but by private families, for the drying of their linen; all paying a certain fee to the perſon who rents it from the magiſtrates. The men pride themſelves on the beauty of their linen, both wearing and houſhold; and with greater reaſon, as it is the effect of the ſkill and induſtry of their ſpouſes, who fully emulate the character of the good wife, ſo admirably deſcribed by the wiſeſt of men.

SALMON. The ſalmon fiſhery of theſe parts is very conſiderable; from ſix hundred

hundred to a thouſand barrels are annually exported, valued at three pounds each; and about fifteen hundred pounds worth of kitted or pickled fiſh. Much of the freſh fiſh is ſold into the country, from three halfpence to twopence-halfpenny a pound. The fiſhery commences the ſecond of *February*, and ends at *Michaelmas*. Its importance has been conſidered in very early times, and the legiſlature conſulted its preſervation by moſt ſevere penalties *.

Quantities of white-fiſh, ſuch as the cod kind, turbots, &c. might be taken on the great ſand banks off this coaſt. The *long Fortys* extend parallel to it; and beyond that lie *Montroſe* pits †, a great bank with ſix pits in it of uncommon depths, and ſingular in their ſituation. They are from forty to a hundred fathom deep, reckoning from the ſurface of the water, and poſſibly may be ſubmarine ſwallows. Theſe banks ſwarm with fiſh, but are ſhamefully neglected, or left perhaps to foreigners. In the laſt century about five hundred barks and boats, which during winter were employed in the herring fiſhery on theſe coaſts, during ſpring and part of ſummer, turned their thoughts to the capture of cod and ling ‡, and after curing, carried their cargoes to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, into the *Baltic*, to *England* and to *France*. By ſome miſchance this fiſhery was loſt; and the *Hollanders* and *Hamburghers* fairly beat the natives out of their trade. In the time of *Henry* VIII. *England* was ſupplied with ſalt fiſh from this market: the *Habberdyn (Aberdeen)* fiſh was an article in every great larder §.

WHITE-FISH.

* Vide *Tour*, 1769.

† *Hammond*'s chart of the North Sea.

‡ Accompt current between *England* and *Scotland*, p. 26.

§ *Northumberland* Houſhold Book.

LOBSTERS. Incredible numbers of lobſters are taken on this coaſt, from the village of *Uſan*. Sixty or ſeventy thouſand are ſent annually to *London*, and ſold at the rate of twopence halfpenny a-piece, provided they are five inches round in the body; and if leſs, two are allowed for one. The attention of the natives to this ſpecies of fiſhery is one reaſon of the neglect of that of white fiſh, to the great loſs of the whole country, which by this inattention is deprived of a cheap and comfortable diet. Agates of very beautiful kinds are gathered in great quantities beneath the cliffs, and ſent to the lapidaries in *London*.

I cannot diſcover any veſtiges of antiquity about this place, except a large mount called the *Forthill*, on the eaſt ſide of the town. No marks are left of its ever having been fortified; but the materials might have been applied to other purpoſes: and there is a tradition that it was in full repair when *Edward* III. was in *Scotland*. *Boethius* * relates, that it was a fortified place at the landing of the *Danes*, a little before the battle of *Loncarty*: that thoſe barbarians put the inhabitants to the ſword, levelled the walls, and deſtroyed the caſtle. This is the only remarkable event which I can diſcover to have happened to the town. In this century it was diſtinguiſhed by the flight of the Pretender, who, on the 4th of *February*, 1716, eſcaped on board of a frigate which lay in the road, and conveyed him ſafe to *France*.

SEPT. 1. This day we were honored with the freedom of the town; and handſomely entertained by the magiſtrates. I obſerved that the ſeal of the *diploma* was impreſſed with roſes alluſive to its preſent name, which ſeems a poetical fiction.

* Lib. XI. p. 228.

Aureolis

Aureolis urbs picta rosis: mons molliter urbi
Imminet, hinc urbi nomina facta canunt.
At veteres perhibent quondam dixisse CELURCAM
Nomine sic prisco et nobilitata novo est.
Et priscâ atque novâ insignis virtute, virumque
Ingeniis, Patriæ qui peperere decus *.

Leave *Montrose*, and after five miles riding, cross the *North-Esk*, at North Bridge. This river and that of *South-Esk* rise in the extreme northern borders of the county, among the *Benchichin* hills: this, flowing along *Glenesk*, retains the same name from the source to the sea; the other is called the *White Water* for a considerable way from its fountain. Near this bridge is *English Maddie*, the seat of the *Falconers*, barons of *Halkerton*, whose family took its name from the office of an ancestor, falconer to *William the Lion*. After passing the river, enter the county of

MERNS;
OR,
The Shire of KINCARDINE.

Some derive the first from *Merns*, a valiant nobleman, who subduing the country, received it in reward from his prince *Kenneth* II. *Camden* with much probability supposes it to retain part of the name of the old Inhabitants, the *Vernicones* of *Ptolemy*, it being common for the *Britons* in discourse to change the V into M. The other name is taken from its antient capital, *Kincardine*, now an inconsiderable village.

Lie this night at the village of *Laurence Kirk*. The cultivation

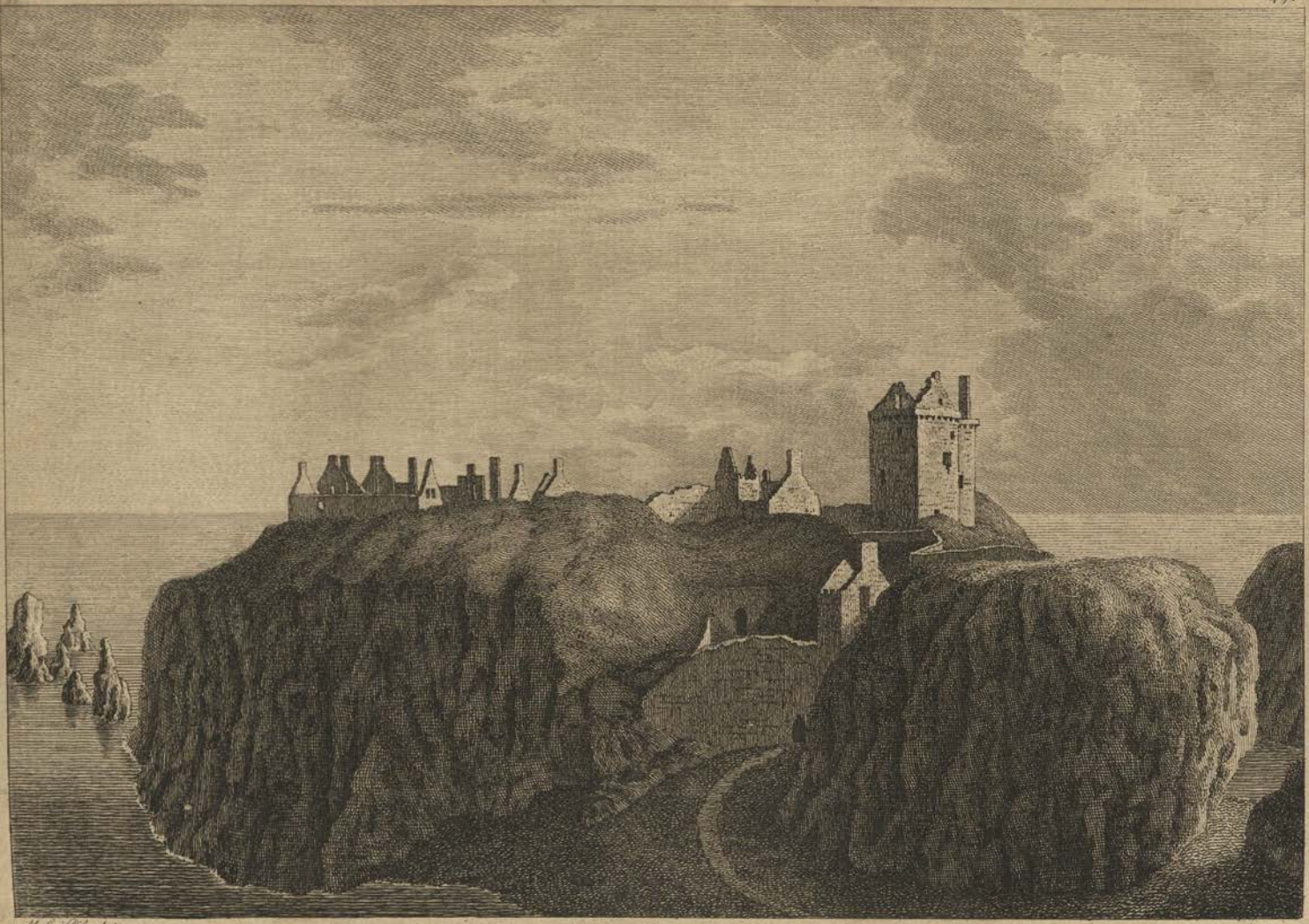
* *Jonston.*

of the land in the afternoon's ride appeared leſs ſtrong than on the ſouth ſide of the *South-Eſk*; but great efforts are making towards the improvement of the country. Streams of corn ſeem darting from the hills towards the centre of the valley, and others again radiate from the coaſts: I doubt not but in a few years the obſcure or heathy parts will entirely vaniſh, and this whole tract become one glory of cultivation.

SEPT. 2. Proceed through a fine rich bottom, called the *hollow* of the *Merns*, bounded on one ſide by the *Grampian* hills, on the other by a riſing ground, that runs almoſt parallel to them. The *Grampians* preſent here a low heathy front; the hollows and the eaſtern boundary fertile in corn. Paſs near the two ſeats of Meſſ. *Carnegie*, and Lord *Garnſton*. Croſs the water of *Bervie*, which falls into the ſea a few miles to the eaſt. Near its mouth lies the ſmall town of *Inner-bervie*, made a royal burgh by *David Bruce*, who landed there after his long retreat into *France*. The rock he debarked on is to this day called *Craig Davy*.

Near the village of *Drum-lethie* the country grows hilly and heathy. Paſs near *Glen-bervie*, the ſeat of Sir *James Nicholſon*. Incline now towards the ſhore, and find an improvement in the country, which continues till I reach

STONE-HIVE. STONE-HIVE, or STONE-HAVEN, a ſmall town built in the reign of *Charles* II. It is placed at the foot of ſome high cliffs in a ſmall bay, with a moſt rocky bottom, in one part opening a little, ſo that ſmall veſſels may find admittance, but that muſt be at high water. A pier laps over this harbour from the north ſide, to give them ſecurity after their entrance. The town conſiſts of about eight hundred inhabitants. The manufactures are Sail-cloths and Oſnaburghs,



M. Griffift del.

DUNNOTER CASTLE

Oſnaburghs, which began about ſeven years ago; and contributed much to make the place more populous. Here is alſo a conſiderable one of knit worſted and thread ſtocking. Women gain four-pence a day by knitting, and ſix-pence by ſpinning; the men, a ſhilling by weaving.

The manufactures of the *Merns* may be divided thus: the ſtocking trade employs the natives from the banks of the *Dee* to this place. From hence to the *North-Eſk* they are wholly occupied in weaving.

Viſit the celebrated caſtle of *Dunnoter*, built on a lofty and peninſualed rock, jutting into the ſea, and divided by a vaſt chaſm, a natural foſs, from the main land. The compoſition of the rock is what is commonly called *Plumb-pudding ſtone*, from the pebbles lodged in the hard cement. *Kittiwakes* and ſome other gulls breed on the ſides. DUNNOTER.

The entrance is high, through an arched way. Beyond that is another, with four round holes in front, for the annoying any enemy who might have gained the firſt gate. The area on the top of this rock is an *Engliſh* acre and a quarter in extent. The buildings on it are numerous, many of them vaulted, but few appeared to have been above a century and a half old, excepting a ſquare tower of a conſiderable height, and the buildings that defend the approach. The ſides of the rocks are precipitous, and even that part which impends over the iſthmus has been cut, in order to render this fortreſs ſtill more ſecure. The ciſtern is almoſt filled up; but had been of a great ſize, not leſs than twenty-nine feet in diameter.

The view of the cliffs to the ſouth is very pictureſque. They project

project far into the ſea, in form of narrow but lofty capes. Their baſes are often perforated with great arches, pervious to boats.

This caſtle was the property of the *Keiths*, earls *Marechals* of *Scotland*, a potent and heroic family: but in the year 1715, by one fatal ſtep, the fortune and title became forfeited; and our country loſt the ſervices of two moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages, the late earl, and his brother the general, the ableſt officer of the age. According to the *Scotch* peerage*, the property of the *Keiths* in this county came to them, in the reign of *David Bruce*, by the marriage of Sir *William* to *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *John Fraſer*: but I have been informed that this fortreſs had been the property of an Earl of *Crawford*, who exchanged it for an eſtate in *Fife*, with an Earl *Marechal*, on condition that he and his dependents ſhould, in caſe of neceſſity, be permitted to take refuge there.

About the year 1296 this caſtle was taken by Sir *William Wallace*, who, according to his hiſtorian, burnt four thouſand *Engliſhmen* in it. His tale is told with wondrous ſimplicity; for ſpeaking of *Wallace*, he ſays,

> The *Engliſhmen* that durſt them not abide,
> Before the hoſt full fear'dly forth they flie
> To *Dunnotar*, a ſwake within the ſea.
> No further they might win out of the land,
> They ſembled there while they were four thouſand,
> Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,
> The lave remain'd upon the rock of ſtane.

* *Crawford's* 319.

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The biſhop then began treaty to ma,
Their lives to get out of the land to ga.
But they were rude, and durſt not well affy:
Wallace in fire gart ſet all haſtily,
Burnt up the kirk, and all that was therein,
Attour the rock the lave ran with great din,
Some hung on crags right dolefully to die,
Some lap, ſome fell, ſome fluttered in the ſea.
No *Southeron* in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,
At the biſhop aſk'd abſolution.
When *Wallace* leugh, ſaid, I forgive you all,
Are ye war-men, repent you for ſo ſmall?
They rued not us into the town of *Air*,
Our true barons when they hanged there. p. 181.

In 1336 it was re-fortified by *Edward* III, in his progreſs through *Scotland*; but as ſoon as the conqueror quitted that kingdom, the guardian, Sir *Andrew Murray*, inſtantly retook it. Hiſtory leaves us in the dark after this for a very long period. I do not recollect any mention of it till the civil wars of the laſt century, when it was beſieged, and the church again burnt. The tradition is, that it was defended by the Earl *Marechal*, againſt the Marquis of *Montroſe*, by the perſuaſion of *Andrew Cant*. The marquis, according to the barbarous cuſtom of the time, ſet fire to the country around; which, when *Andrew* ſaw, he told the noble owner, that the flames of his houſes *were a ſweet-ſmelling ſavour in the noſtrils of the* LORD; ſuppoſing that his lordſhip ſuffered for righteouſneſs ſake. This caſtle was inhabited till the beginning of the preſent century. The annotator on *Camden* mentions

tions the ſtately rooms in the new buildings, and the library. He alſo ſpeaks of St. *Padie*'s church here, famous for being the burial place of St. *Palladius*, who in 431 was ſent by Pope *Cæleſtine* to preach the goſpel to the *Scots*.

URIE. Wait on *Robert Barclay*, Eſq; at his ſeat at *Urie*, about a mile diſtant from *Stonehive*. This gentleman, by the example he ſets his neighbours in the fine management of his land, is a moſt uſeful and worthy character in his country. He has been long a peripatetic obſerver of the different modes of agriculture in all parts of *Great-Britain*: his journies being on foot, followed by a ſervant with his baggage, on horſeback. He has more than once walked to *London*, and by way of experiment has gone eighty miles in a day. He has reduced his remarks to practice, much to his honor and emolument. The barren heaths that once ſurrounded him, are now converted into rich fields of wheat, bear, or oats; and his clover was at this time under a ſecond harveſt.

He is likewiſe a great planter: he fills all his dingles with trees, but avoids planting the eminences, for he ſays they will not thrive on this eaſtern coaſt, except in ſheltered bottoms. The few plantations on the upper grounds are ſtunted, cankered and moſs-grown.

Mr. *Barclay* favored me with the following account of the progreſs of his improvements. He firſt ſet about them with ſpirit in the year 1768; ſince which he has reclaimed about four hundred acres, and continues to finiſh about a hundred annually, by draining, levelling, clearing away the ſtones, and liming. Theſe, with the ploughing, ſeed, &c. amount to the expence of ten pounds an acre. The firſt crop is commonly oats, and brings in ſix pounds

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an acre: the ſecond, white peas, worth ſometimes as much, but generally only four pounds: turneps are the third crops, and uſually worth ſix pounds: the fourth is barley, of the ſame value: clover ſucceeds, worth about four pounds: and laſtly wheat, which brings in about ſeven pounds ten ſhillings an acre, but oftener more.

As ſoon as the land is once thoroughly improved, it is thrown into this courſe: turneps, barley, clover and wheat; ſometimes turneps, barley, clover and rye-graſs. He ſometimes breaks up the laſt for white peas, and afterwards for wheat: and ſometimes fallows from the graſs, and manures it for wheat, by folding his ſheep.

The land thus improved was originally heath, and even that which was arable, produced moſt miſerable crops of a poor degenerate oat, and was upon the whole not worth two ſhillings an acre; but in its preſent improved ſtate is worth twenty, and the tenants would live twice as well as before the improvement.

Some of the fields have been fallowed from heath, and ſown with wheat, and produced large crops. One field of thirty-four acres, which had been moſtly heath, was the firſt year fallowed, drained, cleared of the ſtones, limed, &c. and ſown with wheat, which produced in the *London* market two hundred and ſeventy pounds, clear of all expences. Mr. *Barclay* has lately erected a mill for fine flour, the only one in the county, which fully anſwers; and has ſerved to encourage many of his neighbors to ſow wheat where it was never known to be raiſed before. At preſent near eight hundred bolls are annually produced within ten miles of the place.

The firſt turneps for feeding of cattle were raiſed by this gentleman: and the markets are now plentifully ſupplied with freſh beef. For that of *Aberdeen*, there are frequently fifty fat beeves ſlaughtered in one day, from *Chriſtmas* to the firſt of *July*, generally weighing forty ſtones *Scotch* a-piece. Before that period freſh meat was hardly known in theſe parts, during the winter and ſpring months. Every perſon killed his cattle for winter proviſions at *Michaelmas*; and this was called *laying-in in time.*

The great grand-father of Mr. *Barclay* was not leſs eminent for his improvements in affairs ſpiritual. The celebrated *Robert Barclay* made *Urie* his reſidence, and here compoſed that APOLOGY for the *Quakers*, which will ever remain an evidence of his abilities and his piety. His moderate diſpoſition and cool head gave credit to the ſect; for it was the peculiar happineſs of *George Fox* to have united himſelf with this worthy brother, ſince *George*'s tenets, as *Moſheim* expreſſes, delivered by him in a rude, confuſed, and ambiguous manner, were preſented in a different form by the maſterly hand of *Barclay*, who dreſſed them with ſuch ſagacity and art, that they aſſumed the aſpect of a regular ſyſtem. To him then is owing the purification of the opinions of the profeſſors of it at this time. He was the great reformer of quakeriſm, and his followers may exult in him as in one who would do honor to any religion.

SEPT. 3. Leave *Urie*, and return by the ſame road as far as *Red Mears*, where we turn to the north weſt, and travel near the foot of the *Grampian* hills, through a fine open country. Go near the houſe of captain *Falconer*, with excellent improvements around; and ſoon after by *Faſque*, the ſeat of Sir *Alexander Ramſay*, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed

diſtinguiſhed for his fine method of agriculture. Stop at *Fetter-cairn*, a ſmall village, for the ſake of refreſhing ourſelves and horſes.

In this morning's ride, obſerve a particular neatneſs in the cottages of the country. They are made either of red clay, or of ſods, placed on a ſtone foundation; the roofs are prettily thatched, and bound by a neat net-work of twiſted ſtraw rope, which keeps them extremely tight.

FETTER-CAIRN.

Near *Fetter-cairn* was the reſidence of *Finella*, the daughter of a nobleman of large poſſeſſions in this country, infamous for her aſſaſſination of *Kenneth* III, in 994. She artfully inſinuated herſelf into his favor, and inveigling him into her palace (under pretence of revealing ſome conſpiracies, ſhe was really privy to) there cauſed him to be murdered. The place was beſet by his friends, but *Finella* eſcaping out of a window, joined the confederates in her wickedneſs. Such is the relation given by *Boethius* and *Buchanan**, but the relations of thoſe early times are often doubtful and often fabulous.

About two miles from this place, on the road-ſide, is a cairn, of a ſtupendous ſize, and uncommon form, which probably might give name to the pariſh. The ſhape is oblong, and the height at leaſt thirty feet. At ſome diſtance from the ground the ſides are formed into a broad terraſs: the cairn riſes again conſiderably above that, and conſiſts of great looſe ſtones, mixed with much ſemi-vitrified or lava-like matter. On one ſide is a large long

* *Boethius*, lib. XI. p. 233. *Buchanan*, lib. VI. c. 41. *Major*, p. 94, calls the lady, *Comitiſſa Anguſiæ*.

ſtone, probably once erect. Along the top is an oval hollow, about ſix feet deep: its length, within, a hundred and fifty-two; the breadth, in the middle, ſixty-ſix; the length from the outſide of the ſurrounding dike, a hundred and ſixty-ſeven; the breadth, eighty-three. This may be preſumed to have been monumental; the northern nations thought no labor too great in paying theſe funeral honors to their deceaſed heroes. The *Tumulus* of *Haco* was the ſize of a hill*: whole years, as well as whole armies, were employed in amaſſing theſe ſtupendous teſtimonies of reſpect. Three years were conſumed in forming one, the common labor of two uterine brethren, *Norwegian* chieftains†.

GANNACHIE BRIDGE. Travel over an ill-cultivated flat; croſs the *North-Eſk*, at the bridge of *Gannachie*, a vaſt arch, caſt from rock to rock, built by ſubſcription, by one *Miller*. Beneath is a vaſt chaſm, near fifty feet deep from the top of the battlements; through this the water runs with great force. A rocky channel, with lofty and precipitous ſides, fringed with wood, forms moſt pictureſque views for above a quarter of a mile above and below the bridge.

Re-enter the ſhire of

ANGUS;

EDZEL. on whoſe borders lies the caſtellated houſe of *Edzel*, once the ſeat of the moſt antient branch of the *Lindſays*, of the caſtle of *Invermark*, who acquired it about three hundred years ago by the marriage of an anceſtor with the heireſs of a *Sterling*, who built the houſe, and was Lord of *Gleneſk*, which by this match was con-

* Socii *Haconis* faſtuoſi funerandi Ducis gratiâ, collem ſpectatæ magnitudinis exſtruunt. *Worm. Mon. Dan.* 33.

† *Idem.* 39.

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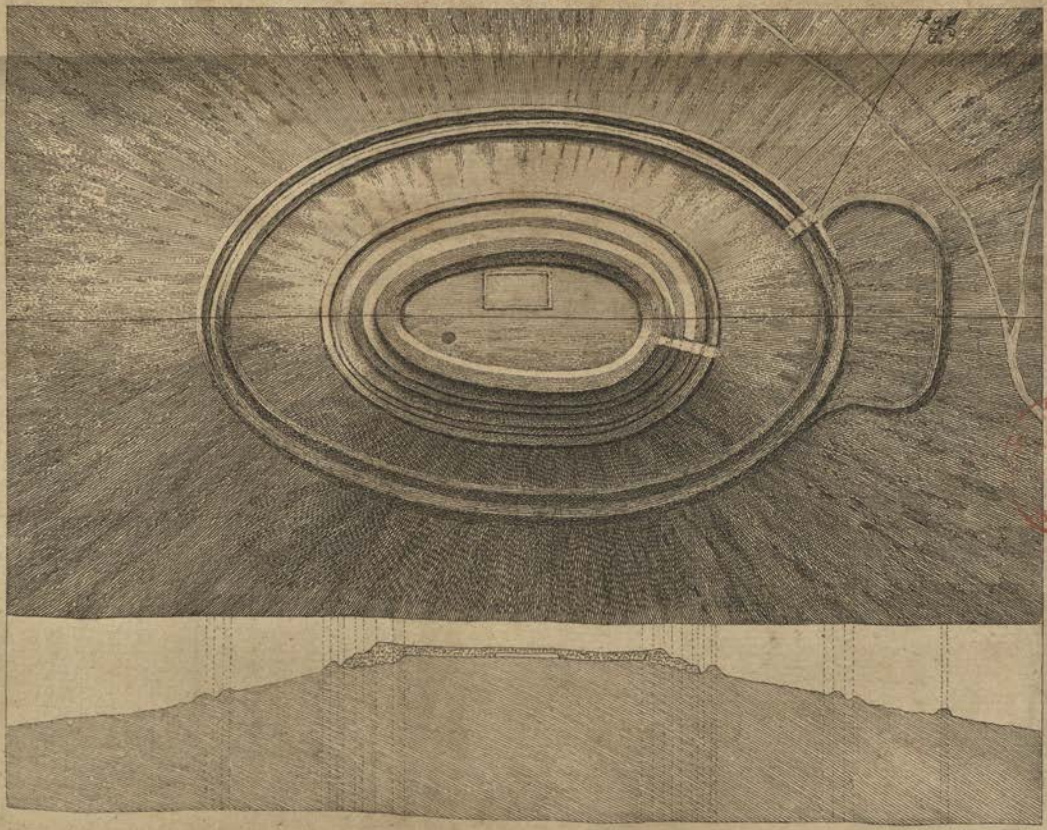
THE WHITE CATTER-THUN.



veyed to them. They were remarkable for being chief over a numerous ſet of ſmall tenants. Not ſixty years are paſt ſince the laird kept up the parade of being attended to church by a band of armed men, who ſerved without pay or maintenance, ſuch duties being formerly eſteemed honorable. This caſtle was deſerted by the then owner, on account of a murder he had committed on his kinſman, Lord *Spynie*, in 1607. This affair involved him in difficulties, and he retired on that account, to the houſe of *Auch-mull*, about two miles higher on the *North-Eſk* as the inſcription on the houſe ſhews. A little after the Laird of *Edzel* thought proper to beſtow on one *Durie*, a barren knowl near the houſe, and by charter conſtituted him and his family hereditary beadles of the pariſh, and annexed the perquiſite of two bannocks for ringing the bell at the funeral of every farmer, and one for that of every cottager; which remained in the family till very lately, when it was purchaſed by the Earl of *Panmure*, the preſent owner of the eſtate. This is mentioned to ſhew the affectation of royalty in theſe *Reguli*, who made their grants and conferred places with all the dignity of majeſty.

After riding two miles on black and heathy hills, aſcend one divided into two ſummits, the higher named the white, the lower the black *Catter-thun*, from their different colors. Both are *Caledonian* poſts, and the firſt of moſt uncommon ſtrength. It is of an oval form, made of a ſtupendous dike of looſe white ſtones, whoſe convexity from the baſe within to that without, is a hundred and twenty-two feet. On the outſide, a hollow, made by the diſpoſition of the ſtones, ſurrounds the whole. Round the baſe is a deep ditch, and below that about a hundred yards, are the veſtiges. CATTER-THUN.

veſtiges of another, that went round the hill. The area within the ſtony mound is flat; the axis or length of the oval is four hundred and thirty-ſix feet; the tranſverſe diameter, two hundred. Near the eaſt ſide is the foundation of a rectangular building; and on moſt parts are the foundations of others, ſmall and circular: all which had once their ſuperſtructures, the ſhelter of the poſſeſſors of the poſt. There is alſo a hollow, now almoſt filled with ſtones, the well of the place.

The other is called *brown*, from the color of the ramparts, which are compoſed only of earth. It is of a circular form, and conſiſts of various concentric dikes. On one ſide of this riſes a ſmall rill, which running down the hill, has formed a deep gully. From the ſide of the fortreſs is another rampart, which extends parallel to the rill, and then reverts, forming an additional poſt or retreat.

It is to be obſerved, that theſe poſts were choſen by the *Caledonians* with great judgment: they fixed on the ſummits of a hill, commanding a great view, and perfectly detached, having to the north the *Grampian* hills, but on that ſide ſeparated from them by the lofty and rugged banks of the *Weſt-water*, which gives them additional ſecurity. Poſts of this kind are, as I am informed, very common at the foot of the *Grampian* hills; intended as places of retreat for the inhabitants on the invaſion of an enemy. There is one above *Pheſdo*, in the *Merns*; another called *Barmkine* hill, eight miles weſt of *Aberdeen*. I have ſeen a long chain of ſimilar poſts in my own country; they are generally ſituated on high hills, over-looking the lower, or on leſſer hills over-

over-looking plains; and ſeem deſigned as *Aſyla* for the people of the low and defenceleſs countries.

The literal tranſlation of *Catter-thun* is *Camp-town*. Theſe poſts are of the ſame kind with that made by *Caractacus*, on the borders of *North-Wales*. *Tunc montibus arduis, et ſi qua clementer acceſſi poterant, in modum valli ſaxa præſtruit* *. It is very probable that the *Caledonians* occupied theſe hills before the battle of *Mons Grampius*, which might have been fought in the plains below, where there was ample room for large armies to act in, and for the armed chariots to perform their careers. In theſe rude faſtneſſes the *Caledonians* might leave their wives and children, as was the cuſtom of the other *Britons*; and then deſcend into the bottoms, to repel the invaders of their liberties. It is difficult to fix the ſpot; but there are not fewer than three *Roman* camps not remote from this range of hills, which *Agricola* might have occupied; and before one of them, drawn out his forces to have received the enemy. Of theſe one is at *Kiethic*, near *Brechin*; a ſecond near *Caerboddo*, between *Forfar* and *Panmure*; and a third near *Kennymoor* called *Battledikes* †. In the neighborhood of one of theſe ſeems to have been the celebrated action; after which he led his army to the confines of the *Horeſti* ‡, received hoſtages, and ordering his fleet (then in all likelihood lying in the *Tay*) to per-

* *Taciti* Annales, lib. XII. c. 33.

† Theſe notices of the camps, from *Maitland*.

‡ Tranſlators, miſled by the ſound, imagine theſe to have been mountaneers; but the word is probably *Celtic*, and ſhould be rendered, as the ingenious Mr. *Aikin* has done, the people of *Fifeſhire*.

form

form the voyage round *Britain*, retired by ſlow marches into winter quarters.

Deſcend, and after travelling three miles, reach

BRECHIN;

BRECHIN. a town conſiſting of one large and handſome ſtreet, and two ſmaller, ſeated on the top and ſide of a hill, waſhed by the river *North-Eſk*. At the foot of the town is a long row of houſes, independent of it, built on ground held in feu from the family of *North-Eſk*. It is a royal burgh, and with four others ſends a member to parliament. In reſpect to trade, it has only a ſmall ſhare in the coarſer linen manufacture. It lies at no great diſtance from the harbour of *Montroſe*; and the tide flows within two miles of the town, to which a canal might be made, which perhaps might create a trade, but would be of certain ſervice in conveying down the corn of the country for exportation.

BISHOPRICK. *Brechin* was a rich and antient biſhoprick, founded by *David* I, about the year 1150: at the Reformation its revenues, in money and in kind, amounted to ſeven hundred a year; but after that event were reduced to a hundred and fifty, chiefly by the alienation of the lands and tythes by *Alexander Campbell*, the firſt proteſtant biſhop, to his chieftain the Earl of *Argyle*; being recommended to the ſee by his patron, probably for that very end.

CONVENT. The *Culdees* had a convent here: their abbot *Leod* was witneſs to the grant made by King *David* to his new abbey of *Dumfermline*. In after-times they gave way to the *Mathurines*, or Red-friers. The ruins of their houſe, according to *Maitland*, are ſtill to be ſeen in the College Wynde.

Here

CHURCH & round TOWER at BRECHIN.

Here was likewiſe an hoſpital, called *Maſon de Dieu*, founded in 1256, by *William de Brechin*, for the repoſe of the ſouls of the Kings *William* and *Alexander*; of *John* Earl of *Cheſter*, and *Huntingdon* his brother; of *Henry* his father; and *Juliana* his mother. *Albinus*, biſhop of *Brechin*, in the reign of *Alexander* III, was witneſs to the grant. By the walls, which are yet ſtanding, behind the weſt end of the chief ſtreet, it appears to have been an elegant little building.

CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral is a Gothic pile, ſupported by twelve pillars; is in length a hundred and ſixty-ſix feet, in breadth ſixty-one; part is ruinous, and part ſerves as the pariſh church. The weſt end of one of the ailes is entire; its door is Gothic, and the arch conſiſts of many moldings: the window of neat tracery: the ſteeple is a handſome tower, a hundred and twenty feet high; the four lower windows in form of long and narrow openings: the belfry windows adorned with that ſpecies of opening called the quatrefoil: the top battlemented, out of which riſes an hexangular ſpire.

ROUND TOWERS.

At a ſmall diſtance from the aile ſtands one of thoſe ſingular round towers, whoſe uſe has ſo long baffled the conjectures of antiquaries.

Theſe towers, as far as my reading or enquiries have extended, appear to have been peculiar to *North-Britain* and *Ireland:* in the laſt frequent; in the former only two at this time exiſt. That at *Brechin* ſtood originally, as all I have ſeen do, detached from other buildings. It is at preſent joined near the bottom by a low additional aile to the church, which takes in about a ſixth of its circumference. From this aile there is an entrance into it of modern date, approachable by a few ſteps, for the uſe of the

time of purification being fulfilled, they were releaſed and received again into the boſom of the church.

Mr. *Collinſon* ſays, that they were built in the tenth or eleventh century. The religious were, in thoſe early times, the beſt architects*; and religious architecture the beſt kind. The pious builders either improved themſelves in the art by their pilgrimages, or were foreign monks brought over for the purpoſe. *Ireland* being the land of ſanctity, *Patria ſanctorum*, the people of that country might be the original inventors of theſe towers of mortification. They abound there, and in all probability might be brought into *Scotland* by ſome of thoſe holy men who diſperſed themſelves to all parts of *Chriſtendom* to reform mankind.

CASTLE. The caſtle of *Brechin* was built on an eminence, a little ſouth of the town; but not a relique is left. It underwent a long ſiege in the year 1303, was gallantly defended againſt the *Engliſh*, under *Edward* III. and, notwithſtanding all the efforts of that potent prince, the brave governor Sir *Thomas Maule*, anceſtor of the preſent Earl of *Panmure*, held out this ſmall fortreſs for twenty days, till he was ſlain by a ſtone caſt from an engine † on *Auguſt* 20th; when the place was inſtantly ſurrendered. *James* Earl of *Panmure* built, in 1711, an excellent houſe on this ſpot: but in 1715 engaging in the rebellion, had but a ſhort enjoyment of it.

BATTLE OF BRECHIN. I muſt not forget to mention the battle of *Brechin*, fought in conſequence of the rebellion raiſed in 1452 on account of the murder of the Earl of *Douglas* in *Stirling* caſtle. The victory fell

* Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecd. Painting, I. 110. Mr. *Bentham*'s *Ely*, 26.
† *Crawford*'s Peerage, 389. *Camden*'s Remains, 301.

to

to the royaliſts, under the Earl of *Huntly*. The malecontents were headed by the Earl of *Crawford*, who retiring to his caſtle of *Finehaven*, in the frenzy of diſgrace declared, he would willingly paſs ſeven years in hell to obtain the glory which fell to the ſhare of the rival general*.

This morning we were honored with the freedom of the town: after which we continued our journey five miles to *Careſton*, the ſeat of Mr. *Skene*, where we paſſed the day and evening in a moſt agreeable manner. SEPT. 4.

After a ſhort ride, ford the *South-Eſk*; leaving on the right the ruined caſtle of *Finehaven*, once the ſeat of the *Lindeſays*, Earls of *Crawford*. A *Spaniſh* cheſnut of vaſt ſize was till of late years an ornament to the place. It was of the ſpreading kind; the circumference near the ground was forty-two feet eight; of the top, thirty-five, nine inches; of one of the largeſt branches, twenty-three feet. SEPT. 5.

Above the caſtle, is the hill called the caſtle hill of *Finehaven*, a great eminence or ridge, with a vaſt and long hollow in the top. Along the edges are vaſt maſſes of ſtone, ſtrongly cemented by a ſemi-vitrified ſubſtance, or *lava*. Theſe maſſes ſeem of a ton weight; they were procured out of the hill, and placed as a defence to the place, it having been a *Britiſh* poſt. The form of the hill (which ends abrupt at one end, at the other is joined by an *iſthmus* to the neighboring land) together with the cavity in the middle, renders it extremely fit for the purpoſe. The iſthmus is ſecured by a deep ditch cut tranſverſely. FINE-HAVEN HILL.

* *Guthrie*, IV. 15.

This

time of purification being fulfilled, they were releaſed and received again into the boſom of the church.

Mr. *Collinſon* ſays, that they were built in the tenth or eleventh century. The religious were, in thoſe early times, the beſt architects*; and religious architecture the beſt kind. The pious builders either improved themſelves in the art by their pilgrimages, or were foreign monks brought over for the purpoſe. *Ireland* being the land of ſanctity, *Patria ſanctorum*, the people of that country might be the original inventors of theſe towers of mortification. They abound there, and in all probability might be brought into *Scotland* by ſome of thoſe holy men who diſperſed themſelves to all parts of *Chriſtendom* to reform mankind.

CASTLE. The caſtle of *Brechin* was built on an eminence, a little ſouth of the town; but not a relique is left. It underwent a long ſiege in the year 1303, was gallantly defended againſt the *Engliſh*, under *Edward* III. and, notwithſtanding all the efforts of that potent prince, the brave governor Sir *Thomas Maule*, anceſtor of the preſent Earl of *Panmure*, held out this ſmall fortreſs for twenty days, till he was ſlain by a ſtone caſt from an engine † on *Auguſt* 20th, when the place was inſtantly ſurrendered. *James* Earl of *Panmure* built, in 1711, an excellent houſe on this ſpot: but in 1715 engaging in the rebellion, had but a ſhort enjoyment of it.

BATTLE OF BRECHIN. I muſt not forget to mention the battle of *Brechin*, fought in conſequence of the rebellion raiſed in 1452 on account of the murder of the Earl of *Douglas* in *Stirling* caſtle. The victory fell

* Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecd. Painting, I. 110. Mr. *Bentham*'s *Ely*, 26.

† *Crawford*'s Peerage, 389. *Camden*'s Remains, 301.

to the royaliſts, under the Earl of *Huntly*. The malecontents were headed by the Earl of *Crawford*, who retiring to his caſtle of *Finehaven*, in the frenzy of diſgrace declared, he would willingly paſs ſeven years in hell to obtain the glory which fell to the ſhare of the rival general*.

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* *Guthrie*, IV. 15.

This

This hill is certainly the effect of a *vulcano*; at the one end of the hollow are two great holes of a funnel ſhape, the craters of the place through which the matter had been ejected. One is ſixty feet in diameter, and above thirty deep; and had been much deeper, but was from time to time made more ſhallow by the flinging in of ſtones, as cattle were ſometimes loſt in it.

On both ſides of the hill are found in digging great quantities of burnt earth, that ſerves all the purpoſes of *Tarras* or the famous *pulvis puteolanus* or *Puzzolana*, ſo frequent in countries that abound with vulcanoes, and ſo uſeful for all works that are to lie under water.

On deſcending from this hill, find ourſelves at *Aberlemni*. In the church yard, and on the road ſide are to be ſeen ſome of the CARVED PILLARS. curious carved ſtones, ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of victories over *Danes*; and other great events that happened in thoſe parts. Theſe, like the round towers, are local monuments; but ſtill more confined, being, as far as I can learn, unknown in *Ireland*; and indeed limited to the eaſtern ſide of *North Britain*, for I hear of none beyond the firth of *Murray*, or that of *Forth*. The greateſt is that near *Forres*, taken notice of in the Tour of 1769; and is alſo the fartheſt north of any. Mr. *Gordon* deſcribes another in the county of *Mar*, near the hill *Benachie*: the next are theſe under conſideration. The firſt deſcribed by that ingenious writer*, is that figure which ſtands in the church yard. On one ſide is the form of a croſs, as is common to moſt; and proves them at leaſt to have been the work of a *Chriſtian*

* *Itin. Septentr.* 151.

people.

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I. AT ABERLEMNI *p. 170.*

II. AT GLAMIS *p. 176.*

III. AT MEIGLE *p. 180.*

people. Mr. *Gordon* very juſtly imagines that this was erected in memory of the victory of *Loncarty*; for in the upper part are horſemen, ſeemingly flying from an enemy; and beneath is another, ſtopped by three men on foot, armed with rude weapons, probably the peaſant *Hay* and his two ſons, putting a ſtop to the pannic of the *Scottiſh* army, and animating his countrymen to renew the fight.

The next which I ſaw is on the road, with both ſides full of ſculpture. On one a neat croſs included in a circle; and beneath two exceedingly rude figures of angels, which ſome have miſtaken for characters. On the other ſide are the figures of certain inſtruments, to me quite unintelligible; beneath are two men ſounding a trumpet, four horſemen, a footman, and ſeveral animals, ſeemingly wild horſes purſued by dogs; under them is a *centaur*, and behind him a man holding ſome unknown animal. This is the ſtone mentioned by *Boethius* to have been put up in memory of a defeat of a party of *Danes*, belonging to the army of *Camus*, on this ſpot. *Quo loco ingens lapis eſt erectus. Huic animantium effigies, nonnullis cum characteribus artificioſe, ut tum fiebat, quæ rem geſtam poſteritati annunciarent, ſunt inſculptæ* *.

On a *Tumulus* on the road ſide is a third, with various ſculptures paſt my comprehenſion; but with the laſt are engraven, in order to exerciſe the conjectures of my antiquarian readers.

Near this is a fourth pillar quite plain; which was probably erected over the grave of ſome perſon, who was deemed, perhaps, unworthy the trouble of ſculpture. This is as artleſs as

* *Boethius*, lib. XI. p. 243.

any

any of the old *Britiſh* monuments, which I apprehend theſe carved ſtones ſucceeded. Theſe were, from their exceſſive rudeneſs, the firſt efforts of the ſculptor, imitative of the animal creation; and his ſucceſs is ſuch as might be expected: but in the ornaments about the croſſes, and the running patterns along the ſides of ſome, is a fancy and elegance that does credit to the artiſts of thoſe early days. *Boethius* is willing that theſe engraven pillars ſhould be ſuppoſed to have been copied from the *Egyptians*, and that the figures were *hieroglyphic*, as expreſſive of meaning as thoſe found on the caſes of mummies, or the ſculptured obeliſks of *Egypt**. The hiſtorian's vanity in ſuppoſing his countrymen to have been derived from that antient nation, is deſtitute of all authority; but his conjecture that the figures we ſo frequently ſee on the columns of this country, had their ſignification, and were the records of an unlettered age, is ſo reaſonable as to be readily admitted. It was a method equally common to the moſt civilized and to the moſt barbarous nations: common to the inhabitants of the banks of the *Nile*, and the natives of *Mexico* †. In the northern hemiſphere, monuments of this nature ſeem confined to the tract above mentioned: they cannot be compared, as the learned Biſhop *Nicholſon* does, to the *runic* ſtones in *Denmark* and *Sweden*: for they will be found always attended with *runic* inſcriptions, by any one who will give himſelf the trouble of conſulting the antiquities of thoſe nations ‡.

I muſt take notice of a new-diſcovered ſtone of this claſs, found in the ruins of a chapel in the den of *Auldbar*, near *Careſton*, by

* *Boethius*, lib. II. p. 20.

† Conqueſt of *Mexico*, 73. *Purchas*'s Pilgrims, III. 1068.

‡ *Wormii Mon. Danic.* 474, 485.

Mr.

Mr. *Skene*, who was ſo obliging as to favor me with a drawing of it. On one ſide was a croſs; in the upper compartment of the other ſide were two figures of men, in a ſort of cloak, ſitting on a chair; perhaps religious perſons; beneath them is another, tearing aſunder the jaws of a certain beaſt; near him, a ſpear and a harp; below, is a perſon on horſeback; a beaſt like the *Muſimon*, which is ſuppoſed to have once inhabited *Scotland*; and laſtly, a pair of animals like bullocks, or the hornleſs cattle of the country, going ſide by ſide. This ſtone was about ſeven feet long, and had been fixed in a pedeſtal found with it.

Proceed towards *Forfar*. About a mile on this ſide of the town is a moor, noted for a battle between the *Picts* and the *Scots*, in the year 831. The *Scots*, under *Alpin*, had rather the advantage: by them therefore might the great *cairn* near the ſpot be compoſed, which to this day is called *Picts Cairnley*. The baſe was once ſurrounded with a coronet of great upright columns; but only one remains, which is eleven feet high, ſeven broad, and eighteen feet in girth.

FORFAR. FORFAR, the capital of the county, contains about two thouſand ſouls; but, ſince the great æra of the proſperity of *North Britain*, has encreaſed above half. The manufactures of linens in this neighborhood, from four-pence to ſeven-pence a yard, are very conſiderable, and bring in, as is ſaid, near twenty thouſand a year.

CASTLE. The caſtle ſtood on a ſmall hill near the town, but at preſent not a fragment is left.

LAKE. The lake lies, or rather did lie, at a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle, and, according to tradition, once ſurrounded the town; there being

ing in ſeveral parts, even to this day, marks of the deſerted channel: of late years it has been very conſiderably reduced by draining; to which the vaſt quantity of fine marle at the bottom was the temptation. This fine manure is found there in ſtrata from three to ten feet thick, and very often is met with beneath the peat in the moors. The land improved with it yields four crops ſucceſſively; after which it is laid down with barley and clover. The county of *Angus* is ſuppoſed to be benefited, within the ſix laſt years, by this practice, by an advance of four thouſand a year in the rents. Much of this is owing to an old ſeaman, of this country, Mr. *Strachan*, of *Balgayloch*, who invented the method of dragging up the marle from the bottom of the waters, in the ſame manner as the ballaſt is for ſhips.

RESTENNOT PRIORY.

About a mile north of *Forfar*, lay the cell or priory of *Reſtennot*, dependent on the abbey of *Jedburgh*. This houſe was placed in a lake, and acceſſible only by a draw-bridge: here, therefore, the monks of *Jedburgh* depoſited their papers, and all their valuable effects*.

CASTLE OF GLAMES.

Five miles further is the caſtle of *Glames*, a place much celebrated in our hiſtory; firſt for the murder of *Malcolm* the ſecond, who fell here by the hands of aſſaſſins, in a paſſage ſtill ſhewn to ſtrangers. It might at the time be part of the poſſeſſions of the family of the famous *Macbeth*, who tells us, through the mouth of *Shakeſpear*,

By *Sinel*'s death I know I am *Thane* of *Glames*.

This *Sinel* being, as *Boethius* informs us, father to that tyrant.

* *Keith*, 140.

Probably

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND BOMBAY BRANCH

GLAMES CASTLE.

Probably after his death it became forfeited, and added to the property of the crown; for, on the acceſſion of *Robert* the IId, it was beſtowed (then a royal palace) on his favourite, Sir JOHN LYON, *propter laudabili et fideli ſervitio et continuis laboribus.* The antient buildings were of great extent, as appears by a drawing from an old print, which the Earl of *Strathmore* did me the honour to preſent to me. The whole conſiſted of two long courts, divided by buildings: in each was a ſquare tower, and gateway beneath; and in the third, another tower, which conſtitutes the preſent houſe, the reſt being totally deſtroyed. This has received many alterations, by the additions of little round turrets, with groteſque roofs; and by a great round tower in one angle, which was built in 1686, by the reſtorer of the caſtle, *Patrick* Lord *Glames*, in order to contain the curious ſtair-caſe, which is ſpiral; one end of the ſteps reſting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the upper ſtory. Beſides the ſpot of aſſaſſination, is ſhewn the ſeat of poetry and muſic, and antient feſtivity; where the bards took their place, and ſung the heroiſm of their patron and his anceſtors. In early times a chieftain was followed to court by his poets, and his ableſt muſicians: hence it was, that in the hall of a *Celtic* prince, a hundred bards have ſtruck up at once in *chorus* *. And even about a century ago every chieftain kept two bards, each of whom had his diſciples, inſeparable attendants.

The moſt ſpacious rooms are, as uſual in old caſtles, placed in the upper ſtories, and furniſhed with all the tawdry and clumſey magnificence of the middle of the laſt century. The habitable

* Doctor *Macpherſon*, 219.

DUKE OF ORMOND.

part is below ſtairs. In one of the apartments is a good portrait of the firſt Duke of *Ormond*, in armour, by Sir *Peter Lely*; the greateſt and moſt virtuous character of his age.

COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD.

His daughter, Counteſs of *Cheſterfield*, a celebrated beauty, and the greateſt coquet of the gay court of *Charles* II. beloved by the Duke of *York*, and not leſs by the Count *Hamilton*. Neglected at firſt by her huſband, who, rouzed by the attentions of others to his fair ſpouſe, became too late enamoured with her charms. At length a mutual jealouſy ſeized the lady, and her lover *Hamilton*: he, in the frenzy of revenge, perſuades the Earl to carry her from the ſcene of gallantry, to paſs her *Chriſtmas* at his ſeat in *Derbyſhire* *. She diſcovers the treachery of her lover, but contrives to inveigle him to viſit her in her retreat, through all the real inconveniences of bad roads, dreadful weather, and dark nights, with the additional terrors of imaginary precipices and bogs, which ſhe had painted in her *billet*, to add to the miſery of his journey. A bad cottage is provided for his concealment; a falſe *confidante* brings him at midnight into a cold paſſage, under promiſe of an interview: he remains there till day approaches; the night began with rain and ended with froſt: he was caſed with ice, perhaps complaining,

Me tuo longos pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis.

He quits his ſtation in deſpair, retires to his cabbin, is terrified with the news of Lord *Cheſterfield* being at home, is alarmed with the ſound of the hounds, and the Earl enjoying the pleaſures of the

* *Breadby-Hall*, near *Burton upon Trent*.

chace;

chace; peeps out, and finds the country beautiful, and neither bog nor precipice: in a word, returns to *London* the next night, the ridicule of the gay monarch and his merry court*.

I muſt not forget another portrait, that more immediately relates to the houſe of *Patrick* Lord *Glames*; who, I am informed, wrote his own memoirs, and relates that he married the daughter of the Earl of *Middleton*, lord commiſſioner in the time of *Charles* II; and ſuch was the ſimplicity of manners at that time, he brought his lady home mounted behind him, without any other train than a man on foot by the ſide of his horſe.

In the church-yard of *Glames* is a ſtone ſimilar to thoſe at *Aberlemni*. This is ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the aſſaſſination of King *Malcolm*, and is called his grave-ſtone. On one front is a croſs; on the upper part is ſome wild beaſt, and oppoſite to it a centaur: beneath, in one compartment, is the head of a wolf; theſe animals denoting the barbarity of the conſpirators: in another compartment are two perſons ſhaking hands; in their other hand is a battle-ax: perhaps theſe are repreſented in the act of confederacy. On the oppoſite front of the ſtone are repreſented an eel and another fiſh. This alludes to the fate of the murderers, who, as ſoon as they had committed the horrid act, fled. The roads were at that time covered with ſnow; they loſt the path, and went on to the lake of *Forfar*, which happened at the time to be frozen over, but not ſufficiently ſtrong to bear their weight: the ice broke, and they all periſhed miſerably. This fact is confirmed by the weapons lately found in draining the lake, particu- STONES.

* Memoires du *Grammont*.

larly

larly a battle-ax, of a form like thoſe repreſented in the ſculpture. Several braſs pots and pans were found there at the ſame time, perhaps part of the plunder the aſſaſſins carried off with them.

Near *Glames* are two other ſtones, one with the croſs on one front, an angel on one ſide, and two men with the heads of hogs on the other; probably ſatyrically alluding to the name of *Sueno*, or the ſwine, a *Daniſh* monarch. Beneath are four animals reſembling lions: on the oppoſite front is a ſingle Eel. This is in the park of *Glames* *.

The other is at the village of *Coſſens*, a mile weſt of the caſtle, and is called St. *Orland*'s ſtone. The croſs takes up one front; on the upper part of the other are certain unknown inſtruments: beneath are horſemen and dogs; under them a ſculpture, which in my drawing repreſents a boat: beneath that a cow, and another animal †.

DENOON CASTLE. I miſſed ſeeing *Denoon* caſtle, which I am informed lies two miles to the ſouth-weſt of *Glames*. According to Mr. *Gordon*, it is ſeated on an eminence, environed with ſteep rocks, and almoſt inacceſſible. On the north are two or three rows of terraſſes. It is of a ſemicircular form, and encompaſſed with a ſtupendous wall of ſtone and earth, twenty-ſeven feet high, and thirty thick. The circuit three hundred and thirty-five yards. The entrances are on the ſouth-eaſt, and north-weſt. Within the area are veſtiges of buildings, and there is a tradition that there was a

* Vide *Gordon's Itin.* 163.

† Ibid. I had not an opportunity of ſeeing either of theſe. Mr. *Skene*, of *Careſton*, favored me with a drawing of the laſt.

ſpring

ſpring in the middle. This appears to me to be the ſame kind of faſtneſs as that of *Catter-thun.*

Proceed to *Belmont*, the ſeat of the honourable *Stuart Mackenzie*, Lord Privy Seal of *Scotland*, where I found the moſt obliging reception. It is ſeated in the pariſh of *Meigle*, where I again enter the county of SEPT. 6.

PERTH.

The ground of this pariſh is very fertile, and much improved of late by the manure of ſhell-marle. It yields barley, oats, ſome wheat, and a little rye; and, in general, more grain than the inhabitants, who amount to about twelve hundred, can conſume. Much flax is raiſed, many potatoes planted, and of late artificial graſſes begin to find a place here. Improvements in agriculture, and in making good roads, go on moſt proſperouſly under the auſpices of Lord Privy Seal. The only manufacture in the pariſh is that of coarſe brown linens, which employs about a hundred weavers. But ſince a great proprietor has thought proper to debar the inhabitants from the uſe of a large peat moſs, it is feared that the manufacturers muſt remove (as many have already done) for want of that eſſential article, fuel. MEIGLE.

Belmont ſtands entirely on *claſſical* ground; for on its environs lay the laſt ſcene of the tragedy of *Macbeth.* In one place is ſhewn his *Tumulus*, called *Belly Duff*, or, I ſhould rather call it, the memorial of his fall; for to tyrants no ſuch reſpect was paid; and their remains were treated with the utmoſt indignity among the northern nations. Thus *Amlethus*, after deſtroying the cruel *Fengo*, denies every honor MACBETH.

to

to his body*. And *Starcather* beautifully deſcribes the obſequies of the wicked:

Cæſorum corpora curru
Excipiant famuli, promptuſque cadavera lictor,
Efferat, officiis meritò caritura ſupremis,
Et *buſtis indigna tegi*. Non funeris illis
Pompa roguſve pium *tumuli* componet honorem
Putida ſpargantur campis, aviumque terenda
Morſibus, infeſto maculent rus undique tabo †.

By the final ſyllable, I ſhould chooſe to ſtyle it a monument to perpetuate the memory of the gallant *Mac-duff*. It is a verdant mount, ſurrounded by two terraſſes, with a cop at top, now ſhaded by broad-leaved *laburnums*, of great antiquity. The battle, which began beneath the caſtle of *Dunſinane*, might have ſpread as far as this place. Here the great ſtand might have been made; here *Mac-duff* might have ſummoned the uſurper to yield; and here I imagine him uttering his laſt defiance,

I will not yield
To kiſs the ground before young *Malcolm*'s feet;
And to be baited with the rabble's curſe.
Though *Birnam* wood be come to *Dunſinane*,
And thou, oppos'd, be of no woman born,
Yet I will try the laſt. Before my body
I throw my warlike ſhield. Lay on, *Macduff!*
And damn'd be he that firſt cries, "Hold! enough!"

* *Saxo Gram.* lib. IV. p. 55.
† Idem. lib. VI. p. 119. Aviumque terrenda morſibus.
Shakeſpeare puts an idea ſimilar to this in the mouth of *Macbeth*:
our monuments
Shall be, the maws of kites.

In

In a field on the other ſide of the houſe is another monument to a hero of that day, to the memory of the brave young *Seward*, who fell, ſlain on the ſpot by *Macbeth*. A ſtupendous ſtone marks the place; twelve feet high above ground, and eighteen feet and a half in girth in the thickeſt place. The quantity below the ſurface of the earth only two feet eight inches; the weight, on accurate computation, amounts to twenty tons; yet I have been aſſured that no ſtone of this ſpecies is to be found within twenty miles. But the pains that were beſtowed on theſe grateful remembrances of departed merit, may be learned from the filial piety of *Harald*, the ſon of *Gormon*, who employed his whole army, and a vaſt number of oxen, to draw a ſtone of prodigious ſize from the ſhore of *Jutland*, to honor the grave of his mother *.

CARVED STONES.

Near the great ſtone is a ſmall *tumulus*, called *Duff's-know*; where ſome other commander is ſuppoſed to have fallen. But *Meigle* is rich in antiquities: the church-yard is replete with others of a more ornamented kind, abounding with hieroglyphic columns. Mr. *Gordon* has engraved all I ſaw, one excepted; however I venture to cauſe them to be engraved again from the drawings of my ſervant; for notwithſtanding I allow Mr. *Gordon* to poſſeſs great merit as a writer, yet his ſketches are leſs accurate than I could wiſh.

The moſt curious is that marked III. in the plate. In the upper part of one front are dogs and horſemen; below are repreſented four wild beaſts, reſembling lions, devouring a human figure. The country people call all of them Queen *Vanora*'s

* *Wormii* Mon. Dan. 39.

grave-ſtones; and relate that ſhe was the wife of King *Arthur*; I ſuppoſe the ſame lady that we *Welſh* call *Guinever*, and *Guenhumara*; to whoſe chaſtity neither hiſtorians nor bards * do much credit. The traditions of theſe parts are not more favorable to her memory. The peaſants aſſert, that after the defeat of her lover, ſhe was impriſoned in a fort on the hill of *Barra*, oppoſite to this place, and that there ſhe died, and was interred in the pariſh of *Meigle*. Others again ſay, that ſhe was torn to pieces by wild beaſts, to which this ſculpture alludes; if, as Mr. *Gordon* juſtly obſerves, the carvings might not ſometimes prove the foundation of the tale.

It is reported, that her grave was ſurrounded by three ſtones, in form of a triangle, mortiſed into one another. Some of them have holes and grooves for that purpoſe, but are now disjointed, and removed to different places.

The ſtone marked V is very curious: on it is engraved a chariot, with the driver and two perſons in it; behind is a monſter, reſembling a *Hippopotamus* devouring a proſtrated human figure. On another ſtone is the repreſentation of an elephant, or at leaſt an animal with a long proboſcis. Whence could the artiſts of a barbarous age acquire their ideas of *Centaurs*, or of animals proper to the torrid zone?

SEPT. 8. Leave *Belmont*. Paſs beneath the famous hill of *Dunſinane*, on the ſouth ſide of *Strathmore*, on whoſe ſummit ſtood the caſtle, the

DUNSINANE. reſidence of *Macbeth*, full in view of *Birnam* wood, on the oppoſite ſide of the plain. No place could be better adapted for the ſeat of a jealous tyrant; the ſides are ſteep, and of the moſt difficult aſcent;

* *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, p. 351. *Percy's Reliques*, III. 4.

the

the ſummit commanding a view to a great diſtance in front and rear. At preſent there are not any remains of this celebrated fortreſs: its place is now a verdant area, of an oval form, fifty-four yards by thirty, and ſurrounded by two deep ditches. On the north is a hollow road, cut through the rock, leading up to the entry, which lies on the north eaſt, facing a deep narrow chaſm, between this and the next hill. The hill has been dug into; but nothing was diſcovered, excepting ſome very black corn, which probably had undergone the operation of *Graddan*, or burning. This place was fortified with great labor, for *Macbeth* depended on its ſtrength and natural ſteepneſs as a ſecure retreat againſt every enemy. He ſummoned the *Thanes* from all parts of the kingdom, to aſſiſt in the work. All came, excepting *Macduff*, which ſo enraged the tyrant, that he threatened to put the yoke that was on the oxen then laboring up the ſteep ſide of the hill, on the neck of the diſobedient *Thane* *.

DUNSINANE.

A little to the eaſtward is a hill called the *King's-ſeat*, where tradition ſays, *Macbeth* ſat, as on a watch-tower, for it commands a more comprehenſive view than *Dunſinane*. Here his ſcout might be placed who brought him the fatal news of the march of *Birnam* wood:

> As I did ſtand my watch upon the hill,
> I look'd toward *Birnam*, and anon, methought
> The wood began to move!

On the plain beneath theſe hills are ſeveral other monuments of antiquity, ſuch as a great ſtone lying on the ground, ten feet long, called the *long man's Grave*. Here are alſo ſeveral tumuli compoſed

* *Buchanan*, lib. vii. c. 11.

of earth and ſtones of a pyramidical form, called here *Lawes*. One of a conſiderable ſize, near a gentleman's ſeat, called *Law-town*, is ſuppoſed to have been that from which *Macbeth* adminiſtered juſtice to his people. No prince ruled with more equity than he did in the beginning of his reign. He was the firſt of the *Scottiſh* monarchs that formed a code of laws, which were duly obſerved during his government; but afterwards were neglected or forgotten, as *Buchanan* ſays, much to the loſs of the kingdom in general.

Continue our ride weſtward. Paſs through *Perth*. Reach *Dupplin*, where we continue till next morning.

SEPT. 9. Croſs the river *Earn*, at *Earn-bridge*, near the houſe of *Moncrief*; keep on the ſouth ſide of *Strathearn*, and breakfaſt in its eaſtern extremity, at the village of

ABERNETHY. ABERNETHY, ſeated near the junction of the *Earn* and the *Tay*, and once the capital of the *Pictiſh* kingdom. The origin of theſe people has been greatly litigated: ſome ſuppoſe them to have been foreigners imported from *Scandinavia* *, or out of *Saxony*; but apparently without any foundation. There is no reaſon to imagine them to have had any other origin than from the *Caledonians*, the antient inhabitants of the country. They were the unconquered part, who on the death of *Severus*, recovered from his ſons the conqueſts of the father, who harraſſed the *Romans* and ſouthern *Britons* with frequent excurſions, and who, with their kindred *Scots*, on the retreat of the *Romans*, forced their confinement, now called *Graham's-dike*, and with irreſiſtible fury extended their dominions as far as the banks of the *Humber*.

* *Stillingfleet*, quoted by Mr. *Macpherſon*, 79.

Two

Two kingdoms had been erected: the one ſtyled that of the *Picts*, the other that of the *Scots*. Each of them were new names: the firſt that mentions the *Picts* is *Eumenius* the panegyriſt, who wrote in 309, and the firſt who ſpeaks of the *Scots* is *Ammianus Marcellinus*.

The words are of *Celtic* origin: *Pict* is derived from *Picteich* *, or *Pictich*, a plunderer or thief: it was beſtowed on them by their ſouthern neighbors, who probably experienced the cruelty of their excurſions. The *Caledonian* offſpring accepted the title, as it conveyed, in their idea, an addition of honor inſtead of infamy; for the northern nations, from the earlieſt antiquity, held robbery to have been honorable, nor does that opinion ſeem to be worn out to this day with ſome of the northern princes. PICTS.

The kingdom of the *Picts* was on the eaſtern parts of *North Britain*: that of the *Scots* on the weſtern. The laſt derived their name from *Scottan*, a ſmall flock †, or from *Scuite*, wanderers ‡. The firſt perhaps from their making inroads in ſmall parties, the laſt from their acknowledged way of life, running about ſeeking whom they might devour. As ſoon as theſe two nations had eſtabliſhed a power, wars, attended with various ſucceſs, aroſe between them: at length the *Scots* proved victorious; they totally ſubdued their *Pictiſh* neighbors, cut off multitudes, forced numbers to fly abroad for ſecurity, overturned their kingdom, incorporated the few which were left, and made their very name to ceaſe.

That the *Romans* might alſo give the name of *Picti* to the *Britiſh* nations from the cuſtom of painting their bodies with woad and other dyes is inconteſtible, notwithſtanding it is denied

* *Henry's* Hiſt. *Britain*, I. 193. † Doctor *Macpherſon*, 108.
‡ *Henry's* Hiſt. *Britain*, I. 193.

by

by many of the *Scottiſh* authors. They argue from the inconſiſtency of the *Roman* writers, ſome of whom aſſert that the *Britons* went naked, others that they were cloathed in ſkins, others with garments called *Brachæ*. That any were ſo wretched as to be deſtitute of cloathing in this ſevere climate is very improbable: no northern nations yet diſcovered were ever found in ſuch a ſtate of nature. But, ſay the former, as the *Britons* were cloathed, why ſhould they give themſelves the trouble of adorning their bodies with paintings, ſince they could neither ſhew them through vanity to their friends, or as objects of terror to their enemies? It is difficult to trace the cauſe of cuſtoms in ſuch diſtant periods: but we know at preſent, from recent authority, that there are two nations, who to this day retain the cuſtom of painting their bodies, and ſome of them the moſt concealed parts, which they are as averſe to expoſing as any *European*. Both of theſe people are cloathed: thoſe of *Otaheite* have one kind of dreſs; the new *Zealanders* another. In diſtant ages they may leave off the cuſtom of tattowing their ſkins; and the authority of our modern voyages become as diſputable as thoſe of *Cæſar*, *Dion Caſſius*, or *Herodian*, are with ſome later writers. But that the painted bodies of our anceſtors might be capable of ſtriking terror into their enemies is very certain; for in action they freed * themſelves from the incumbrances of the looſer garments, and part at leaſt of their bodies painted with wild fancy, were left expoſed to the view of the aſtoniſhed foe.

I could not hear that there were the leaſt remains of antiquity

* Mr. *James Macpherſon*, 215.

at

at *Abernethy* that could be attributed to its antient poſſeſſors. The *Picts* have left memorials of their ſeat at *Inch-ſtuthel*, and marks of their retreats in time of danger on the ſummit of many a hill. Above the houſe of *Moncrief*, on *Mordun* hill, is a faſtneſs, formed by a bulwark of rude ſtones, ſurrounding about two acres of ground, which might have been the citadel of *Abernethy*, the refuge of its inhabitants in time of war, at leaſt of its women, its children*, and its cattle; while the warriors kept the field to repel the enemy.

ROUND TOWER.

Here is indeed a round tower like that of *Brechin*; but I am more willing to give theſe edifices to the *Iriſh* than the *Picts*. The *Scots* have ſufficient remains of antiquity to forgive this conceſſion: the tower at *Abernethy* is uncovered; the height within is ſeventy-two feet; the inner diameter eight feet two; the thickneſs of the wall at top two feet ſeven; at bottom three feet four; the circumference near the ground forty-ſeven. Within is, at preſent, a bell, platforms, and ladders, like that in the capital of *Angus*.

ST. BRIGID.

St. BRIGID, a virgin of *Cathneſs*, here firſt dedicated herſelf to the ſervices of Heaven, not with vows frail as human nature, but with a reſolute perſeverance in the duties of the monaſtic life: and with her nine others adopted the ſame courſe†. At this place ſhe died in 513, and left ſuch a reputation for piety, 'that the 'moſt extravagant honors were paid to her memory. The *He-* 'brides paid her divine honors: to her the greateſt number of 'their churches were dedicated: from her they had oracular re-

* Conjuges ac liberos in loca tuta transferrent. *Tacitus Vit. Agricolæ*, c. 27.

† *Spotſwood's* Hiſt. Ch. *Scotland*, 11, 12. *Boethius*, lib. X. p. 181.

'ſponſes;

'ſponſes; By the divinity of St. *Brigid*, was one of their moſt 'ſolemn oaths: to her they devoted the firſt day of *February*, and 'in the evening of that feſtival performed many ſtrange ceremo-'nies of a *Druidical* and moſt ſuperſtitious kind*.'

Here were preſerved her reliques; here, in honor of her, was founded a collegiate church; and this place was a biſhoprick, the metropolitan of all *Scotland*, till it was in 840 tranſlated to St. *Andrew*'s by *Kenneth* III, after his victory over the *Picts*†. Before which it was a populous city, given by *Nectanus*, King of the *Picts*, to God and St. *Brigid*, till the day of judgment‡.

Aſcend the *Ochil* hills, and in leſs than two miles croſs a rivulet, and enter into the ſhire of

F I F E;

the neareſt or moſt ſoutherly part of the *Roman Caledonia*, the *Otholinia* and the *Roſs* of the *Picts*‖. The *Forth-ever* or *Over* of the *Saxons*, and the *Fife* of the preſent time; the laſt from *Fifus Duffus*, a warrior of the country.

MUGDRUM CROSS. Near the junction of *Fife* and *Strathern*, not far from the ſpot I paſſed, is *Mugdrum* croſs, an upright pillar, with ſculptures on each ſide, much defaced; but ſtill may be traced figures of horſemen, and beneath them certain animals. Near this place ſtood the croſs of the famous *Macduff*, Thane of *Fife*, of which nothing but the pedeſtal has been left for above a century paſt. On it were

* Doctor *Macpherſon*, 239. † *Keith*'s Biſhops, 2. ‡ *Camden*, 1238.
‖ *Boethius*, lib. IV. p. 61. *Sibbald Fife*, 1.

inſcribed

FALKLAND CASTLE.

inſcribed certain *Macaronic* verſes, a ſtrange jargon, preſerved both by *Sibbald** and *Gordon*†. Mr. *Cunningham*, who wrote an eſſay on the croſs, tranſlates the lines into a grant of *Malcolm Canmore*, to the Earl of *Fife*, of ſeveral emoluments and privileges; among others, he allows it to be a ſanctuary to any of *Macduff*'s kindred, within the ninth degree, who ſhall be acquitted of any man-ſlaughter, on flying to this croſs, and paying nine cows and a heifer‡.

Deſcend the *Ochil* hills, and arrive in a pretty valley, called the ſtrath of *Eden*, bounded on the ſouth by the *Lawmond* hills, and watered by the river *Eden*. Go through a ſmall town, and after croſſing the vale, reach

FALKLAND; another ſmall town, made a royal burgh by *James* II. in 1458. Here ſtood one of the ſeats of the *Macduffs*, Earls of *Fife*. On the attainder of *Murdo Stuart*, ſeventeenth Earl, it became forfeited to the Crown in 1424. *James* V. who grew very fond of the place, enlarged and improved it. The remains evince its former magnificence and elegance, and the fine taſte of the princely architect. The gateway is placed between two fine round towers; on the right hand joins the chapel, whoſe roof is of wood, handſomely gilt and painted, but in a moſt ruinous condition. Beneath are ſeveral apartments. The front next to the court was beautifully adorned with ſtatues, heads in bas-relief, and elegant columns, not reducible to any order, but of fine proportion, with capitals approaching the Ionic ſcrol. Beneath ſome of theſe pillars was inſcribed I. R. M. G. 1537, or *Jacobus Rex. Maria de Guiſe.* FALKLAND.

* *Sibbald Fife*, 92, 93. † *Gordon*, 164. ‡ *Camden*, 1236.

This place was alſo a favorite reſidence of *James* VI. on account of the fine park, and plenty of deer. The eaſt ſide was accidentally burnt in the time of *Charles* II. and the park ruined during *Cromwel*'s uſurpation, when the fine oaks were cut down in order to build the fort at *Perth*.

In the old caſtle was cruelly ſtarved to death, by the villainy of his uncle the Duke of *Albany*, *David* Duke of *Rotheſay*, ſon to *Robert* III. For a time his life was prolonged by the charity of two women; the one ſupplying him with oaten cakes, conveyed to him through the priſon grates: the other, a wet nurſe, with milk, conveyed by means of a pipe. Both were detected, and both moſt barbarouſly put to death *.

Near the preſent palace are ſeveral houſes, marks of the munificence of *James* VI. who built and beſtowed them on his attendants, who acknowledge his bounty by grateful inſcriptions on the walls, moſtly in this ſtyle:

'Al praiſe to GOD and thankis to the moſt excellent monarche 'of *Great Britane* of whoſe princelie liberalitie this is my por-'tioune. *Nicol Moncrief.* 1610.'

Continue our journey along the plain, which is partly arable, partly a heath of uncommon flatneſs, darkened with prodigious plantations of *Scotch* pines. In the midſt is MELVIL, the ſeat of the Earl of *Levin* and *Melvil*; a fine houſe, with nine windows in front, deſigned by Mr. *James Smith*, and built in 1692.

MELVIL HOUSE.

The noble owner is deſcended, by the female line, from *Alexander Leſly*, firſt of the title; a gallant and moſt truſted officer,

* *Buchanan*, lib. X. c. 10.

under

under the great *Guſtavus Adolphus*. To him he gave the defence of *Stralſund*, when beſieged by the Imperialiſts, whoſe commander, the impious or the frantic *Walſtein*, ſwore he would take the place, though it hung in the air from heaven by a chain of adamant*: but *Leſly* diſappointed his rodomontade. On his return to *Scotland* he headed the covenanting army, during part of the civil wars, and contributed greatly to the victory of *Marſton-moor*, in 1644. After the death of *Charles* I. he favored the loyal party, was impriſoned, and ſuffered ſequeſtration; ſo little did the parliament reſpect his former ſervices. A neat miniature of him is preſerved here, and a fine medal given him by *Guſtavus*, for his brave defence of *Stralſund*.

Guſtavus himſelf, at full length, in a ſhort buff coat. This portrait is an original, brought out of *Germany* by the General.

George, Earl of *Melvil*, Lord High Commiſſioner in 1690, a poſt he received as a reward for his ſufferings in 1683, when he had the honor of being accuſed of correſponding with the virtuous Lord *Ruſſel*; was obliged to fly into *Holland*, and, on refuſing to appear on being cited, ſuffered, till the Revolution, the forfeiture of his eſtate.

David, Earl of *Leven*, commander of the forces in *North-Britain*, from 1706 to 1710, a fine half-length, in armour, looking over his ſhoulder. By Sir *John de Medina*.

In the garden is a ſquare tower, one of the ſummer retreats of cardinal *Beaton*; and near it is *Cardan*'s well, named from the celebrated phyſician, who was ſent for from *Milan*, to *Hamilton*,

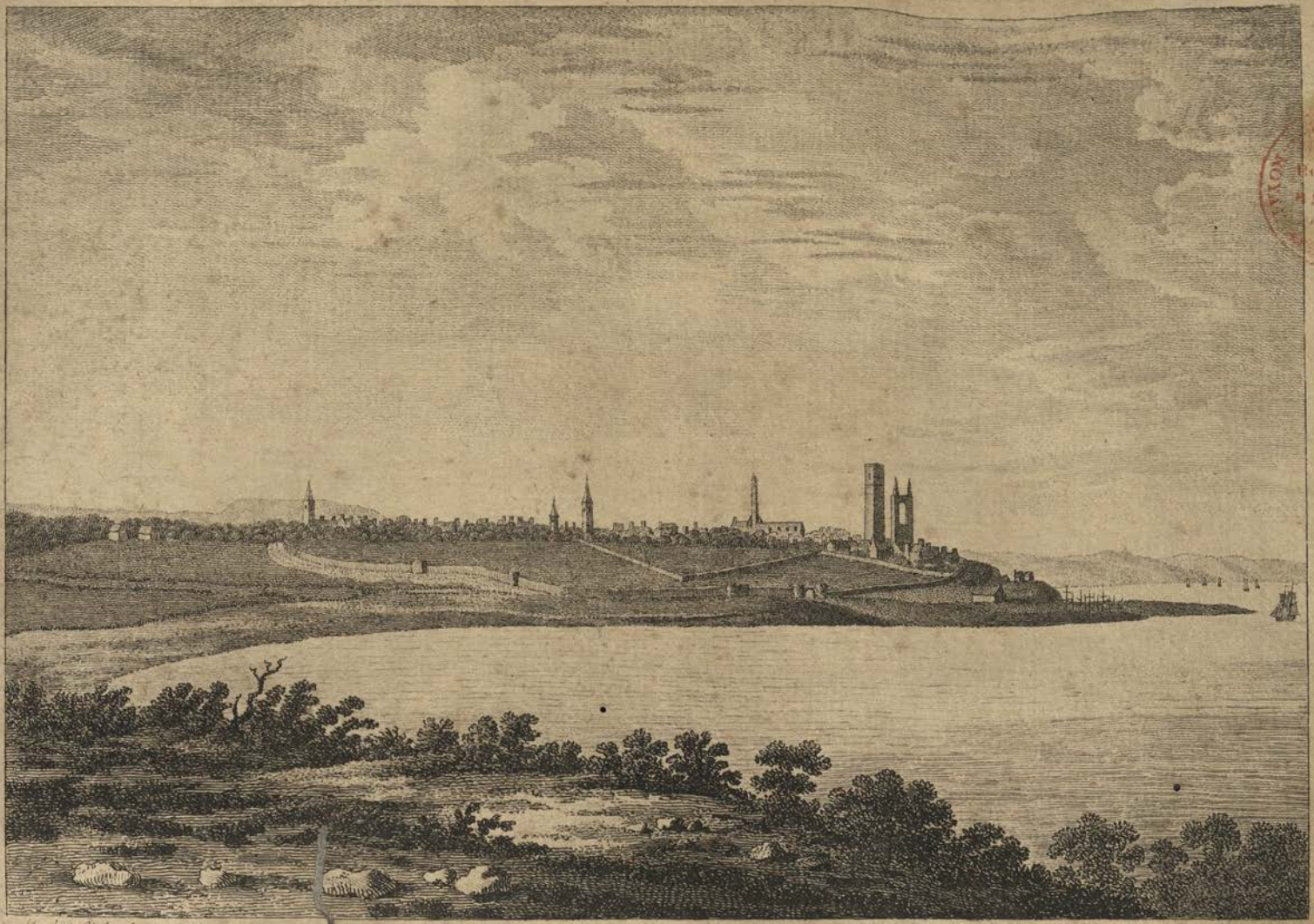
* *Hart*'s Life of *Guſtavus*, I. 99.

archbiſhop of St. *Andrew*'s, who was here ill of an *aſthma*, in 1552. *Cardan* effected his cure but to preſerve him for a moſt ignominious fate, which the phyſician, by caſting the nativity of his patient, foretold. The prelate was afterwards hanged on a live tree at *Sterling*, and the following cruel ſarcaſm compoſed on the occaſion:

Vive diu, felix arbor, ſemperque vireto
Frondibus, ut nobis talia poma feras.

SEPT. 10. DAIRSIE. Leave *Melvil*. The country is well improved, incloſed, and fenced with quickſet hedges. Paſs by *Dairſie* church, and caſtellated houſe. The church is antient, but of elegant architecture; the tower polygonal, terminating in a ſpire. It is built at the edge of an eminence, over the river *Eden*, which waſhes a beautiful bottom. The view from it of the bridge, the church, and houſe, are uncommonly pleaſing. The eſtate of *Dairſie* was once the property of the ſee of St. *Andrew*, but in 1550 was feued out to *Lamont* of *Dairſie*, to be held by duty paid to this day. It was afterwards ſold to archbiſhop *Spotſwood*.

ST. ANDREW'S. After paſſing over a barren moor, have a moſt extenſive view. Beneath, on the north, is the *Eden*, diſcharging itſelf into a ſmall bay under *Gair-bridge*, conſiſting of ſix arches, built by *Henry Wardlaw*, biſhop of St. *Andrew*, who died in 1440: beyond is the eſtuary of the *Tay*, great part of the county of *Angus*, terminating with the *Red-head*, which, with *Fifeneſs* in this county, forms the great bay of St. *Andrew*'s. Full in front, at the bottom of a long deſcent, appears the city, placed at the extremity of a plain at the water's edge. Its numerous towers and ſpires give it an air of vaſt magnificence, and ſerve to raiſe the expectation of ſtrangers to the



M. Griffith del.

S.T ANDREWS.

the higheſt pitch. On entering the weſt port, a well-built ſtreet, ſtrait, and of a vaſt length and breadth, appears; but ſo graſs-grown, and ſuch a dreary ſolitude lay before us, that it formed the perfect idea of having been laid waſte by the peſtilence.

On a farther advance, the towers and ſpires, which at a diſtance afforded ſuch an appearance of grandeur, on the near view ſhewed themſelves to be the aweful remains of the magnificent, the pious works of paſt generations. A foreigner, ignorant of the hiſtory of this country, would naturally enquire, what calamity has this city undergone? has it ſuffered a bombardment from ſome barbarous enemy? or has it not, like *Liſbon*, felt the more inevitable fury of a convulſive earthquake? but how great is the horror on reflecting, that this deſtruction was owing to the more barbarous zeal of a miniſter, who, by his diſcourſes, firſt enflamed, and then permitted a furious crowd to overthrow edifices, dedicated to that very Being he pretended to honor by their ruin. The cathedral was the labor of a hundred and ſixty years, a building that did honor to the country: yet in *June* 1559, *John Knox* effected its demolition in a ſingle day.

If we may credit legend, St. *Andrew*'s owes its origin to a ſingular accident. St. *Regulus*, or St. *Rule*, as he is often called, a *Greek* of *Achaia*, was warned by a viſion to leave his native country, and viſit *Albion*, an iſle placed in the remoteſt part of the world; and to take with him the arm-bone, three fingers, and three toes of St. *Andrew*. He obeyed, and ſetting ſail with his companions, after being grievouſly tempeſt-toſt, was in 370 at length ſhip-wrecked on the coaſts of *Otholania*, in the territory of *Herguſtus*, King of the *Picts*. His majeſty no ſooner heard of the arrival

arrival of the pious ſtrangers, and their precious reliques, than he gave orders for their reception, preſented the ſaint with his own palace, and built near it the church, which to this day bears the name of *Regulus*.

The place was then ſtyled *Mucroſs*; or, the land of boars: round was foreſt, and the lands beſtowed on the ſaint were called *Byrebid*. The boars equalled in ſize the *Erymanthian*; as a proof, two tuſks were chained to the altar of St. *Andrew*, each ſixteen inches long, and four thick. But *Regulus* changed the name to that of *Kilrymont*: here he eſtabliſhed the firſt Chriſtian prieſts of this country, the *Culdees*; a word which ſome derive from *cultores Dei*, or worſhippers of GOD; others, with more juſtice, from *Keledei*, or dwellers in cells. Theſe had the power of chuſing their own biſhop, or overſeer, profeſſed for a long time a monaſtic life, and a pure and uncorrupt religion, and withſtood the power of the popes. But *David* I. ſiding with his holineſs in a diſpute between the *Culdees* and the prior and canons of St. *Andrew*'s, about the right of chuſing a biſhop, would have engaged the former to admit the laſt to partake of the powers of election; but on their refuſal entirely diveſted them of their right. From that time their authority ceaſed, and probably their order, notwithſtanding they are mentioned again in 1298, as oppoſing the election of *Lamberton*, and even appealing to the pope; a ſign that the original doctrine of the *Culdees* was loſt, and that theſe were only ſecular prieſts, who founded their pretenſions to vote on the antient uſage of their predeceſſors. The prior and canons, after this, retained the right of election.

CULDEES.

This church was ſupreme in the kingdom of the *Picts*; *Ungus* having

M. Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

CATHEDRAL & CHAPEL OF ST REGULUS AT ST ANDREWS.

having granted to God and St. *Andrew*, that it ſhould be the head and mother of all the churches in his dominions*. This was the prince who firſt directed that the croſs of St. *Andrew* ſhould become the badge of the country. In 518, after the conqueſt of the *Picts*, he removed the epiſcopal ſee to St. *Andrew*'s, and the biſhop was ſtyled, *maximus Scotorum epiſcopus*. In 1441 it was erected into an archbiſhoprick, by *Sextus* IV. at the interceſſion of *James* III. In 1606 the priory was ſuppreſſed, and the power of election, in 1617, transferred to eight biſhops, the principal of St. *Leonard*'s college, the archdeacon, the vicars of St. *Andrew*'s, *Leuchars*, and *Coupar*.

CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral was founded, in 1161, by biſhop *Arnold*, but many years elapſed till it attained its full magnificence, it not being completed before 1318. Its length, from eaſt to weſt, was three hundred and ſeventy feet; of the tranſept three hundred and twenty-two. Of this ſuperb pile nothing remains but part of the eaſt and weſt ends, and of the ſouth ſide. With ſuch ſucceſs and expedition did ſacrilege effect its ruin.

CHAPEL OF ST. REGULUS.

Near the eaſt end is the chapel of St. *Regulus*, a ſingular edifice. The tower is a lofty equilateral quadrangle, of twenty feet each ſide, and a hundred and three high. The body of the chapel remains, but the two ſide-chapels are ruined. The arches of the windows and doors are round, ſome even form more than ſemicircles; a proof of the antiquity: but I cannot admit *Herguſtus*, to whom it is attributed, to have been the founder.

PRIORY.

The priory was founded by *Alexander* I. in 1122, and the monks

* *Camden*, 1233.

(canons

(canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*) were brought from *Scone*, in 11[illegible] by *Robert*, biſhop of this ſee. By act of parliament, in the time of *James* I. the prior had precedence of all abbots and priors, and on the days of feſtival wore a mitre, and all epiſcopal ornaments.* Dependent on this priory were thoſe of *Lochleven*, *Portmoak*, *Dunimuſk*, the iſle of *May*, and *Pittenweem*, each originally a ſeat of the *Culdees*.

The revenues of the houſe were vaſt, viz. In money, 2237*l.* 2*s.* 10½; 38 chaldrons, 1 boll, 3 firlots of wheat; 132 ch. 7 bolls of bear; 114 ch. 3 bolls, 1 peck of meal; 151 ch. 10 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck and a half of oats; 3 ch. 7 bolls of peas and beans: 480 acres of land alſo belonged to it.

Nothing remains of the priory except the walls of the precinct, which ſhew its vaſt extent. In one part is a moſt artleſs gateway, formed only of ſeven ſtones. This incloſure begins near the cathedral, and extends to the ſhore.

The other religious houſes were, one of *Dominicans*, founded, in 1274, by biſhop *Wiſhart*; another of *Obſervantines*, founded by biſhop *Kennedy*, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſor, *Patrick Graham*, in 1478; and, according to ſome, the *Carmelites* had a fourth.

Immediately above the harbour ſtood the collegiate church of *Kirk-heugh*, originally founded by *Conſtantine* III. who, retiring from the world, became here a *Culdee*. From its having been firſt built on a rock, it was ſtyled, *Præpoſitura ſanctæ* MARIÆ *de rupe*.

On the eaſt ſide of the city are the poor remains of the caſtle, on a rock overlooking the ſea. This fortreſs was founded, in 1401, by

* *Keith*, 237.

biſhop

biſhop *Trail*, who was buried near the high altar of the cathedral, with this ſingular epitaph:

Hic fuit eccleſiæ directa columna, feneſtra
Lucida, Thuribulum redolens, campana ſonora.

The entrance of the caſtle is ſtill to be ſeen; and the window is ſhewn out of which it is pretended that cardinal *Beaton* leaned to glut his eyes with the cruel martyrdom of *George Wiſhart*, who was burnt on a ſpot beneath. This is one of thoſe relations, whoſe verity we ſhould doubt, and heartily wiſh there was no truth in it*; and, on enquiry, we may conſole ourſelves that this is founded on puritanical bigotry, and invented out of hatred to a perſecutor ſufficiently deteſtable on other accounts. *Beaton* was the director of the perſecution, and the cauſe of the death of that pious man; and in this caſtle, in *May*, 1546, he met with the reward of his cruelty. The patience of a fierce age, as the able Dr. *Robertſon* obſerves, was worn out by this nefarious deed. Private revenge, inflamed and ſanctified by a falſe zeal for religion, quickly found a fit inſtrument in *Norman Leſly*, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of *Rothes*. The attempt was as bold as it was ſucceſsful. The cardinal at that time, perhaps inſtigated by his fears, was adding new ſtrength to the caſtle, and, in the opinion of the age, rendering it impregnable. Sixteen perſons undertook to ſurprize it. They entered the gates, which were left open by the workmen, early in the morning, turned out his retinue without confuſion, and forced open the door of the cardinal's apartment, which he had barricaded on the firſt alarm. The conſpirators found him ſeated in his chair;

CASTLE.

CARDINAL BEATON.

* *Brown's* Vulgar Errors.

they transfixed him with their ſwords, and he expired, crying, *I am a prieſt! fie! fie! all is gone!* He merited his death, but the manner was indefenſible; as is candidly admitted by his enemy, the hiſtorian and poet, Sir *David Lindſay:*

As for this cardinal, I grant,
He was a man we might well want;
God will forgive it ſoon.
But of a truth the ſooth to ſay,
Altho' the loon be well away,
The fact was foully done.

The conſpirators were inſtantly beſieged in the caſtle by the regent, Earl of *Arran*; and, notwithſtanding they had acquired no greater ſtrength than a hundred and fifty men, reſiſted all his efforts for five months: at length they ſurrendered, on the regent engaging to procure for them an abſolution from the pope, and a pardon from the *Scottiſh* parlement.

I ſhall ſtep (rather out of courſe) to the church of St. *Nicholas*, remarkable for the monument of a prelate, whoſe life and death bears, in ſome reſpects, a great ſimilitude to that of the cruel *Beaton*.

ARCHBISHOP SHARP.

Archbiſhop *Sharp* was originally bred a rigid preſbyterian: had the full confidence of the party, and was entruſted with their intereſts at the time of the reſtoration. Tempted by the ſplendor of the preferments of our church, he apoſtatized from his own, received in reward the archbiſhoprick of St. *Andrew*'s, and, as is commonly the caſe with converts, became a violent perſecutor of his deſerted brethren. His career was ſtopped in 1675. Nine enthuſiaſts, ſome of them men of fortune, inſtigated by no private revenge, bound themſelves by vow to ſacrifice him to the ſufferings of their ſect. On the third

third of *May*, they met him in his coach on *Magus-moor*, four miles from the city, accompanied by his daughter. As ſoon as he ſaw himſelf purſued, he gave up all hopes of life, was taken out of his carriage, and, amidſt the cries and entreaties of the lady, moſt cruelly and butcherly murdered. He died with the intrepidity of a hero, and the piety of a chriſtian; praying for the aſſaſſins with his lateſt breath!

The monument is very magnificent: in the lower part is repreſented the manner of his death; in the middle the prelate is placed kneeling, the mitre and croſier falling from him; an angel is ſubſtituting, inſtead of the firſt, a crown of glory, with the alluſive words, *Pro Mitra*; and above, is the bas relief of a falling church, ſupported by the figure of the archbiſhop. This piece of flattery is attended with as flattering an epitaph: the diſputable parts of his life are fully related; his undoubted charity and deeds of alms omitted.

CHURCH OF ST. SALVATOR.

In the church of St. *Salvator* is a moſt beautiful tomb of biſhop *Kennedy*, who died, an honor to his family, in 1466. The *Gothic* work is uncommonly elegant. Within the tomb were diſcovered ſix magnificent maces, which had been concealed here in troubleſome times. One was given to each of the other three *Scotch* univerſities, and three are preſerved here. In the top is repreſented our Saviour; around are angels, with the inſtruments of the paſſion.

With theſe are ſhewn ſome ſilver arrows, with large ſilver plates affixed to them, on which are inſcribed the arms and names of the noble youth, victors in the annual competitions in the generous art of archery, which were dropt but a few years ago; and golf is now the reigning game. That ſport, and football, were for-

erly prohibited, as uſeleſs and unprofitable to the Public; and at all *weapon ſchawings*, or reviews of the people, it was ordered, that *fute-bal and golfe be utterly cryed down, and that bow-markes be maid at ilk pariſh kirk, a pair of buttes and ſchutting be uſed. And that ilk men ſchutte ſex ſholles at leaſt, under the paine to be raiped upon them that cummis not, at leaſt twa pennyes to be given to them that cummis to the bow-markes ta drinke**.

TOLBOOTH. The town of St. *Andrew*'s was erected into a royal borough, by *David* I. in the year 1140, and their privileges were afterwards confirmed. The charter of *Malcolm* II. is preſerved in the *Tolbooth*, and appears written on a bit of parchment; but the contents equally valid with what at this time would require whole ſkins. In this place is to be ſeen the monſtrous ax, that, in 1646, took off the heads of Sir *Robert Spotſwood*, and other diſtinguiſhed loyaliſts, for the wretched preachers had declared that GOD required their blood. Here are kept the ſilver keys of the city, which, for form ſake, are delivered to the king, ſhould he viſit the place, or to a victorious enemy, in token of ſubmiſſion. It underwent a ſiege in 1337, at which time it was poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, and other partizans of *Baliol*; but the loyaliſts, under the earls of *March* and *Fife*, made themſelves maſters of it in three weeks, by the help of their battering machines. It ſurrendered on terms of ſecurity to the inhabitants as to life, limbs and fortune.

The city is greatly reduced in the number of inhabitants; at preſent it ſcarcely exceeds two thouſand. There is no certainty of the ſum, when it was the ſeat of the primate, and in the fulneſs of its

* *Skene's Scottiſh* Acts of Parl. *James* II. c. 65.

glory.

glory. All we know is, that during the period of its ſplendor, there were between ſixty and ſeventy bakers; but at this time nine or ten are ſufficient for the place. The circuit of this city is a mile, and contains three principal ſtreets. The trade of St. *Andrew*'s was alſo once very conſiderable. I am informed, that, during the time of *Cromwel*'s uſurpation, ſixty or ſeventy veſſels belonged to the port; at preſent only one of any ſize. The harbour is artificial, guarded by piers, with a narrow entrance to give ſhelter to veſſels from the violence of a moſt heavy ſea. The manufactures, this city might in former times poſſeſs, are now reduced to one, that of golf-balls; which, trifling as it may ſeem, maintains ſeveral people. The trade is commonly fatal to the artiſts, for the balls are made by ſtuffing a great quantity of feathers into a leathern caſe, by help of an iron rod, with a wooden handle, preſſed againſt the breaſt, which ſeldom fails to bring on a conſumption.

The celebrated univerſity of this city was founded in 1411, by biſhop *Wardlaw*, and the next year he obtained from *Benedict* III. the bull of confirmation. It conſiſted once of three colleges: St. *Salvator*'s, founded in 1458, by biſhop *Kennedy*. This is a handſome building, with a court or quadrangle within; on one ſide is the church, on another the library; the third contains apartments for ſtudents: the fourth is unfiniſhed. UNIVERSITY.

St. *Leonard*'s college was founded by prior *Hepburn*, in 1512. This is now united with the laſt, and the buildings ſold, and converted into private houſes.

The new, or St. *Mary*'s college, was eſtabliſhed by archbiſhop *Hamilton*, in 1553; but the houſe was built by *James*, and *David Bethune*,

Bethune, or *Beaton*, who did not live to complete it. This is ſaid to have been the ſite of a *ſchola illuſtris* long before the eſtabliſhment even of the univerſity; where ſeveral eminent clergymen taught, *gratis*, the ſciences and languages. But it was called the new college, becauſe of its late erection into a divinity college by the archbiſhop.

CHANCELLOR. The univerſity is governed by a chancellor, an office originally deſigned to be perpetually veſted in the archbiſhops of St. *Andrew*'s; but ſince the reformation, he is elected by the two principals, and the profeſſors of both the colleges.

The preſent chancellor is the Earl of *Kinnoull*, who, with his characteriſtic zeal for promoting all good works, has eſtabliſhed here premiums, to be diſtributed among the ſtudents, who make the beſt figure in the annual exerciſes. The effect is already very apparent, in exciting the ambition of a generous youth to receive theſe marks of diſtinction, that will honor their lateſt days.

RECTOR. The rector is the next great officer, to whoſe care is committed the privileges, diſcipline, and ſtatutes of the univerſity. The colleges have their rectors, and profeſſors of different ſciences, who are indefatigable in their attention to the inſtruction of the ſtudents, and to that eſſential article, their morals. This place poſſeſſes ſeveral very great advantages reſpecting the education of youth. The air is pure and ſalubrious; the place for exerciſe, dry and extenſive; the exerciſes themſelves healthy and innocent. The univerſity is fixed in a peninſulated county, remote from all commerce with the world, the haunt of diſſipation. From the ſmallneſs of the ſociety every ſtudent's character is perfectly known. No little irregularity can be committed, but it is inſtantly diſcovered and checked: vice cannot

cannot attain a head in the place, for the incorrigible are never permitted to remain the corruptors of the reſt.

The ſtudents may be boarded in the colleges, or in private houſes, or in thoſe of the profeſſors. The price at the colleges is only eight pounds for the ſeſſions, which laſts ſeven months. The diet is very good, and a maſter always preſides at the table.

The price at the profeſſors, or at private houſes, is from ten to twenty-five pounds a quarter. I obſerved at one of the profeſſor's, young gentlemen from *Bath*, from *Bourdeaux*, and from *Bern*; a proof of the extenſive reputation of the univerſity, notwithſtanding the ſtudents are far from numerous: there are at preſent little more than a hundred, who during ſeſſions wear red gowns, without ſleeves.

Leave St. *Andrew*'s; aſcend a hill, and find the country on the heights very uncultivated, and full of moors. Here firſt meet with collieries on this ſide of *North-Britain*. Deſcend into a tract, rich in corn, and enjoy a moſt extenſive and beautiful view of the firth of *Forth*, the *Bodotria* of *Tacitus*. The *Baſs* iſland, with the ſhores of *Lothian*, extending beyond *Edinburgh*, bound the ſouthern proſpect. To the left, a few miles from the coaſt of *Fife*, appears the iſle of *May*, about a mile in length, inacceſſible on the weſtern ſide. On the eaſtern is ſafe riding for ſhips, in weſterly ſtorms. This iſle in old times was the property of the monks of *Reading*, in *Yorkſhire*; and in it *David* I. founded a cell, dedicated to all the ſaints; who were afterwards ſuperſeded by *Adrian*, a holy man, murdered by the *Danes*, in *Fife*, and buried here. By his interceſſion the barren had the curſe of ſterility removed from them; and great was the reſort hither of female pilgrims.

SEPT. 12.

ISLE OF MAY.

It

It was afterwards annexed to the priory of St. *Andrew*'s, having been purchaſed by biſhop *Lamberton* for that purpoſe, from the Religious of *Reading*, in defiance of all the remonſtrances of that tremendous monarch, the conqueror of *Scotland*. In later times a light-houſe has been erected on it.

Reach the ſhore of the fine bay of *Largo*; paſs by the lands of the ſame name, beſtowed in 1482 by *James* III. on that gallant ſeaman, his faithful ſervant, Sir *Andrew Wood*, in order to keep his ſhip in trim. With two ſhips he attacked and took five *Engliſh* men of war, that infeſted the firth; and ſoon after had equal ſucceſs againſt another ſquadron, ſent out by *Henry* VII. to revenge the diſgrace*. The *Scots*, during the reigns of *James* III. and IV. were ſtrong rivals to *England* in maritime affairs.

Continue my ride along the curvature of this beautiful bay, and meet with the chearful and frequent ſucceſſion of towns, *Chateaux*, and of well-managed farms. The country is populous; the trade is coal and ſalt: the laſt made from the ſea-water. The coal is exported chiefly to *Middleburgh*, and generally oats are brought back in return.

LUNDIE. Go through the village of *Lundie*. In a field not far diſtant are three vaſt upright ſtones; the largeſt is ſixteen feet high, and its ſolid contents two hundred and ſeventy. There are fragments, or veſtiges, of three others; but their ſituation is ſuch as baffles any attempt to gueſs at the form of their original diſpoſition when the whole was entire. Near this place the *Danes* met with a conſiderable defeat from the *Scots*, under the conduct of *Macbeth* and

* Staggering State. &c. 147.

Banquo.

Banquo. It is therefore probable that theſe ſtones are monuments of the victory. Mr. *Dougal*, of *Kirkaldie*, who was ſo obliging as to favor me with their meaſurements, gave himſelf the trouble of cauſing the earth about them to be examined, and found, on digging about four feet deep, fragments of human bones.

LEVIN. Breakfaſt at the town of *Levin*, on the water of the ſame name, running from *Loch-leven*, near *Kinroſs*. The mouth forms a harbour, where, at high water, veſſels of a hundred tons may enter. Somewhat farther are the piers of *Methel*, built in the laſt century by *David* Earl of *Wemys*. Go through the villages of *Buckhaven*, *Wemys*, and *Eaſter-Wemys*; all in the beginning of the laſt century carrying on a conſiderable fiſhery. On an eminence impending over the ſea is the houſe of *Wemys*, the ſeat of the antient family of that name, deſcended from the old Earls of *Fife*. The place derives its title from the various caverns in the cliffs beneath. On the the ſhore is plenty of the *liguſticum Scoticum*, the *ſhuniſh* of the *Hebrides*; a plant much in uſe in the weſtern parts as a food.

COLLIERIES. Paſs through a tract of collieries, and obſerve multitudes of circular holes, ſurrounded with a mound, and filled with water. Theſe are called *Coal-heughs*, and were once the ſpiracles or vent-holes to the pits, in inexperienced days of mining. The ſtrata of coal are of great thickneſs, ſome at leaſt nine yards. Many of the beds have been on fire for above two centuries; and there have been formerly inſtances of eruptions of ſmoke apparent in the day, of fire in the night. The violence of the conflagration has ceaſed, but it ſtill continues in a certain degree, as is evident in time of ſnow, which melts in ſtreams on the ſurface wherever there

are any Fiſſures. *George Agricola*, the great metallurgiſt, takes notice of the phænomenon at this place *.

Buchanan, from this circumſtance, fixed on the neighborhood of *Dyſart* for the ſcene of exorciſm in his *Franciſcanus*, and gives an admirable deſcriptive view of it under the horror of an eruption:

Campus erat latè incultus, non floribus horti
Arrident, non meſſe agri, non frondibus arbos:
Vix ſterilis ſiccis veſtitur arena myricis:
Et pecorum rara in ſolis veſtigia terris:
Vicini *Deſerta* vocant. Ibi ſaxea ſubter
Antra tegunt nigras *vulcania* ſemina cautes:
Sulphureis paſſim concepta incendia venis.
Fumiferam volvunt nebulam, piceoque vapore
Semper anhelat humus: cæciſque incluſa cavernis
Flamma furens, dum lactando penetrare ſub auras
Conatur, totis paſſim ſpiracula campis
Findit, et ingenti tellurem pandit hiatu:
Teter odor, triſtiſque habitus facieſque locorum.

A little beyond this once tremendous place is the town of *Dyſart*, a royal burgh, large, and full of people. Leave, on the left, the caſtle of *Ravenſheugh*, ſeated on a cliff, granted by *James* III. to *William Sinclair*, on his reſignation of the earldom of *Orkney*. Paſs by *Parth head*, a place of check-weavers and nailers: a modern creation, for within theſe ſixty years, from being ſcarcely inhabited, about four hundred families have been collected, by the encouragement of feuing. Adjoining is KIRKALDIE, a long town, contain-

KIRKALDIE.

* De Natura Foſſilium, p. 597. *Agricola* died in 1555.

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ing ſixteen hundred inhabitants: this is another royal burgh, where I experienced the hoſpitality and care of Mr. *Oſwald*, its repreſentative, during a ſhort illneſs that overtook me here.

This, like moſt other maritime towns of *Fife*, depends on the coal and ſalt trade. The country is very populous, but far leſs than it was before the middle of the laſt century, when the fiſheries were at their height. During winter it poſſeſſed a vaſt herring fiſhery; in ſpring a moſt profitable one of white-fiſh. One fatal check to population was the victories of *Montroſe*. The natives of this coaſt were violently ſeized with the religious *furor* of the times, and took up the cauſe of the covenant with moſt diſtinguiſhed zeal. Inſtigated by their preachers, they crowded under the banners of the *Godly*, and five thouſand fell victims to enthuſiaſtic deluſion, at the battle of *Kilſyth*.

Of late years many of the inhabitants have removed to the ſouth-weſtern parts of this kingdom; yet ſtill ſuch numbers remain, that more proviſions are conſumed than even this fertile country can ſupply. There is one claſs of men on this coaſt, and I believe in moſt of the coal countries of *North-Britain*, from whom all power of migrating is taken, be their inclinations for it ever ſo ſtrong. In this very iſland is, to this day, to be found a remnant of ſlavery paralleled only in *Poland* and *Ruſſia*: thouſands of our fellow-ſubjects are at this time the property of their landlords, appurtenances to their eſtates, and tranſferrable with them to any purchaſers. Multitudes of colliers and ſalters are in this ſituation, who are bound to the ſpot for their lives; and even ſtrangers who come to ſettle there are bound by the ſame cruel cuſtom, unleſs they previouſly ſtipulate to the contrary. Should the poor people remove to another

SLAVERY OF COLLIERS.

another place on a temporary ceſſation of the works, they are liable to be recalled at will, and conſtrained to return on severe penalties*. This, originally founded on vaſſalage, might have been continued to check the wandering ſpirit of the nation, and to preſerve a body of people together, of whoſe loſs the whole public might otherwiſe feel the moſt fatal effects.

During my ſtay at *Kirkaldie* I ſent my ſervant, *Moſes Griffith*, to *Doctan*, about four miles diſtant, where he drew the column moſt erroneouſly figured by Sir *Robert Sibbald*†. It is at preſent much defaced by time, but ſtill are to be diſcerned two rude figures of men on horſeback; and on the other ſides may be traced a running pattern of ornament. The ſtone is between ſix and ſeven feet high, and mortiſed at the bottom into another. This is ſaid to have been erected in memory of a victory, near the *Leven*, over the *Danes* in 874, under their leaders *Hungar* and *Hubba*, by the *Scots*, commanded by their prince, *Conſtantine* II.

SEPT. 15. Continue my journey. After proceeding about a mile, paſs by the *Grange*, once the ſeat of the hero *Kirkaldie*, a ſtrenuous partizan of *Mary Stuart*, after her ſtorm of misfortune commenced: before, an honeſt oppoſer of her indiſcretions. After an intrepid defence of *Edinburgh* caſtle, he fell into the hands of the regent *Morton*, who, fearing his unconquerable ſpirit, baſely ſuffered him to undergo the moſt ignominious death.

Leave, on the left, the ruins of *Seafield* caſtle; a ſquare tower,

* This diſgrace, I believe, is now under conſideration of parliament; and will, I hope, be removed.

† Hiſt. of *Fife*, p. 34.

placed

PILLAR NEAR DOCTAN.

P. Mazell sculp.

Lingusticum Scoticum

Moses Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

placed near the ſhore, in former times the ſeat of the *Moutrays*. A little farther is *Kinghorn*, a ſmall town and borough. The caſtle was one of the ſeats of the kings of *Scotland*, till the time of *Robert* II. who, giving his daughter in marriage to Sir *John Lyon*, added this town in part of portion. At this place is the ferry between the county of *Fife* and the port of *Leith*, a traject of ſeven miles. Below this town, on the rocks, grows the *liguſticum Scoticum*, or *Scotch parſley*, the *ſhunis* of the *Hebrides*; where it is often eaten raw as a ſallad, or boiled inſtead of greens. The root is eſteemed a good carminative; and an infuſion of the leaves in whey is uſed there as a purge for calves.

Oppoſite to *Kinghorn*, nearly in the middle of the firth, lies *Inch-keith*, an iſland of about a mile in length. It is ſaid to derive its name from the gallant *Keith*, who ſo greatly ſignalized himſelf by his valour in 1010, in the battle of *Barry*, in *Angus*, againſt the *Danes*; after which he received in reward the barony of *Keith*, in *Lothian*, and this little iſle. This ſeems to be the place that *Bede* calls *Caer-Guidi*, there being no other that will ſuit the ſituation he gives it in the middle of the *Forth**. His tranſlator renders *Caer* by the word city; but it ſhould be rendered a fort or poſt, which will give probability to *Bede*'s account. INCH-KEITH.

In 1549 the *Engliſh* fleet, ſent by *Edward* VI. to aſſiſt the lords of the congregation againſt the queen dowager, landed, and began to fortify this iſland†, of the importance of which they grew ſenſible after their neglect of ſecuring the port of *Leith*, ſo lately in their power. They left here five companies to cover the workmen under

* *Hiſt. Eccl.* lib. I. c. 12. † *Leſly*, 479.

the

the command of *Cotterel*; but their operations were ſoon interrupted by *M. Deſſé*, general of the *French* auxiliaries, who took the place, after a gallant defence on the part of the *Engliſh*. The *Scots* kept poſſeſſion for ſome years; but at laſt the fortifications were deſtroyed by act of parliament, to prevent it from being of any uſe to the former *. The *French* gave it the name of *Ville des chevaux*, from its property of ſoon fattening horſes.

In 1497, by order of council †, all venereal patients in the neighborhood of the capital were tranſported thither, *ne quod detrimenti Reſpublica caperet*. It is remarkable that this diſorder, which was thought to have made its appearance in *Europe* only forty years before, ſhould make ſo quick a progreſs. The horror of a diſeaſe, for which there was at that period no cure known, muſt have occaſioned this attention to ſtop the contagion; for even half a century after, one of the firſt monarchs in *Europe*, *Francis* I, fell a victim to it.

About a mile from *Kinghorn* is the precipice fatal to *Alexander* III. who, in 1285, was killed by a fall from it, his horſe ruſhing down with him, when he was enjoying the pleaſures of the chace. A mile beyond this is the town of *Brunt-iſland*; the beſt harbour on the coaſt, formed by a rocky iſle, eked out with piers, for there are none on this ſide the county entirely natural. This is dry at low water. The church is ſquare, with a ſteeple riſing in the centre. The old caſtle built by the *Duries* commanded both town and harbour. The place has a natural ſtrength, which, with the conveniency of a port oppoſite to the capital, made it, during the

* *Maitland* II. 1008. † *Vide* Appendix.

trouble

troubles of 1560, a moſt deſirable poſt. The *French*, allies of the queen regent, fortified it ſtrongly. In 1715 it was ſurprized, and poſſeſſed by the rebels, who here formed the bold deſign of paſſing over a body of troops to the oppoſite ſhore; which was in part executed under the conduct of brigadier *Macintoſh*, notwithſtanding all the efforts of our men of war.

A little farther is *Aberdour*, another ſmall town. The Earl of *Morton* has a pleaſant ſeat here. In old times it belonged to the *Viponts* *; in 1266 was tranſferred to the *Mortimers*, by marriage, and afterwards to the *Douglaſes*. *William*, Lord of *Liddeſdale*, ſurnamed the *Flower of chivalry*, in the reign of *David* II. by charter, conveyed it to *James Douglas*, anceſtor of the preſent noble owner. The monks of *Inch-colm* had a grant for a burial place here, from *Allan de Mortimer*, in the reign of *Alexander* III. The nuns, uſually ſtyled the poor *Clares*, had a convent at this place.

I had the pleaſure of ſeeing, near *Aberdour*, a moſt ſelect collection of pictures, made by captain *Stuart*, who, with great politeneſs, obliged me with the ſight of them. It is in vain to attempt the deſcription of this elegant cabinet, as I may ſay, one part or other uſed to be always on the march. This gentleman indulges his elegant and laudable paſſion ſo far as to form out of them *un cabinet portatif*, which is his amuſement, on the road, in quarters; in ſhort, the companions of all his motions. His houſe is very ſmall: to get at his library I aſcended a ladder, which reminded me of the habitation of *Mynhier Biſcop*, at *Rotterdam*, the richeſt

* *Sibbald's Fife*, 122.

repoſitory

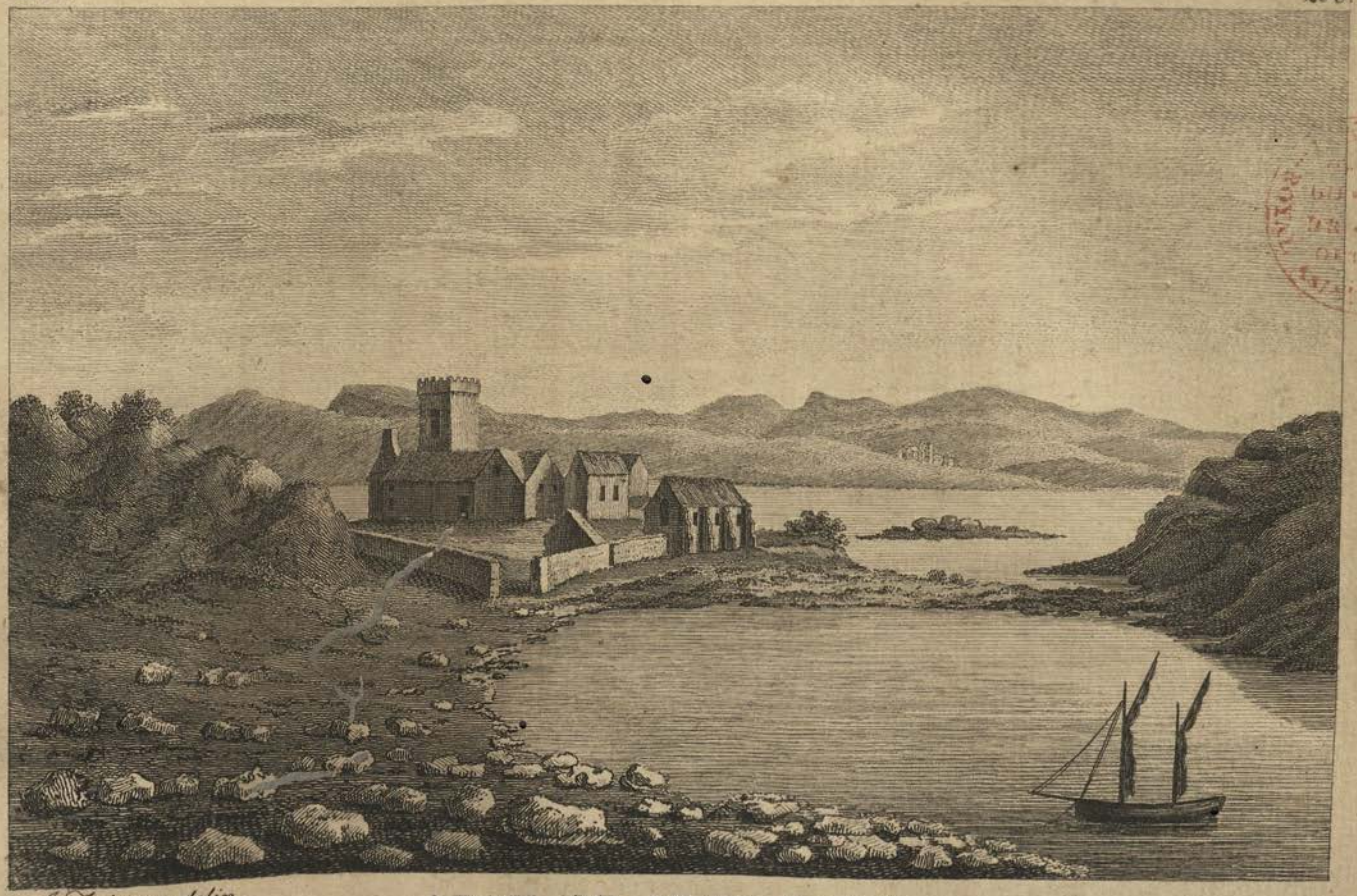
repoſitory in *Europe*, under the pooreſt roof. But the compariſon fails in this: *Biſcop* was a brute; our countryman the reverſe.

INCH-COLM. Two or three miles to the weſt lies *Inch-colm*; a ſmall iſland, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, celebrated for the monaſtery founded about 1123, by *Alexander* I. on this ſingular occaſion. In paſſing the firth of *Forth* he was overtaken with a violent ſtorm, which drove him to this iſland, where he met with the moſt hoſpitable reception from a poor hermit, then reſiding here in the chapel of St. *Columb*, who, for the three days that the king continued there tempeſt-bound, entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few ſhell-fiſh. His majeſty, from the ſenſe of the danger he had eſcaped, and in gratitude to the ſaint, to whom he attributed his ſafety, vowed ſome token of reſpect, and accordingly founded here a monaſtery of *Auguſtines*, and dedicated it to St. *Columba**. *Allan de Mortimer*, Lord of *Aberdour*, who attended *Edward* III. in his *Scotch* expedition, beſtowed half of thoſe lands on the monks of this iſland, for the privilege of a family burial place in their church.

The buildings made in conſequence of the piety of *Alexander* were very conſiderable. There are ſtill to be ſeen a large ſquare tower belonging to the church, the ruins of the church, and of ſeveral other buildings. The wealth of this place in the time of *Edward* III. proved ſo ſtrong a temptation to his fleet, then lying in the *Forth*, as to ſuppreſs all the horror of ſacrilege, and reſpect to the ſanctity of the inhabitants. The *Engliſh* landed, and

* *Boethius*, lib. XII. p. 263.

ſpared



J. Falconer delin.

ABBY OF INCH-COLM.

ſpared not even the furniture more immediately conſecrated to divine worſhip. But due vengeance overtook them; for in a ſtorm which inſtantly followed, many of them periſhed; thoſe who eſcaped, ſtruck with the juſtice of the judgment, vowed to make ample recompence to the injured ſaint. The tempeſt ceaſed; and they made the promiſed atonement*.

The *Daniſh* monument, figured by Sir *Robert Sibbald*, lies on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the building, on a riſing ground. It is of a rigid form, and the ſurface ornamented with ſcale-like figures. At each end is the repreſentation of a human head.

Boethius gives this iſland the name of *Emonia*, from *Y mona*, or the iſle of *Mona*.

After leaving this place, ſee, on the left, *Dunibriſſel*; the ſeat of the Earl of *Murray*. In 1592 this was the ſcene of the cruel murder of the *bonny*, or the handſome earl, whoſe charms were ſuppoſed to have engaged the heart of *Anne* of *Denmark*, and to have excited the jealouſy of her royal ſpouſe. The former at leaſt was the popular notion of the time. DUNIBRISSEL.

He was a braw gallant
And he play'd at the gluve:
And the bonny Earl of *Murray*,
Oh! he was the Queenes love.

Political reaſons were given for his arreſt; but more than an arreſt ſeems to have been intended, for the commiſſion was entruſted to his inveterate enemy *Huntly*, who, with a number of armed men, ſurrounding the houſe in a dark night, ſet it on fire, on

* *Boethius*, lib. XV. p. 319.

Murray's refuſal to ſurrender: he eſcaped the flames, but was unfortunately diſcovered by a ſpark that fell on his helmet, and was ſlain, in telling *Gordon* of *Buckie*, who had wounded him in the face, *You have ſpilt a better face than your own.*

INVERKEITHING. Ride through *Inverkeithing*, a royal burgh; and, during the time of *David* I. a royal reſidence. It was much favored by *William*, who in their firſt charter extended its liberties from the water of *Dovan* to that of *Levin*. The *Mowbrays* had large poſſeſſions here, forfeited in the reign of *Robert* II. The *Franciſcans* had a convent in this town; and, according to Sir *Robert Sibbald*, the *Dominicans* had another.

Separated from the bay of *Inverkeithing*, by a ſmall headland, is that of St. *Margaret*; the place where that illuſtrious princeſs, afterwards queen of *Malcolm* the III., landed with her brother *Edgar* in 1068, after their flight from *England*, to avoid the conſequences of the jealouſy of the conqueror, on account of the title of the former to the crown. This paſſage is alſo called the *Queen's-ferry*, being afterwards her familiar paſſage to *Dumfermline*, her uſual reſidence.

The village on this ſide is called the *North-Ferry*. At this place ſtood a chapel, ſerved by the monks of *Dumfermline*, and endowed by *Robert* I. Near it are the great granite quarries, which help to ſupply our capital with paving ſtones, and employ a number of veſſels for the conveyance. The granite lies in perpendicular ſtacks, and above is a reddiſh earth, filled with micaceous friable nodules.

From *Kinghorn* to this place the firth contracts itſelf gradually; but here, by the jutting out of the northern ſhore, almoſt inſtantly

ſtantly forms a ſtrait of two miles in breadth; and beyond as ſuddenly opens in a large and long expanſe. About midway of this ſtrait lies *Inchgarvie*, with the ruins of a fort. This was a fine ſtation to review the ſhores I had travelled, and to feaſt the eye with the whole circumambient view. The proſpect on every part is beautiful: a rich country, diverſified with the quickeſt ſucceſſion of towns, villages, caſtles, and ſeats; a vaſt view up and down the firth from its extremity, not remote from *Sterling*, to its mouth near *May* iſland, an extent of ſixty miles. To particulariſe the objects of this rich ſcene muſt be enumerated, the coaſts of *Lothian* and of *Fife*, the iſles of *Garvie* and *Inch-colm*, the town of *Dumfermline*; the ſouth and north ferries, and *Burrowſtoneſs*, ſmoaking at a diſtance, from its numerous ſalt-pans and fire-engines: on the ſouth ſide are *Hopetoun* houſe, *Dundas* caſtle, and many other gentlemen's ſeats; with *Blackneſs* caſtle, once an important fortreſs: on the north ſide are *Roſythe* caſtle, once the ſeat of the *Stuarts*; *Dunibriſſel*, and, in the diſtant view, the caſtle and town of *Burnt-iſland*; *Leith*, with its road often filled with ſhips, and a magnificent view of *Edinburgh* caſtle on the ſouth, aſſiſt to complete this various picture.

As I am nearly arrived at the extremity, permit me to take a review of the peninſula of *Fife*, a county ſo populous, that, excepting the environs of *London*, ſcarce one in *South-Britain* can vie with it; fertile in ſoil, abundant in cattle, happy in collieries, in iron, ſtone, lime, and free-ſtone, bleſt in manufactures, the property remarkably well divided, none inſultingly powerful, to diſtreſs and often to depopulate a country, moſt of the fortunes of a uſeful mediocrity. The number of towns is perhaps unparalleled

ralleled in an equal tract of coaſt, for the whole ſhore fom *Crail* to *Culroſs*, about forty *Engliſh* miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. With juſtice, therefore, does *Johnſton* celebrate the advanſages of the country in theſe lines:

Oppida ſic toto ſunt ſparſa in littore, ut unum
Dixeris; inque uno plurima juncta eadem.
Littore quot curvo FORTHÆ volvuntur arenæ
Quotque undis refluo tunditur ora ſalo;
Pene tot hic cernas inſtratum puppibus æquor,
Urbibus et crebris pene tot ora hominum.
Cuncta operis intenta domus fæda otia neſcit;
Sedula cura domi, ſedula cura foris.
Quæ maria et quas non terras animoſa juventus
Ah! fragili fidens audet adire trabe.
Auxit opes virtus, virtuti dira pericla
Juncta, etiam lucro damna fuere ſuo.
Quæ fecere viris animos, cultumque dedere
Magnanimis proſunt damna, pericla, labor.

After having paſſed by the *Queen's-ferry*, turn almoſt due north. See, on the road ſide, a great ſtone, called Queen *Margaret*'s, for tradition ſays, ſhe repoſed herſelf on it in her way to *Dumfermline*. In a little time have a fine view of that flouriſhing town, and the ruins of its cathedral and palace full in front.

DUMFERMLINE. DUMFERMLINE lies at the diſtance of four miles from the firth; is prettily ſituated on a riſing ground, and the country round is beautifully divided by low and well-cultivated hills; the grounds are incloſed, and planted with hedge-row trees. The town wants the advantage of a river, but has a ſmall ſtream for œconomic uſes, which is conducted through the ſtreets in a flagged channel.

At

At its diſcharge it joins another rivulet, then arriving at a fall into a wooded dell of a hundred feet in depth, becomes again uſeful in turning five mills, placed one below the other, with room for as many more. Three of the mills are for corn; the fourth for flax; the fifth for beating iron. This dell winds about the weſtern ſide of the town, is cloathed with trees, and in one part contributes a moſt pictureſque ſcenery to the walks laid out by Mr. *Chalmers*, whoſe ſeat is on the oppoſite banks.

This place is very populous. The number of inhabitants are between ſix and ſeven thouſand: and ſuch have been the improvements in manufactures as to have encreaſed near double its antient number within the laſt twelve years. The manufactures are damaſks, diapers, checks and ticking, to the amount of forty thouſand pounds a year: theſe employ in town and neighbourhood about a thouſand looms. I was informed that the number might be doubled if it was not prevented by the low duty on foreign linnens, which encourages a foreign importation. But probably ſome other branch of *Britiſh* trade might receive its injury in a greater degree, was that importation to be checked.

That the iron buſineſs does not flouriſh more in this place is matter of ſurprize. Iron ſtone abounds. Here are collieries in all parts, even to the very entrance of the town; and the coals of ſuch variety, that in different parts are found, beſides the *Scotch*, thoſe which have the qualities of the *Newcaſtle*, and of the *Kilkenny*. I am informed that on the *Pittencrief* eſtate are ſeven ſeams of coal in the depth of thirty fathom, from the thickneſs of two to that of eight feet, all of which may be worked with a level without

out the aſſiſtance of any machinery. The price of coal here is from twenty pence to half a crown a tun.

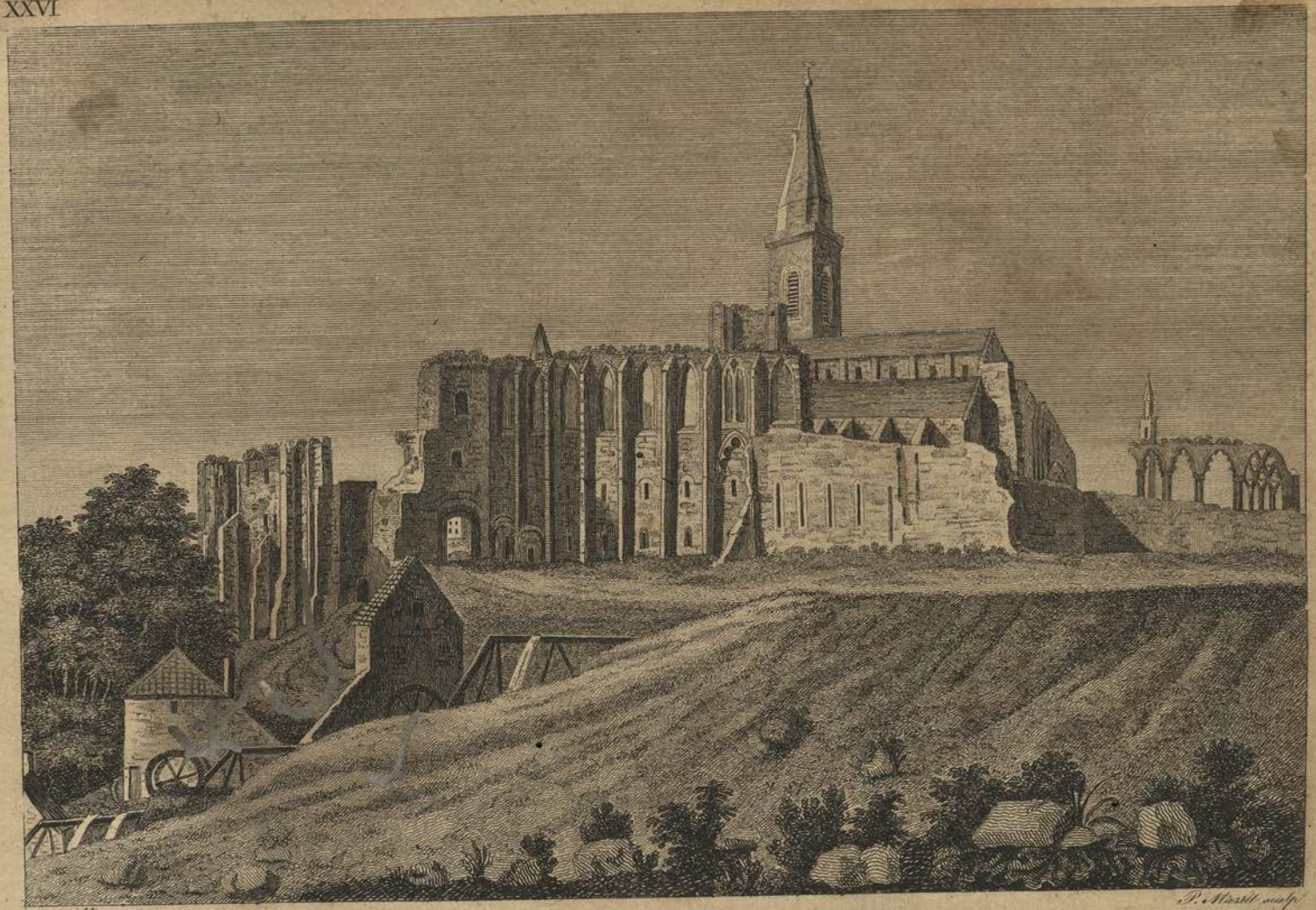
TOLBOOTH. The moſt remarkable modern building here is the Tolbooth, with a ſlender ſquare tower, very lofty, and topped with a conic roof. Mr. *Chalmers* has alſo made a very [illegible] vaſt expence over the glen on the weſt end of the town, in order to form a communication with his eſtate, and to encourage buildings and improvements on that ſide. To effect which, he formed an arch three hundred feet in length, twelve feet wide, and ten high; covering the whole with earth, ſeventy-five feet thick.

This place had been at times, from very diſtant periods, the reſidence of the *Scottiſh* monarchs. *Malcolm Canmor* lived here, in a CASTLE. caſtle on the top of an inſulated hill, in the midſt of the glen; but PALACE. only ſome poor fragments remain. A palace was afterwards built on the ſide next to the town, which falling to decay, was re-built by *Anne* of *Denmark*, as appears by the following inſcription:

Propylæum et ſuperſtructas ædes vetuſtate et injuriis temporum collapſas dirutaſque; a fundamentis in hanc ampliorem formam, reſtituit et inſtauravit ANNA *Regina* FREDERICI DANORUM *Regis auguſtiſſimi, Filia: Anno ſalutis* 1600.

The ruins are magnificent, and do credit to the reſtorer. In this palace ſhe brought forth her unfortunate ſon *Charles* I. A gateway intervenes between the royal reſidence, and the magnificent ABBY,

ABBY. Begun by *Malcolm Canmor*, and finiſhed by *Alexander* I. It was probably firſt intended for the pious and more uſeful purpoſe of a religious infirmary, being ſtyled in ſome old manuſcripts *Monaſterium*

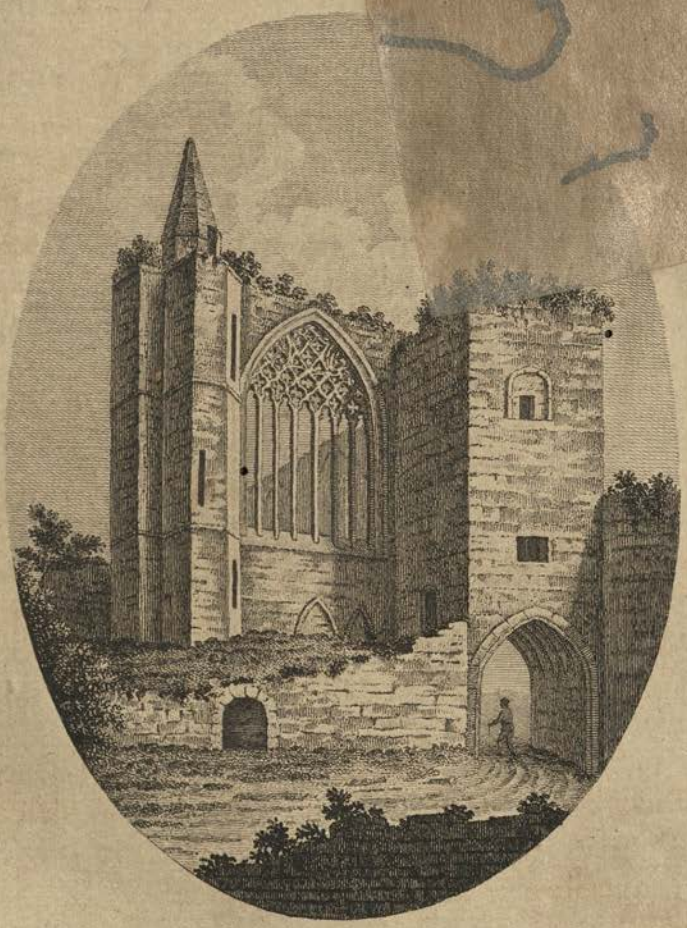


M. Griffith del

P. Mazell sculp

ABBY & PALACE AT DUMFERLINE.

XXVII.



A WINDOW IN DUMFERLIN ABBEY.

* *Monaſterium ab monte infirmorum.* *David* I. changed it into an abby, and brought into it thirteen monks from *Canterbury*; but at the diſſolution it ſupported twenty-ſix†. Its endowments were very conſiderable. At the reformation the revenue, in money alone, was two thouſand five hundred and thirteen pounds *Scots*. Some of the grants were ſingular: that of *David* I. gives it *the tyth of all the gold found in* FIFE *and* FOTHERIF, a proof of the precious metal being then diſcovered in ſtreams flowing from the hills. Another, from the ſame monarch, inveſts it with part of the ſeals taken near *Kinghorn*; and a third by *Malcolm* IV. gives them the heads (except the tongues) of certain ſmall whales, called *Creſpeis*, which might be taken in ſuch part of *Scotchwatir* (the firth of *Forth*) where the church ſtood: and the oil extracted from them was to be applied to its uſe.

The remains of the abby are conſiderable, and evince its former ſplendor. The window of the room, near the gateway, called *Frater-hall*, is very beautiful. The abbot's houſe is adjacent. In 1303, *Edward* I. burnt down the whole abby, excepting the church and cells, pleading in excuſe of his ſacrilege, that it gave a retreat to his enemies.

Part of the church is at preſent in uſe. It is ſupported by three rows of maſſy pillars, ſcarcely ſeventeen feet high, and thirteen and a half in circumference. Two are ribbed ſpirally, and two marked with zig-zag lines, like thoſe of *Durham*, which they reſemble. The arches are alſo *Saxon* or round. As the church was built by *Malcolm Canmor*, at the inſtance of *Turgot*, biſhop of St. *Andrews*, CHURCH.

* *Keith*, 246. † *Keith*'s Appendix.

(once

(once prior of *Durham*) that might be the reaſon it was conſtructed in a ſimilar ſtyle*. From this time the conſecrated *Jona* loſt the honor of being the cemetery of the *Scotiſh* monarchs. *Malcolm* and his queen, and ſix other kings †, lie here in two lines apart, the others under as many flat ſtones, each nine feet long.

In the church is the tomb of *Robert Pitcairn*, abbot, or rather commendator, of *Dumfermline*, ſecretary of ſtate in the beginning of the reign of *James* VI. in the regency of *Lenox*. He was of *Morton*'s faction, and was ſent to the court of *Elizabeth*, to facilitate the delivery of *Mary Stuart* into the hands of the king's party ‡. He attended *James* in his confinement, after the *Raid of Ruthven*, and artfully endeavoured to make friends with each ſide; but, failing, was impriſoned in *Lochleven* caſtle, and died in 1584. His epitaph ſets his virtues in a very high light:

Hic ſitus eſt Heros modica *Robertus* in urna
Pitcarnus, patriæ ſpes columenque ſuæ:
Quem virtus, Gravitas generoſo pectore digna
Ornabant vera et cum pietate fides.
Poſt varios vitæ fluctus jam mole relicta
Corporis, Elyſium pergit in umbra nemus.

SEPT. 16. Leave *Dumfermline*. At a diſtance is pointed out to me a *tumulus*, planted with trees, called the penitent-mount, from a vulgar notion, that it was formed by ſacks full of ſand, brought there from diſtant places by the frail, by way of penance for their ſins. At *Clune* am ſtruck with the magnificence of the proſpect, extending weſt to *Ben-*

* *Boethius*, lib. xii. p. 260.

† *Edgar*, *Alexander* I. *David* I. *Malcolm* IV. *Alexander* II. and *Robert Bruce*.

‡ *Melvil*'s Memoirs, 212.

lomond,

lomond, and eaſt to *Old-Cambus*; a view of the whole *Forth*, and the caſtles of *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, two moſt capital objects.

Deſcend towards the ſhore; and near it, reach the LIME-KILNS, belonging to the Earl of *Elgin*, the greateſt perhaps in the univerſe; placed amidſt inexhauſtible beds of lime-ſtones, and near immenſe ſeams of coal. The kilns are placed in a row; their openings are beneath a covered way, formed, by arches and pillars in front, into a magnificent colonnade. They lie beneath the ſtrata of limeſtone, which, when broken, is conveyed into them by variety of rail roads; and for ſhipping the lime, either burnt or crude, is a convenient pier. A hundred and twenty men are conſtantly employed, and a little town built for them. Above twelve thouſand pounds has been expended on this uſeful project, which promiſes to turn out as much to the emolument of the noble family, which ſo generouſly engaged in it, as to the whole eaſtern coaſt of *N. Britain*, which either wants this great fertilizer, or fuel to burn the ſtone they uſeleſsly poſſeſs. LIME-KILNS.

By the following account it is pleaſing to obſerve the improving ſtate of agriculture, and of building, in theſe parts of the kingdom; for the laſt alſo occaſions a conſiderable conſumption:

Sold, from *Martinmas*, 1770, to ditto, 1771,

	£.	s.	d.
57515 bolls of lime ſhells, or unſlaked lime, -	2035	8	6½
2852½ chalders of lime, - - -	974	11	9
37814 carts of lime-ſtone,	864	13	8½
	3874	14	0

From *Martinmas*, 1771, to [illegible]to, 1772,

		£.	s.	d.
65321 bolls of lime-ſhells, 2271 chalders of lime,	}	3380	7	4½
52000 carts of lime-ſtone,		1250	3	11½
		4630	11	4

BLACKNESS CASTLE.

Oppoſite to *Lime-kilns*, on a rock projecting into the *Forth*, is *Blackneſs* caſtle, once a place of great importance in preſerving a communication between *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*; now a ſhelter to a few invalids. This fortreſs is a large pile, defended by towers, both ſquare and round. *Irvine* * ſays, that in his time it was a ſtate priſon: he adds, that it was of old one of the *Roman* forts, and that it ſtood on the beginning of the wall. But Mr. *Gordon* ſeems, with more truth, to place its commencement at *Carin*, or *Caribden*, weſt of this place. *Blackneſs* was once the port of *Linlithgow*, had a town near it, and a cuſtom-houſe; both which were loſt by the new commerce of ſalt and coals that roſe at *Burrowſtoneſs*.

After a ride of four miles enter a portion of

PERTHSHIRE,

CULROSS.

which juſt touches on the *Firth*, at *Culroſs*; a ſmall town, remarkable for a magnificent houſe with thirteen windows in front, built about the year 1590, by *Edward* Lord *Kinloſs*, better known in *England* by the name of Lord *Bruce*, ſlain in the noted duel between him and Sir *Edward Sackville*.

* Nomenclatura, p. 23.

Some

Some poor remains of the *Ciſtercian* abby are ſtill to be ſeen here, founded by *Malcolm*, Earl of *Fife*, in 1217. The church was jointly dedicated to the virgin, and St. *Serf*, confeſſor. The revenue, at the diſſolution, was ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight pounds *Scots*, beſides the rents paid in kind. The number of monks, excluſive of the abbot, were nine.

Continue my ride, in ſight of vaſt plantations; and, in a ſhort ſpace enter the little ſhire of

CLACKMANNAN,

which, with that of *Kinroſs*, alternately elect a member, their mutual repreſentative. The ſmall town of *Clackmannan* is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, long the ſeat of the chief of the *Bruces*, ſloping on every ſide; and on the ſummit is the caſtle, commanding a noble view. The large ſquare tower is called after the name of *Robert Bruce*; whoſe great ſword and caſque is ſtill preſerved here. The hill is prettily wooded, and, with the tower, forms a pictureſque object. On the weſtern ſide, croſs the little river *Devan*, and, after a mile's ride, reach the town of *Alloa*, remarkable for its coal trade. *Scotland* exports annually, above a hundred and eighteen thouſand tuns of coal, out of which, I was informed, *Alloa* alone ſends forty thouſand. The town and pariſh is very populous, containing five thouſand ſouls. I found here the moſt polite reception from Mr. *Erſkine*, repreſentative of the family of *Mar*, who lives in the caſtle, now modernized, on one ſide of the town. The gardens, planted in the old ſtyle, are very extenſive. In the houſe are ſome good portraits, par-

TOWER of CLACKMANNAN.

ALLOA.

ticularly one of the celebrated *Lucy*, Counteſs of *Bedford* *, a full length, in black, with a ruff, and a coronet on her head. She ſits with a penſive countenance, her face reclined on one hand, and is, without beauty, an elegant figure. She was ſiſter to *John* Lord *Harrington*, and wife to *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*, and became, on the death of her brother, poſſeſſed of great part of his large fortune. She affected the patronage of wits and poets; and probably poſſeſſed part of the qualities they attributed to her, or the philoſophic Sir *William Temple* † would never have condeſcended to celebrate her fine taſte in gardening. She might purchaſe every perfection from the former; for *Donne* informs us,

She rained upon him her ſweet ſhowers of gold ‡:

on *Ben Johnſon*, haunches of veniſon §; and they, in gratitude, beſtowed on her as many beauties and as many virtues as ought to have put vanity herſelf out of countenance. She makes the rough *Donne* declare,

Leaving that buſie praiſe and all appeale,
To higher courts, ſenſes decree is true
The mine, the magazine, the commonweale,
The ſtory of beauty, in *Twickham* is, and you.
Who hath ſeen one, would both, as who had bin
In *Paradiſe*, would ſeek the *Cherubim* ||.

* Painted by *Cornelius Janſen*, in 1620, in the 38th year of her age.
† Gardens of *Epicurus*.
‡ As quoted by Mr. *Granger*.
§ Epigram 85th.
|| Poems, p. 82.

In

In a word, her ideas became too ſublime for domeſtic affairs; ſhe ſpent her own and part of her huſband's great fortunes, and, having eſtabliſhed her character for taſte, departed this life in the year 1628.

Catherine, daughter and heireſs of *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*, wife of *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*. By *Vandyck*. She is painted ſitting with her three children, and the head of the duke in an oval above her. She afterwards married the Earl of *Antrim*. "She was a lady", ſays the noble hiſtorian, "of great wit "and ſpirit; who, by her influence over *Charles* I. forced him, "under pretence of his majeſty's ſervice, to gratify her vanity, by "creating her huſband a marquis *."

A remarkable half length of *Mary Stuart*, on copper, in a gauze cloak, crown on her head, and paſſion-flower in her hand; ſickly and pale.

A head of *Anne* of *Denmark*. A princeſs of ſo ſpotleſs a life, that malice could not find a blemiſh in her; therefore well might *Wilſon* † ſay, *on her monument a* CHARACTER *of* VIRTUE *may be engraven*. When Heaven claims her, a living queen cannot eſcape the ſame epitaph.

The *Ochil* hills begin beyond *Alloa* to approach very near to the *Forth*, between which is a narrow arable tract, well cultivated and adorned with woods. In theſe hills was found, in the beginning of this century, a large body of native ſilver, beautifully ramified; and of late years, ſome *cobalt* ore. The view of *Stirling*, and the windings of the *Forth*, now a river, are extremely SEPT. 17.

* Hiſt. of Rebellion, II. 617. † Life of *James* I. 129.

elegant.

elegant. Am now again in a portion of PERTHSHIRE. Turn half a mile out of the road, to viſit the antient abby of

CAMBUS-KENNETH.

Cambus-Kenneth, or rather its remains, nothing being left by the rude hand of *reformation*, excepting a vaſt ſquare tower, and an arched door-way, between which is a fine view of *Stirling*, on its ſloping rock. This houſe was founded by *David* I. in 1147, for canons-regular of St. *Auguſtine*, brought from *Aroiſe*, near *Arras*; but the ſuperiors were often called abbots of *Sterling*. *Keith* ſays, that it now belongs to St. *Cowan*'s hoſpital, in that city. *James* III. and his queen were buried in this place.

After a ſhort ride, reach the bridge of *Sterling*, now of ſtone; in the days of Sir *William Wallace*, of wood. On this ſide, the hero obtained the glorious victory over the *Engliſh*, commanded by the Earl of *Surry*, and impeded their retreat by ſawing, before the fight, the poſts of the bridge, which fell by the weight of fugitives.

STERLING.

Enter STERLING, a town, ſays *Boethius*, which gave name to *ſterling* money, becauſe *Oſbert*, a *Saxon* prince, after the overthrow of the *Scots*, eſtabliſhed here a mint *. It was alſo anciently called *Striveling*; as is ſaid, from the frequency of ſtrifes or conflicts in the neighbourhood: and from this old name the preſent ſeems to have been formed.

The town contains about four thouſand inhabitants; has a manufacture of tartanes and ſhalloons, and employs about thirty looms in that of carpets. The great ſtreet is very broad; in it is the tolbooth, where is kept the ſtandard for the wet meaſures

* *lib.* x. p. 206. *Sterling* money is derived from the merchants of the *Eaſterlings*.

of

of *Scotland*. The other ſtreets narrow and irregular; the weſt ſide had been defended by a wall.

I cannot trace the foundation of the caſtle: if we may credit *Boethius*, it was a place of ſtrength in the middle of the ninth century. The *Romans* had a camp and a military way on the weſt ſide: it might be their *Alauna*, but *clouds and darkneſs* reſt on this part of our hiſtory.

Sterling is a miniature reſemblance of *Edinburgh*, built on a rock of the ſame form with that on which the capital of *North-Briton* is placed, with a ſtrong fortreſs on the ſummit.

CASTLE.

The caſtle is of great ſtrength, impending over a ſteep precipice. Within ſide ſtands the palace, built by *James* V. a prince that had a ſtrong turn to the arts, as appears by his buildings here and at *Falkland*. This pile is large, of a ſquare form, ornamented on three ſides with pillars, reſting on groteſque figures, jutting from the wall. On the top of each pillar, a fanciful ſtatue.

Two rooms, called the *Queen*'s and the nurſery, are large; the roofs of wood, divided into ſquares and other forms, well carved.

A cloſet is ſhewn, noted for the murder of *William* Earl of *Douglas*, in 1452, trepanned here by a ſafe conduct from *James* II. This nobleman, too potent for legal execution, had entered into aſſociations injurious to his prince; who commanded him to reſcind the offenſive alliance; and, on refuſal, ſtabbed the earl with his own hand. In revenge, the friends of *Douglas* inſtantly burnt the town.

The parlement-houſe is a vaſt room, a hundred and twenty feet long, with a timbered roof. This town, during the reigns of *Mary* and

and *James* VI. was much frequented by the court and the nobility. In *September*, 1571, a bloody attempt was made here, by the queen's party, on the Regent *Lenox*; who was ſurprized, at midnight, ſurrounded by his friends, and in full ſecurity. Except the Earl of *Morton*, none of the numerous nobility made the leaſt reſiſtance, but ſurrendered themſelves quietly to the enemy. *Morton* defended his houſe till it was all in flames. This gave the townſmen time to recollect their courage: they in turn attacked the aſſailants, who, ſtruck with a panick, gave themſelves up to their own priſoners. But the unfortunate *Lenox* fell a victim to the *manes* of the archbiſhop of St. *Andrew*'s. Sir *David Spence*, to whom he had ſurrendered, periſhed in the attempt to ſave him, being ſhot by the bullet that ſlew his noble captive.

FINE VIEW. From the top of the caſtle is by far the fineſt view in *Scotland:* to the eaſt is a vaſt plain, rich in corn, adorned with woods, and watered with the river *Forth*, whoſe meanders are, before it reaches the ſea, ſo frequent and ſo large, as to form a multitude of moſt beautiful peninſulas; for in many parts the windings approximate ſo cloſe as to leave only a little iſthmus of a few yards. In this plain is an old abby, a view of *Alloa*, *Clackmannan*, *Falkirk*, the firth of *Forth*, and the country as far as *Edinburgh*; on the north, the *Ochil* hills, and the moor where the battle of *Dumblain* was fought; to the weſt, the ſtrath of *Menteith*, as fertile as the eaſtern plain, and terminated by the highland mountains; among which the ſummit of *Ben-lomond* is very conſpicuous.

Among the houſes of the nobility, the moſt ſuperb was that of the Earl of *Mar*, built by the regent; the front ornamented with the

the arms of the family, and much ſculpture. It is ſaid to have been built from the ruins of *Cambus-kenneth*, and that being reproached with the ſacrilege, directed theſe words, yet extant, to be put over the gate:

ESSPY. SPEIK. FURTH. I CAIR. NOTHT.
CONSIDIR. WEIL. I. CAIR. NOTHT.

Near the caſtle are *Edmonſton*'s walks, cut through a little wood, on the vaſt ſteeps. Nature hath ſtrangely buttreſſed it up with ſtones of immenſe ſize, wedged between each other with more of the ſame kind piled on their tops. Beneath, on the flat, are to be ſeen the veſtiges of the gardens belonging to the palace, called the KING's knot; where, according to the taſte of the times, the flowers had been diſpoſed in *beds and curious* knots, at this time very eaſily to be traced in the fantaſtic form of the turf.

Above theſe walks is the *Ladies hill*; for here ſat the fair to ſee their faithful knights exert their vigor and addreſs in the tilts and tournaments, performed in a hollow between this ſpot and the caſtle.

The church or royal chapel was collegiate, founded by pope *Alexander* IV. at the requeſt of *James* IV. for a dean, ſubdean, ſacriſtan, chanter, treaſurer, chancellor, archdean, ſixteen chaplains, and ſix ſinging-boys, which, with the chaplains and a muſic-maſter, were appointed by the king. The queen's confeſſor was the dean, who had epiſcopal juriſdiction. The whole moſt richly endowed.

The *Carmelites* had a houſe here, founded by *James* IV. in 1494. Remorſe for his father's death, ſeems to have inſtigated him to attempt theſe pious atonements. To this place he was wont to retire from all worldly affairs, and to perform the duties of religion with all the auſterities of the devoted inhabitants.

Beneath the walls was another, of *Dominicans*, eſtabliſhed in 1233, by *Alexander* II. In this church was interred, an impoſtor, who, at the inſtigation of the Counteſs of *Oxford*, aſſumed the character of *Richard* II. After his retreat, he found here an honourable ſupport to the day of his death *.

The hoſpital for decayed merchants, founded by *John Cowan*, a merchant of this town, is very richly endowed. Here is another, founded by *Robert Spittal*, taylor to *James* IV. for the relief not only of merchants but decayed tradeſmen.

This place has experienced its ſieges, and other calamities of war. In 1175 it was delivered, by *William*, to the *Engliſh*, as a ſecurity, with ſeveral other places, for his acknowledgement, that he held the the crown of *Scotland* from the kings of *England*. An inglorious ceſſion, extorted by his unfortunate captivity. But *Richard* I. the ſucceeding monarch, reſtored them †.

During the wars between the *Engliſh* and *Brucean Scots*, it often changed maſters. In 1299 it was in poſſeſſion of *Edward* I. whoſe affairs in *Scotland* were at that time ſo bad, that he was obliged to ſend his governor an order to ſurrender. But the year following, he retook it, after a moſt gallant defence by *William Oliphant*, who gave it up on terms ill obſerved by the conqueror.

* *Keith*, 271. † *Major*, lib. iv. c. 5. p. 135, 136.

In

In 1303, it was again taken by the *Scots*, under Lord *John Sowles*: *Oliphant* reſumed the command; and in the next year ſuſtained a ſecond ſiege. It was battered moſt furiouſly by the artillery of the age, which caſt ſtones of two hundred weight againſt the walls, and made vaſt breaches. At length, when the garriſon was reduced to a very few, the brave governor ſubmitted and was received into mercy.

In the reign of *Edward* II. it was beſieged by Sir *Edward Bruce*. The governor, Sir *Philip Mowbray*, made a valiant defence; but, in conſequence of the battle of *Bannocbourne*, was reduced to yield to the victorious army. During the wars of *Edward* III. it was reciprocally taken and re-taken; the laſt time in 1341. The other great events of this place have ſlipped my memory. I muſt make a long ſtride to its memorable ſiege in the winter of 1746, when the gallant old officer, General *Blakeney*, baffled all the efforts of the rebels to reduce this important place.

In the evening, paſs through the ſmall town of St. *Ninian*, and the village of *Bannocbourne*.

Aſcend a hill, and paſs by the reliques of *Torwood*, noted for having given ſhelter to *Wallace*, after the fatal battle of *Falkirk*. Some remains of an oak, beneath which the hero is ſaid to have repoſed, is ſtill pointed out with great veneration. Over this place paſſes the *Roman* military road, which I traced before to the north of *Dupplin*. At ſome diſtance from this, leave, in a valley on the left, the two mounts, called *Dunipace*, placed on the north bank of the *Carron*, *Car-avon*, or the winding river. Night cloſed on me before I reached this place, ſo I muſt ſpeak by quotation from an ingenious eſſay on the antiquities of *Sterlingſhire*, publiſhed in the

Edinburgh magazine. The one, ſays the author, is perfectly round, and about fifty feet high. The other, which he ſeems unwilling to admit to be the work of art, is of an irregular form, and compoſed of gravel. Mr. *Gordon* conjectures them to have been exploratory mounts: the writer of the eſſay, that they were ſepulchral. The laſt ſeems beſt founded, for, if I recollect, the tops of exploratory hills are truncated or flat.

To the eaſt of theſe, on the ſame ſide of the river, ſtood the celebrated antiquity, called *Arthur*'s oven, which Mr. *Gordon* ſuppoſes to have been a *ſacellum*, or little chapel, a repoſitory for the *Roman inſignia*, or ſtandards.

This building was circular, upright on the ſides, and rounded towards the top, in which was an opening eleven feet ſix inches in diameter. Beneath this was, on one ſide, a ſquare aperture, like a window; under that, a door, whoſe top formed a *Roman* arch. The height to the round opening at the top, was twenty-two feet; the inner diameter of the building, at the bottom, nineteen feet ſix inches; round the inſide, *Boethius* informs, were ſtone ſeats; and on the ſouth ſide, an altar. He alſo acquaints us, that the floor was teſſellated, as appeared by the fragments that might be picked up in his time *. He adds, that there were, on ſome of the ſtones, the ſculpture of eagles, nearly defaced by age; and that there had been an inſcription on a poliſhed ſtone, ſignifying that the building was erected by *Veſpaſian*, in honor of the emperor *Claudius*, and the goddeſs *victory*. This he ſpeaks by tradition; for our *Edward*, conqueror of *Scotland*, is charged with carrying it away with him. All the old hiſtorians that take notice of this

* Lib. iii. p. 34.

edifice,

edifice, agree, that it was the work of the *Romans*, from the *Britiſh* NENNIUS to the *Scotch* BUCHANAN. How far that may be allowed, will be a future conſideration: at preſent I ſhall only, in oppoſition to Mr. *Maitland*, aſſert, what it was not, a *Mauſolcum* reſembling the ſepulchre of *Metella* *, which is a round tower, totally open at top. A more apt compariſon might be found in the *Calidarium* of the baths of *Diocleſian* †, whoſe vaulted roof, rounded, and, with a central aperture, agrees with that of the deplored *Scottiſh* antiquity.

Leave at a ſmall diſtance on the left, *Camelon*, the ſite of a *Roman* town; whoſe ſtreets and walls might be traced in the midſt of the ruins in the time of *Buchanan* ‡; but, as I was informed, not a relique is to be ſeen at preſent worthy of a viſit. The ſea once flowed up to this town, if the report be true, that fragments of anchors have been found near it; and beds of oyſter ſhells in various places, at this time remote from the *Forth*, which is kept embanked from overflowing the flat tract in many parts between this place and *Burrowſtoneſs*. *Buchanan* ſuppoſes this town to have been the *Caer guidi* of the venerable *Bede* ‖; but as that writer expreſsly ſays, that it lay in the middle of the *Forth*, it was probably a fortreſs on *Inch-Keith*, as his *Alcluith* is another on the firth of *Clyde*.

Lie at *Falkirk*, a large ill-built town, ſupported by the great fairs for black cattle from the highlands, it being computed that 24,000 head are annually ſold here.

* Antichita di ROMA dell' abate VENUTI, *tom.* II. p. 9. tab. 67.

† Idem. *tom.* I. p. 93, tab. 32.

‡ Lib. I. c. 21, IV. c. 36.

‖ Hiſt. Eccleſ. lib. I. c. 12.

Carron

CARRON WHARF. *Carron* wharf lies upon the river, which falls a few miles below into the *Forth*, and is not only uſeful to the great iron works erected near it, but of great ſervice even to *Glaſgow*, conſiderable quantities of goods deſtined for that city being landed here. The CANAL, which is to form a communication between this firth and that of *Clyde*, begins on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the *Carron*. Its courſe will be above thirty miles, aſſiſted by thirty-nine locks. Its weſtern termination is to be at *Dalmuir-buirn-foot*, eight miles below *Glaſgow*; but, for the conveniency of that city, it is propoſed to form another branch from the great trunk, at a place called the *ſtocking bleachfield*, between two and three miles diſtant from the city.

SEPT. 18. Near *Callendar* houſe, at a ſmall diſtance eaſt from *Falkirk*, are ſome large remains of *Antoninus*'s wall, or, as it is called here, *Graham*'s dike, from the notion that one *Graham*, or *Grimus* *, firſt made a breach in it, ſoon after the retreat of the *Romans* out of *Britain*. This vaſt work was effected by *Lollius Urbicus*, governor of *Britain*, during the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, as appears by inſcriptions found on ſtones diſcovered among the ruins of the chain of forts that defended it. Moſt of them are in honor of the emperor; one only mentions the lieutenant †. The wall itſelf was of turf, which in this place was forty feet broad, and the ditch thirteen feet deep. *Lollius*, after defeating the *Britons*, and recovering the country, which was, as *Tacitus* ‡ expreſſes it, "loſt as ſoon as won,"

* *Boethius.*

† *Horſley, Scotland,* tab. viii. See alſo my firſt volume, p. 138, where ſome of the inſcriptions are mentioned.

‡ Hiſt. lib. I. c. 2.

reſtored

reſtored to the empire the boundary left by *Agricola*, and removed the barbarians to a greater diſtance*. It is probable, that *Lollius* might either place his forts on the ſame ſite with thoſe built by *Agricola*, or make uſe of the ſame in caſe they were not deſtroyed; but the firſt is moſt probable, as fifty-five years had elapſed, from the time that *Agricola* left the iſland, to the re-conqueſt of theſe parts by the legate of *Antonine*. This wall begins near *Kirk-Patrick*, on the firth of *Clyde*, and ends at *Caeridden*, two miles weſt of *Abercorn*, on the firth of *Forth*, being, according to Mr. *Gordon*, in length, thirty-ſix miles, eight hundred and eighty-ſeven paces; and defended, I think, by twelve, if not thirteen forts. It is probable, that the *Romans* did not keep poſſeſſion even of this wall for any length of time; for there are no inſcriptions but in honour of that ſingle emperor.

Continue our journey over a naked and barren country. Leave, on the right, the nunnery of *Manwel*, founded by *Malcolm* IV. in 1156. The Recluſes were of the *Ciſtercian* order. Croſs the water of *Avon*, and enter the ſhire of

LINLITHGOW,

and ſoon after have a beautiful view of the town, the caſtle, and the lake. This is ſuppoſed to be the *Lindum* of *Ptolemy*, and to take its name from its ſituation on a lake, or *Lin*, or *Llyn*, which the word *Lin*, or *Llyn*, ſignifies.

The town contains between three and four thouſand ſouls, and carries on a conſiderable trade in dreſſing of white leather, which is

* *Capitolinus.*

ſent

ſent abroad to be manufactured. It alſo employs many hands in dreſſing of flax, and in wool-combing: for the laſt, the wool is brought from the borders. Its port was formerly *Blackneſs*, but ſince the decline of that place, *Burrowſtoneſs*, about two miles diſtant from *Linlithgow*.

The caſtle was founded by *Edward* I. who reſided in it for a whole winter. But in 1307 we find that it was taken, and demoliſhed by one *Binny*, a *Scotſman*. In the reign of *Edward* III. the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed it again; for there is extant, an order for the cuſtody of the hoſpital to *John Swanland* *.

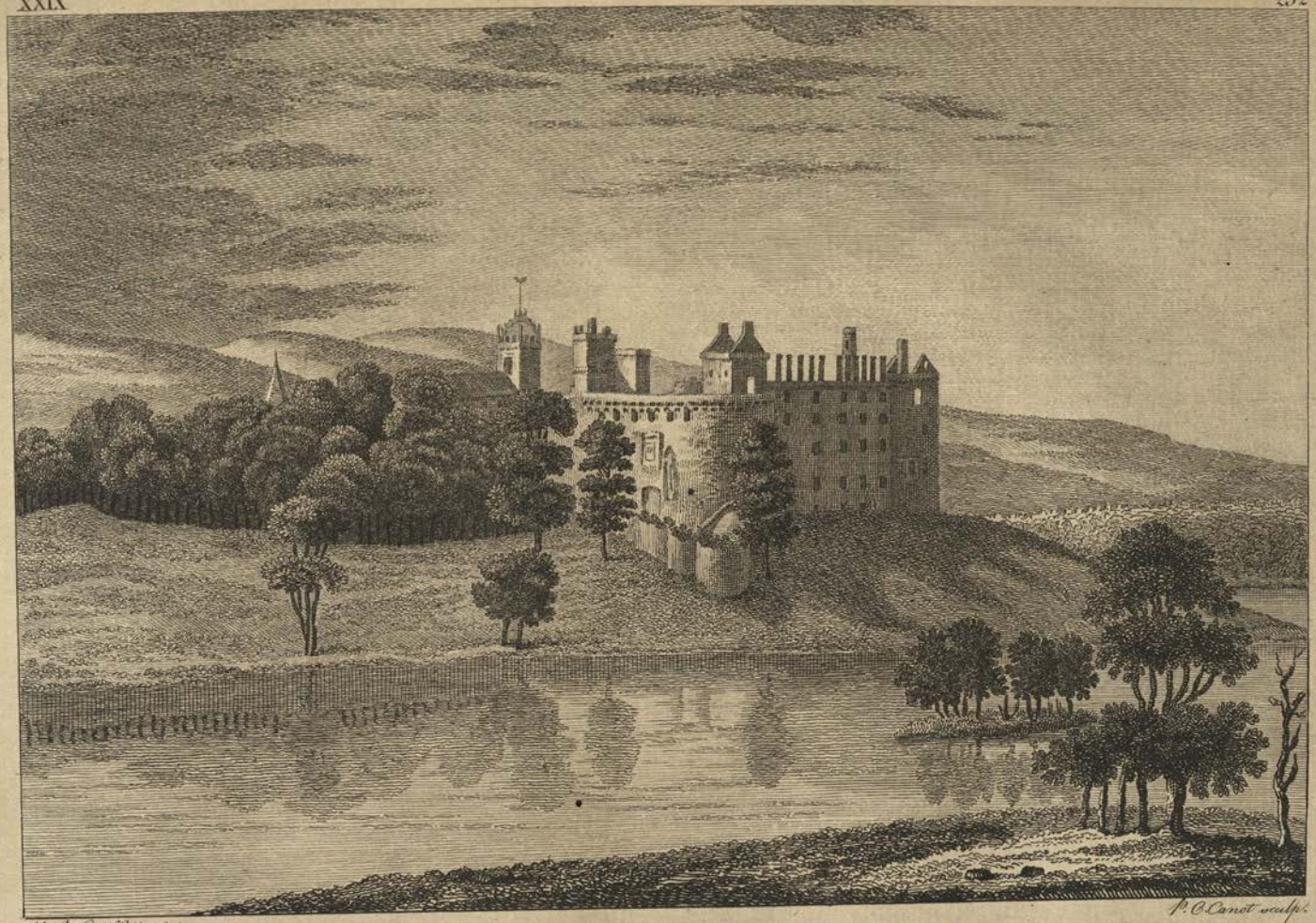
I cannot diſcover by whom it was re-built. It is at preſent a magnificent edifice, of a ſquare form, finely ſeated above the lake. *James* V. and VI. ornamented it greatly. The inſide is much embelliſhed with ſculpture: over an inner gate are niches, in former times holding the ſtatues of a pope and a cardinal; erected, as tradition ſays, by *James* V. in compliment to his holineſs for a preſent of a conſecrated ſword and helmet †. On an outward gate, detached from the building, are the four orders of knighthood, which his majeſty bore, the garter, thiſtle, holy-ghoſt, and golden-fleece.

Within the palace is a handſome ſquare: one ſide is more modern than the others, having been built by *James* VI. and kept in good repair, till 1746, when it was accidentally burnt by the king's forces. The pediments over the windows are neatly carved, and dated 1619.

* Calendar of Charters, by Sir *Joſ. Ayloffe*, 162.

† *Leſly*, Hiſt. *Scot.* 353.

The



Moses Griffiths del. P. C. Canot sculp.

THE PALACE AT LINLITHGOW.

The other ſides are more antient: in one is a room ninety-five feet long, thirty feet ſix inches wide, and thirty-three high. At one end is a gallery, with three arches, perhaps for muſic. Narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preſerve communications with the rooms; in one of which the unfortunate *Mary Stuart* firſt ſaw light. Her father, *James* V. then dying, foretold the miſeries that impended over her and the kingdom. "It came," ſaid he, "with a laſs, and will be loſt with one."

The chapel was built by *James* V. and takes up one ſide of the ſquare. The kitchen for the uſe of the kings and queens is below ground. I heard here of a letter from *James* VI. to borrow ſome ſilver ſpoons for a feaſt; and of another to borrow from the Earl of *Mar* a pair of ſilk ſtockings, to appear in before the *Engliſh* embaſſador. Though I cannot authenticate theſe relations of the ſimplicity of the times; yet I have a curious letter from the ſame monarch, to borrow a thouſand marks, or 54*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in the year 1589, being that of his wedding, telling the lender (*John Boiſwell*, of *Balmonto*) "Ye "will rather hurt your ſelf veiry far, than ſee the diſhounour of "your prince and native country with the povertie of baith ſe "downe before the face of ſtrangers."

The church would be a handſome building, if not diſgraced with a moſt ruinous floor. I was ſhewn the place remarkable for the perſonated apparition that appeared to *James* IV. while he was meditating the fatal expedition into *England*; and which, as honeſt *Lindſay* relates, as ſoon as it had delivered its meſſage, 'vaniſhed 'like a blink of the ſun, or a whip of a whirlwind.' The tale is told with wonderful ſimplicity, and would be ſpoiled in the abridge-

ment: 'The KING,' (ſays the hiſtorian *,) 'came to *Lithgow*, where 'he happened to be at the time for the council, very ſad and dolo-'rous, making his devotion to God to ſend him good chance and 'fortune in his voyage. In this mean time, there came a man clad 'in a blue gawn in at the *Kirk-door*, and belted about him in a 'roll of linen-cloth; a pair of botrikins on his feet, to the great 'of his legs, with all other hoſe and cloſe conform thereto; but he 'had no thing on his head, but ſyde red yellow hair behind, and 'on his haffits, which wan down to his ſhoulders; but his forehead 'was bald and bare. He ſeemed to be a man of two and fifty 'years, with a great pyke-ſtaff in his hand, and came firſt for-'ward among the lords, crying and ſpeiring for the KING, ſaying, '*he deſired to ſpeak with him.* While, at the laſt, he came where the 'KING was ſitting in the deſk at his prayers: but when he ſaw 'the KING, he made him little reverence or ſalutation, but leaned 'down groſlings on the deſk before him, and ſaid to him in this 'manner, as after follows. SIR KING, *my mother hath ſent me to 'you, deſiring you not to paſs, at this time, where thou art purpoſed; 'for, if thou does, thou wilt not fare well in thy journey, nor none that 'paſſeth with thee. Further, ſhe bade thee mell with no woman, nor uſe 'their counſel, nor let them touch thy body, nor thou theirs; for, if thou 'do it, thou wilt be confounded and brought to ſhame.*'

In one of the ſtreets is ſhewn the gallery from whence *Hamilton*, of *Bothwel-haugh*, in 1570, with a blameleſs revenge ſhot the Regent *Murray*. *Hamilton* had embraced the party of his royal miſtreſs, *Mary Stuart*. The Regent beſtowed part of his eſtate on one of his

* p. 111.

favourites,

favourites, who, in a winter's night, ſeized on his houſe, and turned his wife naked into the open fields *; where, before morning, ſhe became furiouſly mad. Love and party rage co-operated ſo ſtrongly, that he never reſted till he executed his purpoſe. He followed the Regent from place to place, till the opportunity of a ſlow march through a crowded ſtreet rendered his intent ſucceſsful. He fled to *France*, and being there ſolicited to deſtroy the admiral *Coligni*, he replied, with a generous reſentment, 'That notwithſtanding his injured affection compelled him to commit one murder, nothing ſhould induce him to proſtitute his ſword in a baſe aſſaſſination.'

Proceed along *Strathbrock*, watered by the *Almond*. To the right are *Bathgate* hills, once noted for mines of lead-ore, ſo rich as to be deemed ſilver mines. Dine at *Kirkliſton* bridge; and, about a mile farther, croſs the *Almond*, and enter the ſhire of

EDINBURGH.

This river runs into the *Forth*, about four miles from this place. On the eaſtern bank of its influx, is the village of *Cramond*, once a *Roman* ſtation and port. Many medals, inſcriptions, and other antiquities †, have been diſcovered here. Mr. *Gordon* ſays, there is one, and Mr. *Maitland*, that there are three *Roman* roads leading to it; but my time would not permit me to viſit the place.

On the right hand, at a ſmall diſtance from our road, are ſome rude ſtones. On one, called the *Catſtean*, a compound of *Celtic* and *Saxon*, ſignifying the ſtone of battle, is this inſcription: *In hoc*

* *Robertſon*, I. 511. † *Gordon's* Itin. 116, 117. *Horſely*, p. 204.

tumulo Jacet veta F. *victi.* ſuppoſed in memory of a perſon ſlain here.

Viſit, on the road ſide, *Corſtorphine*, a collegiate church; in which are two monuments of the *Foreſters*, antient owners of the place, each recumbent. One preſerves the memory of Sir *John Foreſter*, who made the church collegiate in 1429, and fixed here a provoſt, five prebendaries, and two ſinging-boys. Here is alſo an inſcription to the firſt provoſt, *Nicholas Bannachtyne*, dated 1470, concluding with requeſt to the reader, to 'pray for the 'pope and him.' Croſs the water of *Leith*, at *Coltſbridge*, and ſoon arrive at

EDINBURGH.

I ſhall here take notice of thoſe remarkable places which eſcaped my notice in my former tour; or at leaſt merited a little further attention than I at that time paid them. I ſhall begin with the caſtle that crowns the precipitous ſummit of this ſingular city.

CASTLE. That fortreſs is of great antiquity. The antient *Britiſh* name was *Caſtell Mynydd Agned.* Our long-loſt ARTHUR, if *Nennius** is to be credited, obtained one of his victories in its neighborhood. His name is ſtill retained in the great rock impending over the city, literally tranſlated from the *Britiſh*, *Cader*, the ſeat of ARTHUR. *Maitland*, who gives the moſt probable account of the derivation of the name, attributes it to *Edwin*, king of *Northumberland*, who, from the conqueſts of his predeceſſors, was in poſſeſſion of all the tract from the *Humber* to the firth of *Forth*. Accordingly we find, in very old writers, that the place was called *Edwinſburch*, and *Edwinſ-*

* C. 62.

burg.

burg *. It continued in the hands of the *Saxons*, or *Engliſh*, from the invaſion of *Octa* and *Ebuſa*, in the year 452, till the defeat of *Egfrid*, king of *Northumberland*, in 685, by the *Picts*, who then repoſſeſſed themſelves of it. The *Saxon* kings of *Northumberland* re-conquered it in the ninth century, and their ſucceſſors retained it till it was given up to *Indulfus*, king of *Scotland*, about the year 956. All the names in this tract are of *Saxon* origin, and the language now ſpoken is full of old *Engliſh* words and phraſes.

The caſtle is of great ſtrength: and, as it was for a long time ſuppoſed to be impregnable, was called the *Maiden-caſtle*. *Edward* I. in 1296, made himſelf maſter of it in a few days: but, in the reign of his ſucceſſor, it was, in 1313, ſurprized and taken by *Thomas Randolph*, Earl of *Murray*. It fell again into the hands of the *Engliſh*, who, in 1341, loſt it by a ſtratagem contrived by Sir *William Douglas*. He entered the harbour of *Leith*, with a veſſel loaden with proviſions, and manned with about two hundred highlanders. He diſguiſed twelve in the dreſs of peaſants, and placed the reſt in ambuſh amidſt the ruins of an abby. He led the firſt up to the caſtle, accompanying twelve horſes, laden with oats and fuel: he offered theſe to ſale to the porter, who telling him, that the garriſon ſtood in great want of them, let Sir *William* into the gateway. They ſlew the porter, blockaded the gate, by killing their horſes in the midſt of it, and aſſembling their other party by ſound of horn, made themſelves maſters of the place.

The hero *Kirkaldie*, diſtinguiſhed the year 1573 by a gallant defence of this caſtle, which he kept, in hopes of mending the

* Vide *Maitland* Hiſt. *Edinburgh*, 6.

fortunes

fortunes of his unhappy miſtreſs, then impriſoned in *England*. For three and thirty days he reſiſted all the efforts of the *Scots* and the *Engliſh*, excited by courage and emulation. At length, when the walls were battered down, the wells deſtroyed, and the whole rendered a heap of rubbiſh, he propoſed to periſh glorioufly in the laſt entrenchment; but the garriſon, which wanted his heroiſm, or had not the ſame reaſon for deſpair, mutinied, and forced him to ſurrender *.

In 1650 it ſuſtained a ſiege of above two months, againſt the parlement army, commanded by *Cromwel*, and ſurrendered at length on very honourable terms †.

At the revolution, it was held for ſome time by the Duke of *Gordon*, for the abdicating prince. When his grace ſurrendered his charge, he made terms for every one under his command; but, with uncommon ſpirit and generoſity, ſubmitted his own life and intereſts to the mercy of the conqueror ‡. After the city was poſſeſſed by the rebels, in 1745, it underwent a ſhort and impotent ſiege. The royaliſts, under the generals *Gueſt* and *Preſton* kept quiet poſſeſſion of it, after a few weak and unavailing hoſtilities.

Beneath the floor of one of the paſſages, were interred, the remains of *William*, Earl of *Douglas*, and his brother. Theſe noble youths (too powerful for ſubjects) were inveigled here, on the faith of the royal word, and, while they were ſitting at table with their prince, were ſeized, and hurried to the block. Hiſtory mentions an uncommon circumſtance. A bull's head was ſerved up, a ſignal,

* *Robertſon*, II. 48. † *Whitelock*, 485.
‡ Hiſt. *Gordons*, II. 606.

in

in thoſe days, of approaching death. The *Douglaſes* grew pale at the ſight, accepting the omen *.

In a ſmall room in this fortreſs, *Mary Stuart* brought into the world *James* VI. an event of which ſome uncouth rhymes on the wall inform the ſtranger.

The *Regalia* of *Scotland* are ſaid to be preſerved here, and a room in which they are kept is pointed out, but made up, and inacceſſible. According to *Maitland*, they were acknowledged to have been here in 1707, as appears by a formal inſtrument preſerved by that hiſtorian. REGALIA.

The great cannon called *Mounts-meg*, made of iron bars, bound together by iron hoops, was a curioſity preſerved in this fortreſs, till it was tranſported ſome years ago to *London*. It is ſaid to have been brought here from *Roxburgh*, and that one of the ſame kind proved fatal to *James* II. by burſting near the royal perſon.

The city is of far later date than the caſtle. *Walſingham*, who wrote about the year 1440, ſpeaks of it as a mean place, and the houſes covered only with thatch: yet *Froiſſart*, who lived prior to the former, ſays, it was *la principal ſiege du royaume, et auſſi par uſage le Roy d'Ecoce ſ'y tenoit (car il y a bon chaſtel, & bonne groſſe ville, et beau haure* †.) But it ſeems not to have been in any very flouriſhing condition, till the reign of *James* I. in whoſe laſt year (1436) a parlement was firſt held here. After thoſe meetings were continued, its proſperity encreaſed; and the importance of *Perth*, before conſiderable, began to leſſen. Till that period, the princes and parlements of *Scotland* thought the firth of *Forth* a proper ſecurity againſt CITY.

* Hiſt of the *Douglaſes*, 154. † *Froiſſart*, lib. II. p. 145.

the

the inroads of the *Engliſh*, who often carried their depredations as far as this city, and often ſacked it.

WALLS. I ſhould mention, that, beſides the caſtle, it was alſo guarded by walls and gates. The firſt began near the ſouthern baſe of the caſtle; and, protecting the town on the ſouth and eaſt, terminated near the north loch, then filled with water, and a ſufficient ſecurity on that ſide.

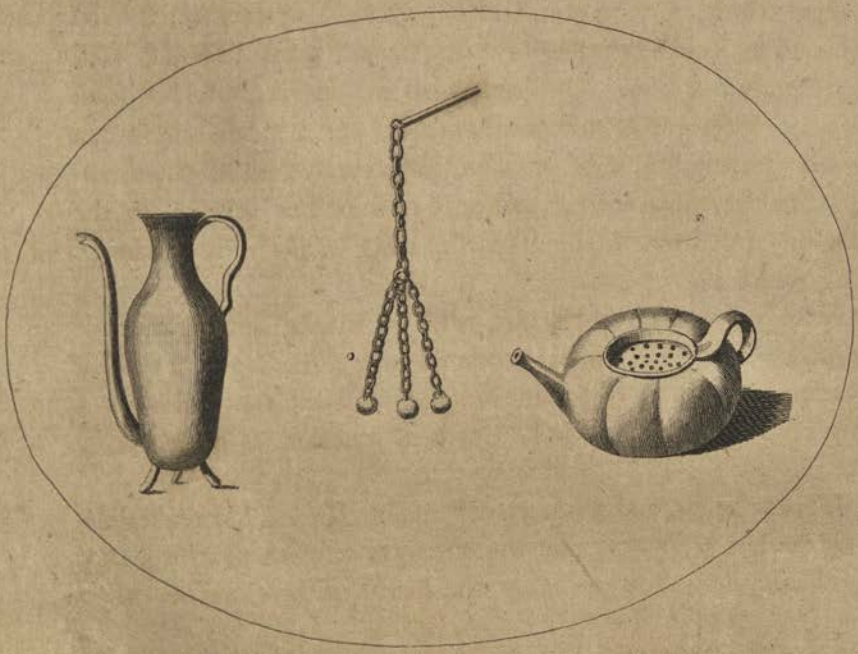
GATES. The gates are numerous, but none that are now ſtanding are in any degree remarkable. The *Netherbow-port*, which ſtood at the head of the *Cannongate-ſtreet*, was a fine ſtructure, built in the reign of *James* VI. but now demoliſhed. A figure of it is preſerved in *Maitland*'s hiſtory of *Edinburgh*; and a ſtill finer, but ſcarce, etching of it is ſometimes met with, the work of Mr. *Alexander Runciman*.

To purſue the deſcription of *Edinburgh*, I ſhall begin with the great ſtreet, which, under ſeveral names, is continued almoſt in a line from the caſtle to *Holyrood* houſe, being in length a mile and a half, and in ſome places eighty feet wide, and in the part called the *High-ſtreet*, finely built.

In the ſtreet called the *Caſtle-hill*, is the great reſervoir for ſupplying the city with water. Below this is the lawn market, where every *Wedneſday* are ſold linen, checks, &c.

The weighing-houſe, which brings in a large revenue to the city, ſtands at the *Bow-head*, at the upper end of the lawn market.

CITY GUARD. Near that is the *Luckenbooth*, with the *Tolbooth*, or city priſon. The guard-houſe is a little lower. I think the guard conſiſts in all of ſeventy-five men commanded by the provoſt, and three lieutenants, who are ſtyled captains. The men are well cloathed and armed.



armed. Inſtead of the halbert, they ſtill retain the antient weapon, the *Lochaber* ax.

In the *Parlement-cloſe*, a ſmall ſquare, is the Parlement houſe, where the courts of juſtice are held. Beneath are the Advocates library, and the regiſter office. In my former Tour, I mentioned certain curioſities preſerved in the library; but neglected the notice of others in a ſmall but ſelect private cabinet.

Among others in the cabinet of Mr. *John Macgouan*, diſcovered near this city, is an elegant braſs image of a beautiful *Naiad*, with a little *Satyr* in one arm. On her head is a wine-vat, or ſome ſuch veſſel, to denote her an attendant on *Bacchus*; and beneath one foot, a ſubverted vaſe, expreſſive of her character as a nymph of the fountains. The Satyr is given her, not only to ſhew her relation to the jovial God, but from the opinion that the *Naiades* were mothers* of that ſylvan race. ANTIQUITIES.

A veſſel reſembling a tea-pot, with a handle and ſpout. It wants a lid, but the orifice is covered with a fixed plate, full of perforations, like thoſe of a watering-pot. Count *Caylus* has given a figure of a pot of this kind; but is as ignorant as myſelf of its uſe.

Some ſpear heads, and a brazen celt finely gilt. This embelliſhment of the laſt intimates, that the inſtruments of that ſort were not for mechanic uſes; but probably the heads of javelins or enſign ſtaffs †.

In the ſame collection is an iron whip, a moſt cruel inſtrument of puniſhment among the *Romans*. The handle is ſhort; the laſh, a

* *Monfaucon*, from the authority of *Nonnus*. *Antiq. Expl.* I. part ii. 261.

† *Borlaſe*, *Antiq. Cornwal.*

chain dividing into three parts, with a bullet at the end of each. Theſe bullets were ſometimes of lead, ſometimes of * copper. Whips of this kind are often ſeen in paintings of martyrdoms. It is ſingular, that the *Europeans* found among the natives of *Bengal* this claſſical ſcourge, or one nearly reſembling it: the bullets in the *Indian Chawbuc*, or whip, being affixed to thongs inſtead of chains.

The great church, divided into four places of worſhip; and St. *Giles*'s, with its tower terminated by a crown of ſtone, built by a *Milne*, anceſtor of a celebrated race of architects, grace part of the ſtreet below the *Parlement-cloſe*.

The *Trone* church is remarkable for its fine *Ionic* front.

Here are four chapels for the uſe of the proteſtants of the church of *England*. The new one, when completed, will be a moſt elegant building; and the front adorned with a beautiful portico, ſupported by ſix *Doric* pillars, with ſuitable finiſhing. Over the altar is an Aſcenſion by Mr. *Runciman*; and here are beſides four other paintings by the ſame gentleman. Theſe, with a fine organ, are comfortable proofs of the moderation, that at preſent reigns in the church of *Scotland*, which a few years ago would have looked with horror on theſe innocent decorations; and never have permitted to others what they did not approve. Perhaps the diſapprobation ſtill continues: then how far more meritorious is this toleration!

At the bottom of *Cannongate* ſtands the magnificent palace of *Holyrood-houſe*, once an abby of canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by *David* I. in 1128, and dedicated to the *Holy-croſs*. This was the richeſt of the religious houſes in *North Britain*, the

* *Monfaucon*, V. part ii. 245.

annual

C. Sibelius fec.

CARDINAL BEATON.

annual revenue, at the reformation amounting to two thouſand nine hundred and twenty-ſix pounds *Scots* *, beſides numbers of rents in kind. In 1547, it was almoſt ruined by the regent duke of *Somerſet*, who totally uncovered it, and took away with him the lead and bells.

That beautiful piece of *Gothic* architecture, the chapel, is now a ruin, the roof having fallen in. It was fitted up in a moſt elegant manner, by *James* VII. At the end was a throne for the ſovereign, and on the ſides, twelve ſtalls for the knights companions of the thiſtle; but, in 1688, the whole was demoliſhed by the fury of the mob.

PORTRAITS.

In the apartments belonging to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who is hereditary houſekeeper, are ſeveral curious portraits. Among them, a full length of a tall youth, with his hat on a table. It is called that of *Henry Darnly*, but, by the countenance, I ſhould rather imagine it to be that of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales* †.

A head of *James* IV. in black, with ermine; the hair lank and ſhort. From the great reſemblance to *Henry* VII. I am tempted to think it the portrait of *James* V. who was deſcended from the daughter of *Henry*.

Mary Stuart, aged about fifteen; a half length, ſtrait and ſlender; large broſade ſleeves, ſmall ruff, auburne hair.

A head of Cardinal *Beaton*, black hair, ſmooth face, a red callot. An ambitious, cruel, and licentious prieſt; ſo ſuperior to decency that he publicly married one of his ſix natural children to the maſter of *Crawford*, owned her for his daughter, and gave

* A *Scotch* pound is twenty pence; a *Scotch* mark thirteen pence.

† Vide Mr. *Granger*'s Biography, I. 213.

with her (in thoſe days) the vaſt fortune of four thouſand marks, *Scots.*

A ſtern half length of *John Knox*, writing.

Lord *John Belaſys*, in a red doublet and ſlaſhed ſleeves; young and handſome; ſon of Lord *Fauconberg*. A perſon, ſays the noble hiſtorian, of exemplary induſtry and courage, who raiſed ſix regiments for the king's ſervice, and behaved with great ſpirit in ſeveral engagements: at length being made commander in chief of the forces in *Yorkſhire*, at the battle of *Selby*, ſunk beneath the ſuperior fortune of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and was by him taken priſoner. He received great honors at the reſtoration, and lived till the year 1689.

A fine old portrait, a half length in rich armour.

Twenty ſmall heads, in black lead, of the family of *Hamilton*, and its allies. Very neat.

The life of *Hercules*, in ten ſmall pieces, highly finiſhed, but with a ſtiff outline, like the manner of *Albert Durer*. In the back ground are views of *Flemiſh* houſes; ſo probably theſe were the work of a *Flemiſh* artiſt.

Edward Earl of *Jerſey*; a nobleman in great truſt with King *William*; embaſſador to *France*, and ſecretary of ſtate: in the next reign, lord chamberlain, and appointed lord privy ſeal on the day of his death, *Auguſt* 11, 1711.

At Lord *Dunmore*'s lodgings is a very fine picture, by *Mytens*, of *Charles* I. and his queen going to ride, with the ſky ſhowering roſes on them. The queen is painted with a lovelock, and with browner hair and complexion, and younger, than any of her portraits I have ſeen.

ſeen. A black ſtands by them holding a grey horſe; and the celebrated dwarf, *Jeffery Hudſon*, attends, holding a ſpaniel in a ſtring. Several other dogs are ſporting around. The little hero in this piece underwent a life of vaſt variety. He was born the ſon of a laborer, at *Oakeham*, in 1619; at the age of ſeven he was not eighteen inches high; at which time he was taken into the family of the *Duke* of *Buckingham*, at *Burleigh* on the hill, and had there the honor of being ſerved up to table in a cold pye, to ſurprize the court then on a progreſs. On the marriage of *Charles* the firſt, he was promoted to the ſervice of *Henrietta*; and was even ſo far truſted as to be ſent to *France*, to bring over her majeſty's midwife. In his paſſage he was taken by a pirate, and carried into *Dunkirk*. His captivity gave riſe to the *Jeoffreidos*, a poem, by Sir *William Davenant*, on his duel in that port with a turkey-cock. His diminutive ſize did not prevent his acting in a military capacity, for during the civil wars he ſerved as captain of horſe. In following the fortunes of his miſtreſs into *France*, he unluckily engaged in a quarrel with Mr. *Crofts*, who came into the field armed only with a ſquirt: a ſecond meeting was appointed, on horſeback, when *Jeffery* killed his antagoniſt at the firſt ſhot. For this he was expelled the court, which ſent him to ſea, when he was again captive to a *Turkiſh* rover, and ſold into *Barbary*. On his releaſe he was made a captain in the royal navy; and on the final retreat of *Henrietta*, attended her to *France*, and remained there till the reſtoration. In 1682, this little creature was made of that importance as to be ſuppoſed to be concerned in the *Popiſh* plot, and was committed to the gate-houſe; where he ended his life,

at

at the age of ſixty-three, paſſed with all the conſequential activity of a *Lilliputian* hero*.

SANCTUARY. The precincts of this abby, including the park (next to be mentioned) and a ſpace as far as *Duddingſton*, is ſtill a place of refuge to the unfortunate debtor; and has its bailey, who keeps courts, and puniſhes offenders within his juriſdiction.

COLLEGE. The college, founded by the citizens of *Edinburgh*, in 1582, in conſequence of a legacy left in 1558, for that uſeful end, by *Robert Reid*, biſhop of *Orkney*, is a very mean building. It is built on the ſite of the collegiate church of *Kirk-of-field*, formerly dedicated to St. *Mary*, and in popiſh times ſupplied with a provoſt and ten prebends.

The muſeum is at preſent totally empty, for ſuch has been the negligence of paſt times, that ſcarce a ſpecimen of the noble collection depoſited in it by Sir *Andrew Balfour*, is to be met with; any more than the great additions made to it by Sir *Robert Sibbald*.

The ſeſſion, as they term it, of the univerſity of *Edinburgh*, begins on *November* 1, and continues ſix months. Soon after the commencement a general day is appointed for matriculation, if a form can be ſo called, which is annually repeated by each ſtudent, as long as he ſtays. It was begun in the year 1764, and was looked upon as an innovation, intended both to gain a footing for ſome authority over the ſtudents, and to raiſe a fund for the public library. The manner was this: a ſolemn obligation (in *Latin*) to

* Vide *Fuller, Wright's Rutlandſhire*, p. 105, and the more entertaining account in Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. 10.

behave

behave well, to reſpect the authority and intereſts of the univerſity, and obey its laws (of which they were allowed to be entirely ignorant) was written in a book, and the ſtudents ſubſcribed their names underneath in alphabetical order. A ſum, not leſs than half a crown, was at the ſame time demanded, for the uſe of the library; in return for which a ticket was given, entitling the bearer to the uſe of books, upon depoſiting their value in money by way of ſecurity. I never heard of the leaſt cognizance taken of the morals and conduct of any ſtudent; though I believe there are a few inſtances of expulſion, for very flagitious crimes. Degrees in phyſic uſed to be conferred like thoſe in divinity and law, at the pleaſure of the heads, without any neceſſity of having ſtudied either there, or at any other univerſity; but, on the laſt inſtance of this kind, in the year 1763, or 64, ſeveral ſtudents, piqued at a proceeding which put on a footing with themſelves perſons whom they thought not entitled to academical honors, mutually engaged, not to take a degree at *Edinburgh*. The profeſſors, alarmed at this reſolution, gave an aſſurance, that for the future no degree in phyſic ſhould be conferred without at leaſt two years ſtudying at the place, and attendance upon all the medical claſſes. This has been, I believe, rigorouſly adhered to; and moreover, the examinations previous to conferring the degree, are ſaid to be very ſtrict. By a regulation of a later date, degrees are only granted in the ſummer, twice a year, during the receſs from buſineſs. The number of medical ſtudents are now annually reckoned at about 300; a majority of whom, being only deſigned for the lower branches of the profeſſion, ſtay but one ſeſſion. Every one is at liberty to attend what lectures he chooſes, and in what order; except that thoſe who mean to graduate, muſt,

during

during their ſtay, attend all the truly medical ones. They who have leiſure, and means properly to complete their medical education, ſeldom ſtay leſs than three ſeſſions, and frequently more. Lectures in botany, and attendance on the infirmary, go forward in the ſummer; and a good many of the ſtudents, eſpecially thoſe who come from a diſtance, continue at *Edinburgh* during that ſeaſon.

This univerſity began to be celebrated for the ſtudy of medicine about the year 1720; when a number of gentlemen, natives of this country, and pupils of the illuſtrious *Boerhaave*, ſettled here, and filled the profeſſors chairs with ſuch abilities, as ſerved to eſtabliſh *Edinburgh* for the ſeat of inſtruction in the healing art. It was its peculiar good fortune to have a ſucceſſion of profeſſors of moſt diſtinguiſhed parts, which has preſerved its fame with undiminiſhed luſtre to the very preſent time.

TRADES-MAIDEN-HOSPITAL.

Near the college is the *Trades-maiden-hoſpital*, a plain, neat building, with eleven windows in front, founded, in 1707, by the mechanics of the city, for the maintenance of the daughters of their decayed brethren. Mrs. *Mary Erſkine* (of whom more will be mentioned hereafter) contributed largely towards this deſign, and had the honor of being entitled joint foundreſs. It maintains, at preſent, fifty-two girls.

Somewhat farther, are two churches, under one roof, called the *Grey-friers*. The convent belonging to it was founded by *James* I. for the purpoſe of inſtructing his people in divinity and philoſophy, and was ſaid to have been ſo magnificent, that the ſuperior, who was ſent for from *Zuric-zee* to preſide, at firſt declined accepting it.

In

In this church I had the ſatisfaction of hearing divine ſervice performed by the celebrated Dr. *Robertſon*. It began with a hymn; the miniſter then repeated a prayer to a ſtanding congregation, who do not diſtract their attention by bows and compliments to each other, like the good people in *England*. He then gave an excellent comment on a portion of ſcripture, which is called the lecture. After this ſucceeded another hymn, and prayer, the ſermon, a third hymn, and the benediction.

Near this church is a pleaſing groupe of charitable foundations, the genuine fruits of religion. Immediately behind it is the great workhouſe, the receptacle of the poor of the city. When completed, it is to conſiſt of a centre and two wings, but the laſt are not yet finiſhed. It maintains about ſix or ſeven hundred perſons, of all ages; each of whom contribute by their labor to their ſupport. Beſides theſe are about two hundred out-penſioners, who have ſixpence or a ſhilling a week. Near it are three other buildings dependent on it; one for the reception of lunatics; the ſecond for the ſick; the third, a ſort of weaving ſchool. WORKHOUSE.

The orphan hoſpital was begun in 1733, under the auſpices of Mr. *Andrew Gairdiner*, and other charitable perſons. At preſent it maintains ſeventy poor children, who weave their own cloaths, and aſſiſt in the whole œconomy of the houſe. The building is very handſome, and has nine windows in front. ORPHAN-HOUSE.

To the weſt of this is *Herriot's-hoſpital*, a magnificent pile of *Gothic Grecian* architecture, founded by *George Herriot*, goldſmith and jeweller to *Anne* of *Denmark*, who left the vaſt ſum of near forty-four thouſand pounds ſterling for the building and endowment. It is deſtined for the ſupport of boys, and maintains at HERRIOT'S HOSPITAL.

preſent a hundred and three. Within is a handſome ſquare, with the ſtatue of the founder. In the council-room is his portrait, a half length, by *Scougal:* in his hand are ſome jewels; for to that branch of his buſineſs he owed his fortune, particularly by the profuſion bought for the wedding of the princeſs of *Bohemia.* He was member of the *Engliſh* parlement; and died, aged 63, in the year 1623.

In the ſame room is a head of *William Aytonne*, maſon, and builder of the hoſpital.

WATSON'S HOSPITAL.

Behind this is another fine foundation, called *Watſon's hoſpital*, a building with twenty-one windows in front. The founder owing his riſe to the charity of a relation, eſtabliſhed this houſe, for the ſupport of about ſixty boys, ſons and grandſons of decayed merchants of *Edinburgh.* They are educated here, and apprenticed out; and after having ſerved their times with credit, and remained after that three years unmarried, receive fifty pounds to ſet up with.

MERCHANTS-MAIDEN-HOSPITAL.

The *Merchants-maiden-hoſpital* lies north-eaſt of *Watſon*'s. It owes its inſtitution to the merchants of *Edinburgh*, and the ſame Mrs. *Mary Erſkine* before mentioned, for the maintenance of the girls of diſtreſſed burgeſſes. It ſupports about ſixty, who appear on *Sundays* in a dreſs truly *ſimplex munditiis*, in dark brown gowns, black ſilk handkerchiefs, and black ſilk bonnets.

The private acts of charity are alſo very conſiderable. Every *Sunday* a collection is made for the ſick and neceſſitous. Such a religious reſpect do the common people pay to this fund, that nothing but extreme diſtreſs will induce them to apply for relief. It ſeems to them a ſort of ſacrilege to partake unneceſſarily of a bounty deſtined

deſtined for the miſerable; and children will undergo any labor to prevent their parents from becoming burthenſome to this parochial ſtock.

The *New Town* is connected to the city by a very beautiful bridge, whoſe higheſt arch is ninety-five feet high. This bridge is flung over a deep glen, once filled with water, and called the *North-loch*, but at preſent drained. To the eaſt and to the north of this bridge, is a motley aſſemblage of churches, methodiſt meeting, hoſpitals, and playhouſe. The old Trinity collegiate church, founded by *Mary* of *Gueldres*, mother to *James* III. is a *Gothic* pile. Near it is an hoſpital, founded on the diſſolution of the former: it maintains, in a moſt comfortable manner, numbers of aged perſons of each ſex; for beſides good diet, they have the luxury of a garden and library.

Leith, the port of *Edinburgh*, is ſeated about two miles to the eaſt, is now a conſiderable town, divided into two pariſhes, called north and ſouth *Leith*, ſeparated by a river of the ſame name. The original name was *Inverleith*, and is firſt mentioned in 1329, in a grant of it to the citizens of *Edinburgh*, under whoſe juriſdiction it lies. They appoint out of the old magiſtrates a baron bailif, who with the aſſiſtance of other officers directs the affairs of the place. It was for ſome time the reſidence of *Mary* of *Lorrain*, queen regent, who, followed by her court, gave riſe to ſeveral handſome buildings ſtill exiſting. The ſame princeſs, when ſhe called in the aſſiſtance of the *French*, fixed their forces here, and cauſed it to be fortified, on account of the convenient harbour and its vicinity to the capital. Here *Mary Stuart* landed on her return from *France*, in 1561, and in two years after deſtroyed the independency of the place, by mortgaging, for a great ſum of money, the ſuperiority of it to the city of

LEITH.

Edinburgh *. When *Henry* VIII. propoſed the match between his ſon *Edward* and *Mary*, he followed his demand in a manner worthy ſo boiſterous a prince. In this *rough courtſhip*, as it was humourouſly ſtyled, he ſent the Earl of *Hertford* with a numerous army to ſecond his demand, who burnt both this place and *Edinburgh*.

After that it was fortified by the *French*, and underwent a long ſiege; the *French* behaved with ſpirit, and for a great length of time baffled all the attempts of the *Engliſh*, who ſupported the lords of the congregation. At length it was yielded on compoſition, and the fortification razed. In 1571, it was re-fortified by the Earl of *Morton*; and in little leſs than a century afterwards, a citadel was added by general *Monk*, demoliſhed on the reſtoration.

The harbour is but indifferent; yet by means of a fine pier large veſſels lie here with ſecurity. The ſouthern ſhore of the *Forth* is ſhallow and ſandy: no part between *Leith* and *Inch-Keith* is above ten fathom deep. The northern is of a great depth, and has a rocky or foul bottom. Oppoſite to *Kinghorn* is a ledge of rocks called the *Blae*, which at a low ebb are only four fathom from the ſurface. Yet the water deepens to fifty fathoms within a ſhip's length. The pier is a beautiful and much frequented walk: and the annual races are on the ſands, near low-water mark. It has happened often when the heats have been long, that the horſes run belly deep in the flowing tide.

RAIN. The diſproportion of rain between this and the weſtern ſide of the kingdom has been ſtrongly exemplified here. *Leith* lies in a line

* *Robertſon*, I. 342.

ſixty

ſixty miles diſtant from *Greenock*. Some years ago, when the rope-walks of both places were uncovered, it was obſerved that the workmen at the laſt were prevented by the wet from working eighty days more at *Greenock*, than at *Leith*, and only forty days more at *Glaſgow*; ſo ſudden is the abatement of rain, and ſo quick is the change of climate, on receding from weſt to eaſt.

In my return to *Edinburgh*, paſſed by *Reſtalrig*, the antient reſidence of the *Logans*. The laſt poſſeſſor was accuſed (five years after his death) of being concerned in the *Gowrie* conſpiracy; and was cited to appear, but proving contumacious, his eſtate was forfeited, his bones burnt, and his heirs declared infamous.

HAWTHORDEN.

On the 21ſt of this month I viſited *Hawthorden*, the ſeat of the celebrated hiſtorian and poet, *Drummond*, about ſeven miles ſouth of *Edinburgh*. The houſe and a ruined caſtelet are placed on the brink of a vaſt precipice of free-ſtone, with the *North-Eſk* running in a deep den beneath. In the houſe are preſerved the portraits of the poet and his father.

In the front of the rock, juſt beneath the houſe, is cut a flight of twenty-ſeven ſteps. In the way, a gap, paſſable by a bridge of boards, interrupts the deſcent. Theſe ſteps lead to the entrance of the noted caves, which have been cut with vaſt labor out of the rock. The deſcent into the great chambers is by eight ſteps; but, on firſt entrance, on right and left, are two rooms; that on the right conſiſts of a gallery, fifteen feet long, with a ſpace at the end (twelve feet by ſeven) whoſe ſides are cut into rows of ſquare holes, each nine inches deep, and ſeems to have been the pigeon-houſe of the place, there being an entrance cut through the rock. On the left hand is another gallery, and through the front of this is a hole, facing the

the bridge, which ſeems intended as the means to draw in the boards, and ſecure the retreat of the inhabitants. In this gallery is a little baſon cut in the rock; perhaps a *Benitoire*.

The grand apartment faces the door, and is ninety-one feet long; the beginning is twelve feet wide, the reſt only five feet eight; the height ſix. In a receſs of the broader part is a well, ſome fathoms deep. Above is cut a funnel, which pierces the roof to the day. Near the end of this apartment is a ſhort turning, that leads to another gallery, twenty-three feet by five.

Theſe curious hollows have been ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the works of the *Picts*; but to me they ſeem to have been deſigned as an aſylum in troubleſome times for ſome neighboring inhabitants, in the ſame manner as *Wetherell* cells were for the monks of the abby. It appears by *Major* *, that the brave *Alexander Ramſay*, in 1341, made theſe caves his reſidence for a conſiderable time. To him reſorted all the gallant youth of *Scotland*; and to him parents ſent their ſons to be initiated in the art of war. From hence he made his excurſions to the *Engliſh* borders with his pupils; each inroad was to them a lecture for valour and ſtratagem.

Theſe alone attract the attention of ſtrangers; but the ſolemn and pictureſque walks cut along the ſummits, ſides, and bottoms of this beautiful den, are much more deſerving admiration. The vaſt mural fence, formed by the red precipices, the mixture of trees, the groteſque figure of many of the rocks, and the ſmooth ſides of the *Pentland* hills, appearing above this wild ſcenery, are more ſtriking objects to the contemplative mind.

* De Geſtis *Scotorum*, lib. V. c. 16. p. 236.

After

ROSLIN CASTLE.

After croſſing the river, and clambering up a ſteep hill, diſcover, on the ſummit, a work of art, not leſs admirable than thoſe of nature which we had ſo lately quitted, I mean, the chapel of *Roſlyn*, *Roſkelyn* *, or the hill in the glen; a curious piece of *Gothic* architecture, founded, in 1446, by *William St. Clare*, prince of *Orkney*, for a provoſt, ſix prebendaries, and two ſinging-boys. The outſide is ornamented with a multitude of pinnacles, and variety of ludicrous ſculpture. The inſide is ſixty-nine feet long, the breadth thirty-four, ſupported by two rows of cluſtered pillars, between ſeven and eight feet high, with an iſle on each ſide. The arches are obtuſely *Gothic*. Theſe arches are continued acroſs the ſide-iſles, but the center of the church is one continued arch, elegantly divided into compartments, and finely ſculptured. The capitals of the pillars are enriched with foliage, and variety of figures; and amidſt a heavenly concert, appears a cherubin blowing the ancient highland bagpipe. In ſhort, in all parts is a profuſion ſo exquiſite, as ſeem even to have affected with reſpect the barbariſm of *Knox*'s manual reformers, ſo as to induce them to ſpare this beautiful and venerable pile.

CHAPEL OF ROSLYN.

In a deep den far beneath, amidſt wooded eminencies, are the ruins of the caſtle, fixed on a peninſulated rock, acceſſible by a bridge of ſtupendous height. This had been the ſeat of the great name of *Sinclair*. Of this houſe was *Oliver*, favourite of *James* V. and the innocent cauſe of the loſs of the battle of *Solway Moſs*, by the hatred of the nobility to his preferred command. He lived in poverty to give a fine leſſon of the uncertainty of proſperity to

CASTLE.

* A minute account of this chapel, its carvings, &c. are in a little book, printed by Mr. *William Auld*, 1774.

the

the pride of the worthleſs *Arran*, minion to *James* VI. appearing before the inſolent favourite, in the garb of adverſity, repeating only theſe words, *I am Oliver Sinclair*.

BATTLE. Near this place, the *Engliſh*, under *John de Segrave*, regent of *Scotland*, in 1302, received three defeats in one day from the *Scots*, under *John Cummin* and *Simon Frazer*.

In my return, viſit St. *Catherine*'s well, noted for the *Petroleum* ſwimming on the ſurface. A little farther, to the left, is a noted camp of an oval form.

ACADEMY OF DUMB AND DEAF. On returning into the city, I called at Mr. *Braidwood*'s academy of dumb and deaf. This extraordinary profeſſor had under his care a number of young perſons, who had received the *Promethian* heat, the divine *inflatus*; but from the unhappy conſtruction of their organs, were ('till they had received his inſtructions) denied the power of utterance. Every idea was locked up, or appeared but in their eyes, or at their fingers ends, till their maſter inſtructed them in arts unknown to us, who have the faculty of hearing. Apprehenſion reaches us by the groſſer ſenſe. THEY *ſee* our words, and our uttered thoughts become to them viſible. Our ideas expreſſed in ſpeech ſtrike their ears in vain: their eyes receive them as they part from our lips. They conceive by intuition, and ſpeak by imitation. Mr. *Braidwood* firſt teaches them the letters and their powers; and the ideas of words written, beginning with the moſt ſimple. The art of ſpeaking is taken from the motion of his lips; his words being uttered ſlowly and diſtinctly. Their anſwers are ſlow, and ſomewhat harſh.

When I entered the room, and found myſelf ſurrounded with numbers of human forms ſo oddly circumſtanced, I felt a ſort of anxiety,

anxiety, ſuch as I might be ſuppoſed to feel had I been environed by another order of beings. I was ſoon relieved, by being introduced to a moſt angelic young creature, of about the age of thirteen. She honoured me with her new-acquired converſation; but I may truly ſay, that I could ſcarcely bear the power of her piercing eyes: ſhe looked me through and through. She ſoon ſatisfied me that ſhe was an apt ſcholar. She readily apprehended all I ſaid, and returned me anſwers with the utmoſt facility. She read; ſhe wrote well. Her reading was not by rote. She could cloath the ſame thoughts in a new ſet of words, and never vary from the original ſenſe. I have forgot the book ſhe took up, or the ſentences ſhe made a new verſion of; but the effect was as follows:

Original paſſage.	Verſion.
Lord *Bacon* has divided the whole of human knowlege into hiſtory, poetry, and philoſophy, which are referred to the three powers of the mind, memory, imagination, and reaſon *,	A nobleman has parted the total or all of man's ſtudy, or underſtanding, into an account of the life, manners, religion and cuſtoms of any people or country, verſe or metre, moral or natural knowledge, which are pointed to the three faculties of the ſoul or ſpirit; the faculty of remembering what is paſt, thought or conception, and right judgment.

I left Mr. *Braidwood* and his pupils with the ſatisfaction which muſt reſult from a reflection on the utility of his art, and the

* This was read ſince, by another young lady; but that which I heard was not leſs difficult, nor leſs faithfully tranſlated.

merit of his labours: who, after receiving under his care a Being that ſeemed to be merely endowed with a human form, could produce the *divina particula auræ*, latent, and, but for his ſkill, condemned to be ever latent in it; and who could reſtore a child to its glad parents with a capacity of exerting its rational powers, by expreſſive ſounds of duty, love and affection.

Before I quit *Edinburgh*, I muſt mention, that it is the firſt royal burgh in *Scotland*; is governed by a provoſt, who has the addition of lord, four bailies, and a dean of guild: who did me the diſtinguiſhed honor of conferring on me its freedom, after an elegant entertainment at the houſe of the right honourable *John Dalrymple*, LORD PROVOST.

I refer the reader to the Appendix for a liſt of the manufactures in and about this great city. If the mention of ſeveral may be thought too minute, it muſt be conſidered, how many even of the neceſſaries of life were wanting in *North-Britain*, till the riſing induſtry of the age determined that this country ſhould ſupply its own deficiencies. In the time of *James* VI. how deplorable was its trade! for, as old *Hackluyt* ſings, it even imported its wheel-barrows and cart-wheels:

> And the *Scots* bene charged knowen at the eye,
> Out of *Flanders* with little mercerie;
> And great plentie of haberdaſhers ware
> And half her ſhippes with cart-wheeles bare,
> And with barrowes are laden as with ſubſtance:
> Thus moſt rude ware are in her cheviſance *.

But notwithſtanding the preſent progreſs that *Scotland* has made

* Coll. Voyages, I. 187.

in

CRICHTON CASTLE.

in the uſeful arts, it muſt ſtop at a certain point, proportionate to its wealth and population, which ſtand thus in reſpect to *England:* When the land-tax is at 2*s.* in the pound, *Scotland* pays 23977*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and *England* 994972*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* that is, leſs than the proportion of 1 to 41. The landed property of the former is 1,000,000*l.* per annum; of the latter 16,000,000*l.* But if the wealth in moveables is added, the difference will be as 1 to 20. In reſpect to numbers of people, *England* has 8,000,000; *Scotland* only 2,000,000.

Leave *Edinburgh.* Ride through *Dalkeith*, and have the pleaſure of paſſing the day with Sir *John Dalrymple*, at *Cranſton* caſtle. The country good, full of corn, and decked with numbers of ſmall woods. Diſpoſe of the morning by viſiting the caſtles of *Crichton* and *Borthwick.* The firſt is ſeated on the edge of a bank, above a graſſy glen. Was once the habitation of the chancellor *Crichton*, joint guardian, with the Earl of *Callendar*, of *James* II. a powerful and ſpirited ſtateſman in that turbulent age; and the adviſer of the bold but bloody deeds againſt the too potent *Douglaſes*; facts excuſable only by the plea of neceſſity of ſtate. During the life of *Crichton*, it was beſieged, taken, and levelled to the ground, by *William*, Earl of *Douglas*, after a ſiege of nine months *.

SEPT. 26.

CRICHTON CASTLE.

It was re-built; and ſome part, which appears more modern than the reſt, with much elegance. The front of one ſide of the court is very handſome, ornamented with diamond-ſhaped facets; and the ſoffits of the ſtaircaſe beautifully carved; the caſes of ſome of the

* Lives of the *Douglaſes*, 169.

windows adorned with roſettes, and twiſted cordage. The dungeon, called the *Maſ-more*, is a deep hole with a narrow mouth. Tradition ſays, that a perſon of ſome rank in the country was lowered into it for irreverently paſſing this caſtle, without paying his reſpects to the great owner.

The pariſh church had been collegiate; founded in 1449, by the chancellor, with the conſent of his ſon, for a provoſt, nine prebendaries, and two ſinging-boys, out of the rents of *Crichton* and *Locherwort*.

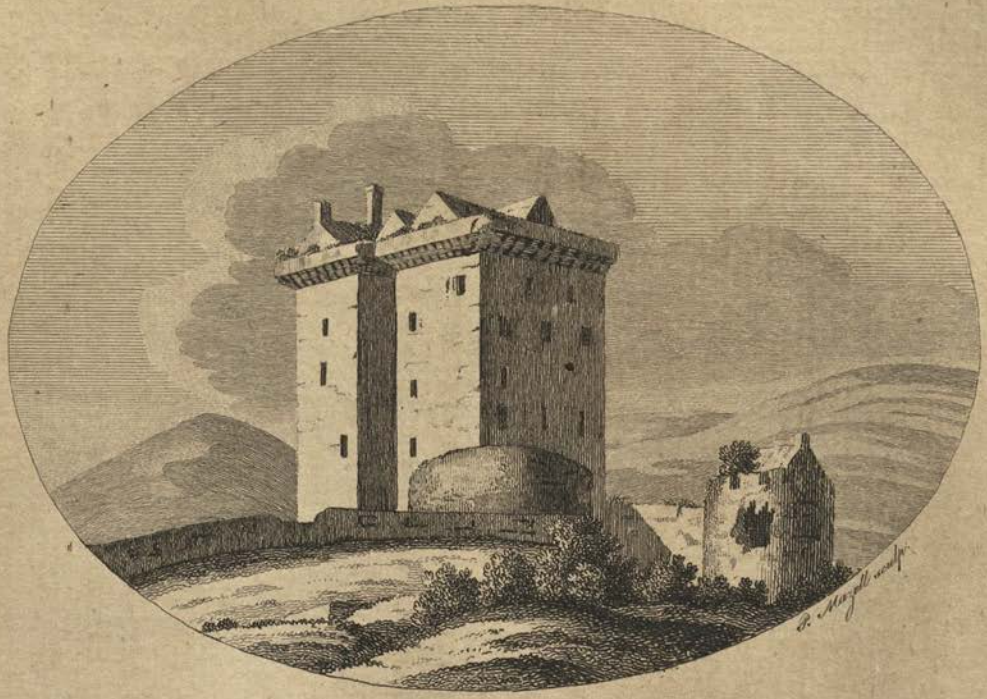
BORTHWICK CASTLE.

About a mile farther is *Borthwick* caſtle, ſeated on a knowl in the midſt of a pretty vale, bounded by hills covered with corn and woods; a moſt pictureſque ſcene. It conſiſts of a vaſt ſquare tower, ninety feet high, with ſquare and round baſtions at equal diſtances from its baſe. The ſtate-rooms are on the firſt ſtory, once acceſſible by a draw-bridge. Some of the apartments were very large; the hall forty feet long, and had its muſic gallery; the roof lofty, and once adorned with paintings. This caſtle was built by a Lord *Borthwick*, once a potent family. In the vault lies one of the name, in armour, and a little bonnet, with his lady by him. On the ſide are numbers of little elegant human figures. The place was once the property of the Earl of *Bothwel*, who a little before the battle of *Carberry-hill*, took refuge here with his fair conſort *.

Lodge at a good inn at *Blackſhields*; a village, as I was informed, lying in a portion of *Haddingtonſhire*, ſurrounded by *Lothian*.

* Critical Enquiry, &c. 3d ed. 289.

After



BORTHWICK CASTLE

After croſſing a rivulet, enter the ſhire of SEPT. 27.

BERWICK.

Aſcend *Soutry* hill, from whence is a fine view of the firth of *Forth*, the county of *Fife*, the *Baſs* iſle, and the rich county of *Eaſt-Lothian* immediately beneath us. This advantageous ſituation made it a noted beacon, which cauſed it to be particularly noticed in the old *Scotch* laws on that account*. Croſs a tedious dreary moor, and deſcend into

LAUDERDALE;

a long narrow bottom, unincloſed, and deſtitute of wood; but abundant in corn. Reach *Lauder*, a ſmall town, noted for an inſolent act of juſtice done by the nobility on the upſtart favourites of *James* III. *Cochran* a maſon, created Earl of *Mar*, *Hommil* a taylor, *Leonard* a ſmith, *Rogers* a muſician, and *Torfifan* a fencing-maſter, directing all his councils. The nobility aſſembled here with their vaſſals, in obedience to his majeſty's ſummons, in order to repel a foreign invaſion; but took this opportunity to free themſelves from thoſe wretched miniſters. They met in the church to conſult the neceſſary meaſures; and while they were in debate, *Cochran*, deputed by the king, knocked at the door, to demand the cauſe of their aſſembly. His attendance, and his dreſs, as deſcribed by *Lindeſay*, are moſt deſcriptive of the fellow's arrogance, 'who 'was well accompanied with a band of men of war, to the number 'of three hundred light axes, all clad in white livery, and black 'bends thereon, that they might be known for *Cochran* the Earl of '*Mar*'s men. Himſelf was clad in a riding-pie of black velvet, LAUDER.

* *Skene's Acts*, p. 38, 12th parl. *James* II.

'with

'with a great chain of gold about his neck, to the value of five 'hundred crowns; and four blowing horns, with both the ends of 'gold and ſilk, ſet with precious ſtones. His horn was tipped with 'fine gold at every end, and a precious ſtone, called a *berryl*, hanging 'in the midſt. This *Cochran* had his *beumont* born before him over-'gilt with gold, and ſo were all the reſt of his horns; and all his 'pallions were of fine canvas of ſilk, and the cords thereof of fine 'twined ſilk; and the chains upon his pallions were double over-'gilt with gold *.' He was ſeized, thus equipped, his chain and his horns torn from him, and, with his comrades, hanged over a bridge (now demoliſhed) in ſight of the king and the whole army.

THIRLESTANE CASTLE.

Near the town is *Thirleſtane* caſtle, a ſingular old houſe of the Earl of *Lauderdale*. The front ſmall, bounded on each ſide with a great round tower, capt with ſlated cones. The inſide had been heavily ſtuccoed by the Duke of *Lauderdale*, one of the noted cabal in the time of *Charles* II. His portrait, by *Lely*, is to be ſeen here; a much more advantageous one than that by the noble hiſtorian, who paints him 'inſolent, imperious, flattering, diſſembling, had courage 'enough not to fail, where it was abſolutely neceſſary, and no im-'pediment of honour to reſtrain him from doing any thing that 'might gratify any of his paſſions †.'

After riding two miles through a long tract of coarſe ſheep-walks, turn out of the great road, and enter the ſhire of

ROXBURGH.

Paſs by *Threepwood*, infamous in former days for moſs-troopers;

* P. 78. folio ed. † III. 124.

deſcend

deſcend into a little vale, and ſee ſome ruined towers at *Colmſlie* and *Hilſlap*; aſcend again, and ſoon after fall into a pretty valley well wooded and watered by the *Gala*; and at a houſe of the ſame name receive every civility from its owner *John Scott*, Eſq. We have now croſſed the water, and are in the county of GALA.

SELKIRK,

or the foreſt of *Etrick*, which was formerly reſerved by the ..... princes for the pleaſure of the chace, and where they had ſmall houſes for the reception of their train. One in *Gala Shields*, the adjoining village ſtill keeps the name of *Hunter's Hall.*

This country is ſupported chiefly by the breed of ſheep, which ſell from eight to twelve pounds a ſcore. They are generally ſold into the ſouth; but ſometimes into the highlands, about the month of *March*, where they are kept during ſummer; and after being improved by the mountain graſs, are returned into the low-lands the beginning of winter. The uſual weight of a wether is from thirteen to eighteen pounds of twenty-two ounces per quarter. The fleece has been of late much improved by the uſe of oil and butter, inſtead of tar; and the wool, which once was ſold at five ſhillings and ſixpence, now ſells for ten ſhillings per ſtone of twenty-four pounds. SHEEP.

The ſheep inhabit the hills; but the ground is ſo indifferent that an acre will maintain but one. A ſheep farm of fifteen hundred acres is ſet for eighty pounds. Numbers of cattle are reared here; and much cheeſe and butter made, but the laſt very bad in general, and chiefly uſed for greaſing the ſheep. The *Dorſetſhire* breed has been introduced here, but in this northern climate, in two or three years, they loſe their prolific nature.

I am

I am uncertain whether a cuſtom that prevails a little north of *Coldſtream*, does not extend alſo to theſe parts. About *Duns*, the fair ſpinſters give much of their leiſure time to the ſpinning of blankets for their wedding portion. On the nuptial night, the whole ſtock of virgin-induſtry is placed on the bed. A friend of mine has, on ſuch an occaſion, counted not fewer than ten, thick and heavy. Was the *Penelope*, who owned them, forſaken by her *Ulyſſes*, ſhe never could complain, like the *Grecian* ſpouſe,

Non ego deſerto jacuiſſem frigida lecto!

The CATRAIL. About a mile weſt of *Gala Shields* are very evident veſtiges of the great ditch called the *Catrail*, which is twenty-five feet wide, bounded on each ſide by a great rampart. It has been traced 22 miles; paſſes four miles weſt of *Hawick*, up *Docluch hill*, by *Fairnyſide hill*, and *Skelfe hill*, acroſs *Ellen water*, aſcends *Carriage hill*, and goes by the *Maiden Paps*, reaches *Pear fell* on the *Dead water*, on the borders of *Northumberland*, and from thence may be traced beyond *Langholme*, pointing towards *Cannonſby*, on the river *Eſk*. On ſeveral parts of its courſe are ſtrong round forts, well fortified with ditches and ramparts, ſome even exceeding in ſtrength thoſe of the *Romans*. Whether it ever reached farther north than *Gala*, has not been diſcovered; but the tradition is, that it extended from ſea to ſea. Mr. *Gordon*, the only antiquary that has explored it, traces it no farther; but has obſerved the chain of forts towards eaſt *Lothian*. It is probable, that it was caſt up by the inhabitants of the country north-weſt of it, as a protection againſt the inroads of invaders; but who they were, or what was the date of the work, are difficulties not to be determined from hiſtorical authority.

Continue my journey for a time along a fertile bottom, and, near the junction (the laſt in this place) of the *Gala* and the TWEED, a fine river, again enter the ſhire of SEPT. 28.

ROXBURGH.

All the country is open, and much of it full of corn. Here the farmers injudiciouſly cut up the ſides of the hills, and ſpoil their fine ſheep walks to get a little late and bad corn.

At a place called *Bridgend* ſtood, till within theſe few years, a large pier *, the remaining one of four, which formed here a bridge over the *Tweed*. In it was a gateway, large enough for a carriage to paſs through, and over that a room, 27 feet by 15, the reſidence of the perſon who took the tolls. This bridge was not formed with arches, but with great planks laid from pier to pier. It is ſaid that it was built by *David* I. in order to afford a paſſage to his abby of *Melros*, which he had newly tranſlated from its antient ſite; and alſo to facilitate the journies of the devout to the four great pilgrimages of *Scotland*, viz. *Scone*, *Dundee*, *Paiſley*, and *Melros*. BRIDGEND.

Croſs the new bridge; paſs by *Darnwick*, and ſoon after by *Skinner* or *Skirmiſh* hill, noted, in 1526, for a fray between the Earl of *Angus*, and the family of the *Scotts*, under their laird, *Scott* of *Buccleugh*. *Angus* had poſſeſſion of the perſon of *James* V. then in his minority; and uſed his power with ſo little moderation, as to make the young prince deſirous of being releaſed. The power of the *Doug-* SKIRMISH HILL.

* Communicated to me by a gentleman who remembers the pier, now demoliſhed. Mr. *Gordon* has engraved what remained in his time, in his 64th plate.

laſes was often an over-match for the regal. Such was the caſe at preſent; *James* therefore was obliged to apply to *Buccleugh*, a potent borderer, to attempt his deliverance. That lord, in order to bring his majeſty within the limits of his eſtate, encouraged all kinds of exceſſes among his people. This brought the king, attended by *Angus*, to ſuppreſs their depredations. *Buccleugh* appeared with his powers: a ſkirmiſh begun, the *Scots* were defeated, and *James* was for a time obliged to ſubmit to the tyranny of his keeper.

MELROS. At a ſmall diſtance lie the elegant remains of the abby of *Melros*, founded in 1136, by *David* I. as theſe jingling lines import:

Anno milleno centeno, ter quoque deno,
Et ſexto CHRISTI, *Melroſe*, fundata fuiſti.

David peopled it with *Ciſtertians*, brought from *Rivale* abby, in *Yorkſhire*, and dedicated it to the virgin *Mary*. At the reformation, *James Douglas* was appointed commendator, who took down much of the building in order to uſe the materials in building a large houſe for himſelf, which is ſtill ſtanding, and dated 1590. Nothing is left of the abby, excepting a part of the cloiſter walls, elegantly carved; but the ruins of the church are of moſt uncommon beauty; part is at preſent uſed for divine ſervice, the reſt uncovered; but every part does great honor to the architect, whoſe memory is preſerved on the walls in theſe uncouth lines:

John Murdo ſum tym callit was I,
And born in *Paryſſe* certainly;
And had in kepying all maſom werk,
Of *Santandroys*, the hye kirk

Of

MELROS.

XXXV

p. 266

Of *Glaſgn, Melros,* and *Paiſlay,*
Of *Nyddyſdayl,* and of *Galway.*
Pray to God and *Mary* baith,
And ſweet St. *John* keep this haly kirk from *Skaith.*

The ſouth ſide and the eaſt window are elegant paſt deſcription; the windows lofty, the tracery light, yet ſtrong. The church had been in form of a croſs, and of conſiderable dimenſions; the pillars cluſtered; their capitals enriched with moſt beautiful foliage of vine leaves and grapes. A window at the north end of the tranſept repreſents the crown of thorns. The rich work of the outſide is done with uncommon delicacy and cunning. The ſpires or pinnacles that grace the roof; the brackets and niches, that, till 1649, were adorned with ſtatues, are matchleſs performances. But what the fury of the diſciples of *Knox* had ſpared, the ſtupid zeal of covenanting bigots deſtroyed. In times long prior to theſe it had felt the rage of impious invaders. In 1322, the baffled *Edward* II. vented his rage on the abbies of *Melros* and *Dryburgh*. *Richard* II. was not more merciful to it; and in the reign of *Henry* VIII. in 1544, two of his captains, violating the remains of the *Douglaſes*, felt the ſpeedy reſentment of their deſcendant, *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, in the battle of *Ancrum-moor*.

The ſide of the weſt end of the church, which remains ſtanding, is divided into five ſide chapels, once probably belonging to private families; for (beſides *Alexander* the II. who lay below the great altar) it was the place of interment of the *Douglaſes*, and other potent families. *James* Earl of *Douglas*, ſlain at the battle of *Otterbourn*, was depoſited here with all the pomp that either the military or the religious profeſſion could beſtow. Here too lies the lord of *Liddeſdale*, the

flower of chivalry, who fell an aſſaſſinated victim to the jealouſy of *William* I. Earl of *Douglas*. His eulogy ſtyles him *terrible and feareſull in arms*; *meek, milde, and gentle in peace*; *the ſcourge of* England, *and ſure buckler and wall of* Scotland, *whom neither hard ſucceſſe could make ſlack, nor proſperous ſloathfull* *.

The ſituation of this religious houſe is remarkably pleaſant, ſeated near the *Tweed*, and ſhaded with woods, above whoſe ſummits ſoar the venerable ruins, and the tricapitated top of *Eldon* hill. On one of the heads is a *Roman* camp. I have ſince been informed of others, with military ways, to be traced in various places.

OLD MELROS. Paſs by *Newſtead*, and *Red-abby-ſtead*, a houſe belonging once to the knights *Templars* †. Proceed to old *Melros*, now reduced to a ſingle houſe, on a lofty promontory, peninſulated by the *Tweed*: a moſt beautiful ſcene; the banks lofty, and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks, jutting like buttreſſes from top to bottom. This was the ſite of the antient abby of *Culdees*, mentioned by *Bede* to have exiſted in 664, in the reign of the *Saxon Oſwy*. This place was as celebrated for the auſterities of *Drictlhelmus*, as ever *Finchal* was for thoſe of St. *Godric*. The firſt was reſtored to life after being dead for an entire night. During that ſpace, he paſſed through purgatory and hell, had the beatific viſion, and got very near to the confines of heaven. His angelic guide gave him an uſeful leſſon on the efficacy of prayer, alms, faſting, and particularly, maſſes of holy men; infallible

* Life of the *Douglaſes*, 78.

† Mentioned in the deſcription of the pariſh of *Melros*, p. 7, unnoticed by *Keith*.

means

Moses Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

DRYBURGH ABBY.

means to relieve the ſouls of friends and relations from the place of torment *.

The deſcriptions which *Bede* has given of the ſeats of miſery and bliſs are very poetical. He paints purgatory as a valley of a ſtupendous length, breadth, and depth; one ſide filled by furious ſtorms of hail and ſnow; the other with lambent, inextinguiſhable flames. In theſe the ſouls of the deceaſed alternately experienced the extremes of heat and cold. Both *Shakeſpeare* and *Milton* make uſe of the ſame idea: the firſt in his beautiful deſcription of the ſtate of the dead in *Meaſure for Meaſure:*

> Ay, but to die and go we know not where;
> To lie in cold obſtruction, and to rot;
> This ſenſible warm motion to become
> A kneaded clod; and the delighted ſpirit
> *To bathe in fiery floods, or to reſide*
> *In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice;*
> To be impriſon'd in the viewleſs winds,
> And blown with reſtleſs violence about
> The pendent world!

Milton's thought is dreſſed only in different words:

> At certain revolutions all the damn'd
> Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
> Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce;
> From beds of raging fire to ſtarve in ice
> Their ſoft ethereal heat.

Croſs the *Tweed* at *Dryburgh* boat, and re-enter the ſhire of BERWICK. On the northern ſide, in the deep gloom of wood, are DRYBURGH.

* *Bede*, lib. V. c. 12. p. 196.

the

the remains of the abby of *Dryburgh*, founded by *Hugh Morville*, conſtable of *Scotland*, in the time of *David* I. and *Beatrix de Campo Bello*, his wife. There are ſcarce any reliques of the church, but much of the convent, the refectory, ſupported by two pillars, ſeveral vaults, and other offices; part of the cloiſter walls, and a fine radiated window of ſtone-work. Theſe remains are not inelegant, but are unadorned. This was inhabited by *Præmontratenſian* monks, who ſtyled the *Iriſh* abbies of *Druin la croix* and *Woodburn*, their daughters *. At the reformation *James* VI. beſtowed *Dryburgh* on *Henry Erſkine*, ſecond ſon of the Earl of *Mar*, whoſe houſe as commendator is ſtill inhabited.

Continue the ride through a fine country full of gentle riſings, covered with corn, and reſembling *Picardy*. Keep ſtill in ſight of the *Tweed*, whoſe banks, adorned with hanging woods, and variety of beautiful borders, well merit the apoſtrophe of the old ſong:

How ſweet are the banks of the *Tweed!*

LITTLE DEN. Paſs oppoſite to a round tower, called *Little Den*, placed on a cliff above the river, once a border-houſe of the *Kers*. Croſs the river at another ferry. Paſs by *Rutherford*, where *Robert* III. founded an hoſpital, dedicated to *Mary Magdalene*, and beſtowed it on the abby of *Jedburgh*, which was to maintain here a prieſt to pray for his ſoul, and thoſe of his anceſtors, kings of *Scotland* †.

* *Monaſticon Hibernicum*, 140, 141.

† *Keith*, 292.

Again

LITTLE-DEN.

Again enter the county of

ROXBURGH;

and ſoon after ſee, on a high cliff above the water, a ſmall *Roman* camp, with two deep foſſes on the land ſide; and not far diſtant, an exploratory mount. The view grows more pictureſque; the river, bounded by lofty cliffs, cloathed with trees; and on a riſing a little beyond appear the great woods of *Fleurus*, and the houſe in front, the ſeat of the Duke of *Roxburgh*. ROMAN CAMP.

Paſs beneath the ſite of the once potent caſtle of *Roxburgh*, ſeated on a vaſt and lofty knowl, of an oblong form, ſuddenly riſing out of the plain, near the junction of the *Tweed* and the *Tiviot*. On the north and weſt it had been defended by a great foſs. The ſouth impends over the *Tiviot*; ſome of whoſe waters were diverted in former times into the caſtle ditch, by a dam obliquely croſſing the ſtream, and whoſe remains are ſtill viſible. A few fragments of walls are all that exiſt of this mighty ſtrength; the whole area being filled with trees of conſiderable age. At the foot was once ſeated a town of the ſame name, deſtroyed by *James* II. when he undertook the ſiege of the caſtle, and probably never re-built. CASTLE OF ROXBURGH.

The antient name of the caſtle was *Marchidun*, or the hill on the marches *. The name of the founder eludes my enquiry. The firſt mention I find of it is in 1132 †, when a treaty was concluded here on the part of king *Stephen*, by *Thurſtan*, archbiſhop of *York*, between him and *David* I. In 1174, after *William* the *Lion* was taken

* *Camden.* † *Holinſhead*, Hiſt. *Scot.* 183.

priſoner

priſoner near the caſtle of *Alnwick*, *Roxburgh*, and four others of the ſtrongeſt in *Scotland* were delivered to *Henry* II. as ſecurities for doing homage (on his releaſe) for the crown of *Scotland* *. They were reſtored to the *Scots* by his ſucceſſor. In 1296, it was taken by *Edward* I.† In 1342, the year in which *David Bruce* returned from *France*, this fortreſs was reſtored to his crown by the valour of *Alexander Ramſay*, who was appointed governor; an honor he enjoyed but a ſhort time, being ſurprized by the envious *Douglas*, and ſtarved to death in the caſtle of *Hermitage* ‡. The *Scots* loſt this fortreſs in the reign of *Edward* III. who twice celebrated his birth-day in it §. It was put into the hands of Lord *Henry Percy*, after the defeat and captivity of *David*, at the battle of *Nevil's-croſs* ||. But the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſiege was that in 1560, fatal to *James* II. a wiſe and gallant prince, who was ſlain by the burſting of one of his own cannons. A large holly, incloſed with a wall, marks the ſpot. His queen, *Mary* of *Gueldres*, carried on the attack with vigour, took, and totally demoliſhed it.

We have ſeen before the misfortunes that attended the firſt of this ill-fated name. *James* I. fell by the hands of aſſaſſins at *Perth:* his ſucceſſor met, at this place, in the height of proſperity, with a violent death. *James* III. was murdered by his rebellious ſubjects, after a battle near *Bannockbourn*. *James* IV. loſt his life in *Flodden* field. *James* V. died of a broken heart, on the defeat at *Solway:* and the fate of his unhappy daughter, *Mary Stuart*, is unknown to

* Lord *Lyttelton's Henry* II. 8vo. V. 220. *Major*, 135.
† *Walſingham*.
‡ *Major*, 243.
§ *Walſingham*, 134, 146.
|| *Major*, 244.

none.

Moses Griffiths, del.

P. Mazell sculp.

KELSO.

none. In her ſon, *James* VI. adverſity remitted for a time the perſecution of the race; but reſumed it with double fury againſt his ſucceſſor *Charles*. His ſon experienced a long ſeries of misfortunes; and the bigotted *James* ſuffered the puniſhment of his infatuation, and tranſmitted to his offspring, exile, and ſecluſion from the throne of their anceſtors.

Paſs by an incloſure called the *Friery*, the ſite of a houſe of *Franciſcans*, belonging to *Roxburgh*. Ford the *Tiviot*, which gives the name of *Tiviot-dale* to all the fine country from *Melros* to this place, notwithſtanding it is waſhed by the *Tweed*; ſo that the old ſong, with propriety, calls its inhabitants -

All men of pleaſant *Tiviotdale*,
Faſt by the river *Tweed*.

Have here a moſt charming view of KELSO, its antient church, Mr. *Dickſon*'s pretty houſe, and the elegant bridge of ſix arches over the *Tweed*, near its junction with the *Tiviot*. On croſſing it enter that neat place built much after the manner of a *Flemiſh* town, with a ſquare and town-houſe. It contains about twenty-ſeven hundred ſouls, has a very conſiderable market, and great quantities of corn are ſold here weekly, by ſample. The pariſh church is darkſome and inconvenient, being part of that belonging to the abby; but a new one is building, in an octagonal form, eighty-two feet in diameter, ſupported by a circle of pillars. KELSO.

The abby of *Tyronenſians* was a vaſt pile, and to judge by the remains, of venerable magnificence. The walls are ornamented with falſe round arches, interſecting each other. Such interſections form a true *Gothic* arch, and may as probably have given riſe to that ABBY.

mode, as the arched ſhades of avenues*. The ſteeple of the church, is a vaſt tower. This houſe was founded by *David* I. when Earl of *Cumberland*. He firſt placed it at *Selkirk*, then removed it to *Roxburgh*, and finally, when he came to the crown, fixed it here in 1128. Its revenues were, in money, above two thouſand a year, *Scots*. The abbot was allowed to wear a mitre and pontifical robes; to be exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and permitted to be preſent at all general councils.

VIEWS. The environs of *Kelſo* are very fine: the lands conſiſt of gentle riſings, incloſed with hedges, and extremely fertile. They have much reaſon to boaſt of their proſpects. From the *Chalkheugh* is a fine view of the forks of the rivers, *Roxburgh* hill, Sir *John Douglas*'s neat ſeat, and, at a diſtance, *Fleurus*; and from *Pinnacle-hill* is ſeen a vaſt extent of country, highly cultivated, watered with long reaches of the *Tweed*, well wooded on each margin. Theſe borders ventured on cultivation much earlier than thoſe on the weſt or eaſt, and have made great progreſs in every ſpecies of rural œconomy. Turnips and cabbages, for the uſe of cattle, cover many large tracts; and potatoes appear in vaſt fields. Much wheat is raiſed in the neighborhood, part of which is ſent up the firth of *Forth*, and part into *England*.

The fleeces here are very fine, and ſell from twelve to fourteen ſhillings the ſtone, of twenty four pounds; and the picked kind from eighteen to twenty. The wool is ſent into *Yorkſhire*, to *Linlithgow*, or into *Aberdeenſhire*, for the ſtocking manufacture; and ſome is woven here into a cloth, called *plains*, and ſold into *England* to be

Vide p. 37.

dreſſed.

dreſſed. Here is alſo a conſiderable manufacture of white leather, chiefly to ſupply the capital of *Scotland.*

From what I can collect, the country is greatly depopulated. In the reign of *James* VI. or a little before the union, it is ſaid that this county could ſend out fifteen thouſand fighting men: at preſent it could not raiſe three thouſand. But plundering in thoſe times was the trade of the borderers, which might occaſion the multitude of inhabitants.

I cannot leave *Kelſo*, without regretting my not arriving there in time to ſee the races, which had been the preceding week. Theſe are founded, not on the ſordid principles of gaming, or diſſipation, or fraud, but on the beautiful baſis of benevolence, and with the amiable view of conciliating the affections of two nations, where the good and the bad, common to every place, are only divided by a rill ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed: but prejudice for a time could find no merit but within its own narrow bourne. Some enlarged minds, however, determined to break the faſcination of erroneous opinion, to mix with their fellow ſubjects, and to inſtruct both the *great vulgar and the ſmall*, that the northern and ſouthern borders of the *Tweed* created in their inhabitants but a mere difference, without a diſtinction, and that virtue and good ſenſe were equally common to both. At theſe races the ſtewards are ſelected from each nation: a PERCY and a DOUGLAS may now be ſeen hand in hand; the example of charity ſpreads, and may it ſpread, with all its ſweet influences, to the remoteſt corner of our iſland! RACES.

What pleaſing times to thoſe that may be brought in contraſt! when every houſe was made defenſible, and each owner garriſoned againſt his neighbor; when revenge at one time dictated an inroad,

and neceſſity at another; when the miſtreſs of a caſtle has preſented her ſons with their ſpurs to remind them that her larder was empty; and that by a *forray* they muſt ſupply it at the expence of the borderers; when every evening the ſheep were taken from the hills, and the cattle from their paſture, to be ſecured in the lower floor from robbers prowling like wolves for prey; and the diſappointed thief found all in ſafety, from the fears of the cautious owner. The following ſimple lines give a true picture of the times:

Then *Johnie Armſtrong* to *Willie* 'gan ſay,
Billie, a *riding* then will we:
England and us have been long at feud,
Perhaps we may hit on ſome bootie.

Then they're come on to *Hutton-ha*,
They *rade* that proper place about;
But the Laird he was the wiſer man,
For he had *left na geir without*.

Theſe were the exploits of petty robbers: but when princes dictated an inroad, the conſequences bore a proportion to their rank. An *Armſtrong* might drive away a few ſheep; but when an *Henry* directs invaſion, 192 towns, towers, ſtedes, barnekyns, churches, and baſtel-houſes, are burnt; 403 *Scots* ſlain, 816 taken priſoners; 10316 cattle, 12492 ſheep, 1296 nags and geldings, 200 goats, 200 bolls of corn, and *inſight geare* without meaſure, carried off. Such were the ſucceſſes during four months of the year 1544*.

* *Haynes*'s State Papers, 43 to 51.

Croſs

Croſs the river, turn almoſt due eaſt, and, after a ride of three or four miles, find myſelf at the extremity of the kingdom. I look back to the north, and with a grateful mind acknowlege every benefit I received from the remoteſt of the *Hebrides* to the preſent ſpot: whether I think of the hoſpitality of the rich, or the efforts of unblameable poverty, ſtraining every nerve to accommodate me, amidſt dreary hills, and ungenial ſkies. The little accidents of diet, or of lodgings, affect not me: I look farther than the mere differences of living, or of cuſtoms; to the good heart, and extenſive benevolence, which ſoftens every hardſhip, and turns into delicacies the groſſeſt fare. My conſtitution never yet was diſpoſed to apathy; for which I can claim no merit, but am thankful to the author of my frame, ſince "I feel not in myſelf thoſe common antipathies that I can diſcover "in others: thoſe national repugnancies do not touch me, nor "do I behold with prejudice the *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniard*, or *Dutch*, "much more my FELLOW SUBJECTS, howſoever remotely placed "from me. But where I find their actions in balance with my "countrymens, I honour, love, and embrace them in ſome de-"gree. I was born in the right climate, but ſeem to be framed "and conſtellated unto all: all places, all airs, make unto me "one country; I am in *England* every where, and under every "meridian *."

SEPT. 28.

Croſs an inſignificant rill, called *Riding-burn*, and enter

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Paſs through *Carham*, a village, on the ſouthern banks of the *Tweed*. Here was a houſe of black canons, a cell to that of *Kirkham*,

* *Religio Medici*, p. 33.

in

in *Yorkſhire*. It was burnt in 1296, by the *Scots*, under *Wallace*, who gives name to this day to an adjacent field. See a fragment

WARK CASTLE. of *Wark* caſtle, once the property of the *Roſs*'s, originally granted by *Henry* III. * to *Robert*, ſon of the baron of *Helmſly*. It paſſed afterwards into the family of the *Greys*, who took their title from the place. After the union of the two kingdoms, by the acceſſion of *James* I. Lord *Grey*'s eſtate roſe from a thouſand to ſeven or eight thouſand pounds a year †. So inſtantly did theſe parts experience the benefit.

It was often attacked by the *Scots*, and in 1296 was taken and burnt by them. The love of a *Robert de Roſs* for a fair *Scot*, occaſioned this misfortune. He betrayed it to his northern neighbors, and then joined the famous *Wallace* ‡. In 1383, it was again burnt by the *Scots* §; but after the battle of *Floddon*, the garriſon revenged its former diſgrace by cutting off numbers of the fugitives.

COLDSTREAM. Leave behind us, on the northern ſide of the *Tweed*, *Coldſtream*, the head-quarters of General *Monk*; from whence he marched to reſtore monarchy to his diſtreſſed country. On the ſouthern ſide is *Cornhill*, noted for its fine *Roman* camp ‖, which we paſſed unwittingly on the left. This town lies in a large detached part of *Durham*, ſurrounded by *Northumberland*.

All this country is open, deſtitute of trees, and almoſt even of

* *Dugdale*'s Baron. I. 554.
† Life of Lord Keeper *Guildford*, 139.
‡ *Dugdale*'s Baron. I. 554.
§ *Holinſhed*, 444.
‖ *Wallis*'s *Northumberland*, II. 461.

hedges.

hedges; for hedges are in their infancy in theſe parts, as it is not above ſeven or eight years ſince they have been introduced. The land is fertile, ſwells into gentle riſings, and is rich in corn. It is miſerably depopulated; a few great farm-houſes, and hamlets, appear rarely ſcattered over the vaſt tracts. There are few farms of leſs value than a hundred and fifty pounds a year; they are generally three, four, or five hundred; and I heard of one, poſſeſſed by a ſingle family, that even reached twenty-five hundred: in this was a ſingle field of three thouſand acres, and which took ſix hundred bolls of ſeed-wheat, of ſix *Wincheſter* buſhels each. A humour fatal to the commonwealth prevails over many parts of the north, of flinging numbers of ſmall tenements into a large one, in order to ſave the expence of building; or perhaps to avoid the multiplicity of receipts, lay a whole country into a ſheep-walk. Theſe devour poor men's houſes, and expel the antient inhabitants from their fire-ſides, to ſeek their bread in a ſtrange land. I have heard of a character (I have forgot the ſpot it curſes) that is too barbarous and infamous to be overlooked; which has ſo little feeling as to depopulate a village of two hundred ſouls, and to level their houſes to the ground; to deſtroy eight or ten farm-houſes on an eſtate of a thouſand a year; for the ſake of turning almoſt the whole into a ſheep-walk. There he lives, and there may he long live his own tormentor! deteſting, deteſted by, all mankind! *Wark* and *Learmouth*, once conſiderable places, are now ſcarcely inhabited. The laſt, formerly a great market-town, is now reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe. The inhabitants have long ſince been diſperſed, forced to exchange the wholeſome, the vigorous, the innocent lives of the rural œconomiſts, for the ſickly ſhort-lived employs of manufacturers in *Birmingham*,

and

and other great towns, where diſeaſe, and often corrupted morals, cauſe double the conſumption of people as would happen, were they permitted to enjoy their antient ſeats. The want of laborers begins to be ſenſibly felt. As a proof, they are retained by the year; and policy dictates to their employers, the affording them good wages: each has his cottage, a piece of land, *gratis*, and a ſhilling a day in ſummer, and ten-pence in winter. I call this good pay in a country which ought to be very cheap; if not, what are the fine effects of the great improvements? The *Spectator* ſpeaks much of the deſerts of the man that raiſes two ears of corn where one grew before. But who will point out the man who has the ſoul to make his poor brethren feel the happy effect of his art? I believe, that at preſent there are numbers who have raiſed ten for one that were known a few years ago. It would be natural to ſuppoſe, that plenty would introduce cheapneſs; but till the providential plenty of the preſent year, corn was exactly double the value of what it was fourteen years paſt. Yet the plenty of money has not been found doubled by the poor manufacturer or laborer. The land-owner in the north has taken full care of himſelf. A farm of 75*l.* per annum, twenty years ago, has been lately ſet for 365*l.* another of 230*l.* will be ſoon ſet for 1000*l.* per annum. An eſtate was bought in 1759, for 6800*l.* it conſiſted of 1560 acres, of which 750 have been ſold for 8400*l.* And all theſe improvements reſult from the unprincipled and iniquitous notion of making the buyer of the produce pay not only to ſatisfy the demand of the landlord, but to enable the farmer to make a princely fortune, and to live with a luxury the ſhame of the times. They have loſt the reſpectable character of the old *Engliſh* yeomanry, by too cloſe an imitation of the extravagant follies of their betters.

The

The oxen of theſe parts are very fine; a pair has been ſold for ſixty-five pounds. The weight of one was a hundred and ſixty-eight ſtones. The mountain ſheep are ſold for half a guinea apiece; the lowland ewes for a guinea; the weathers for a guinea and a half: the beſt wool from ſixteen to eighteen ſhillings the ſtone, of twenty-three pounds and a half:—But to purſue our journey:

Obſerve on the right ſeveral very regular terraces cut on the face of a hill. They are moſt exactly formed, a little raiſed in the middle, like a fine walk, and about twenty feet broad, and of a very conſiderable length. In ſome places were three, in others five flights, placed one above the other, terminating exactly in a line at each end, and moſt preciſely finiſhed. I am told, that ſuch tiers of terraces are not uncommon in theſe parts, where they are called *baulks*. Mr. *Wallis* conjectures them to be places for the militia to arrange themſelves on in time of war, that they might ſhew themſelves to advantage thus placed rank above rank *. Mr. *Gordon* deſcribes ſeveral which he ſaw in *Scotland*, which he conjectures to have been *Roman*, and formed for itinerary encampments †; in my opinion a leſs ſatisfactory account. It appears more reaſonable, that they were deſigned for what Mr. *Wallis* imagines, as nothing could more highly gratify the pride of a chieftain's heart, in this warlike country, than to review, at one glance, his vaſſals placed ſo advantageouſly for that purpoſe. TERRACES.

Reach the village of *Palinſburne*, and, finding neither proviſion for man or horſe, have recourſe to the hoſpitality of *John Aſkew*, Eſq;

* Hiſt. *Northumberland*, II. 70. † Itinerary, 114, 115.

FLODDON FIELD.

of *Palinſburne-Hall*, where all our wants were relieved in the ampleſt manner. From his houſe we viſited *Floddon* hill, celebrated in hiſtory for the greateſt loſs the *Scots* ever ſuſtained. Here, in 1313, encamped *James* IV. in his ill-adviſed invaſion of *England*. According to the cuſtom of the time, every chieftain had his ſeparate camp, whoſe veſtiges are apparent to this day. Infatuated with the love of Lady *Heron*, of *Ford*, a neighboring caſtle *, he waſted his days in inactivity, and ſuffered the fair *Delilah* to viſit the Earl of *Surry*, the General of his enemy, underpretence of receiving from her, intelligence of his motions. She betrayed her credulous lover, whoſe army dwindled by delay, of which clans were always impatient. The enemy unexpectedly appeared before him; he would neither permit a retreat, nor ſuffer his gallant maſter of artillery to annoy them in their paſſage over the *Till* †. *Surry* cut off his paſſage into *Scotland*, and brought on the engagement, that the devoted prince ſo much wiſhed for: it raged chiefly near *Brankſton*. The *Scots* formed a ring round their monarch, and he fell with many wounds, ſurrounded by the dead bodies of his faithful nobility. Not a great houſe in *Scotland* but lamented the loſs of its chieftain or near relation. The body of the king was carried to *London*, and (after the excommunication was taken off, on repreſentation that he had given ſigns of repentance in his laſt moments ‡), was interred at *Shene*. The *Scots* pretend that his body was never found, and that which was taken for it by the *Engliſh*, was that of one of his nobility; for many on that fatal day dreſſed themſelves in the ſame habit.

* *Lindeſay*, p. 113. *Drummond*, 145.

† *Lindeſay*, 116.

‡ *Rymer*'s Fœdera, xiii. p. 385.

The

They alledge, that the body found was not ſurrounded with the penitential chain *; but it is poſſible, as Mr. *Guthrie* imagines, that ſign of remorſe for his parricide was only worn on certain days. His ſword and dagger are now in the Heralds office, preſented by the victorious earl †.

Paſs near *Ford* caſtle, now the ſeat of Sir *John Deleval*, poſſeſſed in the reign of *Henry* III. by *Odonel de Ford*; and by the marriage of his daughter to *William Heron*, paſſed into that family ‡: from them to the *Carrs*; from the *Carrs* to the preſent owner. OCTOBER 1.

Croſs *Millefield* plain, a flat of five miles extent; obſerve on one part a circular camp, with a ſingle foſs and dike; and oppoſite to it, a ſmall ſquare entrenchment. At the village of *Millefield* is ſaid to have been the reſidence of the kings of *Bernicia* after *Edwin* §. On the right is *Copeland* caſtle; a ſquare tower, formerly the ſeat of the *Wallaces*, but in our time transferred to the *Ogles*, by purchaſe. Croſs the *Glen*, a ſmall river, but honored with baptizing in its waters a multitude of *Northumbrians*, who were converted by *Paulinus*, after king *Edwin* had embraced the faith: the reſidence of him and his queen being at that time at *Adigefrin*, the neighboring *Yevering* ||.

Paſs by *Humbledon* hill, where, in 1401, the *Scots* under *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglas*, received a ſignal defeat by the *Engliſh*, commanded by *Henry Percy*, ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, in which *Douglas* was taken

* *Lindeſay*, 96, 117, 118.
† *Lambe*'s Hiſt. *Floddon*, frontiſpiece.
‡ *Dugdale*, Baron, I. 730.
§ *Camden*, II. 1097. *Wallis*, II.
|| *Bede*, lib. II. c. 13. p. 95.

priſoner. On the hill are ſome marks of entrenchments, which the *Scots* flung up before the battle. The face of this hill is alſo divided by multitudes of terraces, reſembling thoſe above deſcribed.

Ride through *Wooler*, a ſmall town. Obſerve ſeveral of the people wear the bonnet, the laſt remains of the *Engliſh* dreſs in the reigns of *Edward* VI. and *Mary*. The hills on the right approach very near us, and the country riſes on both ſides, and forms a mixture of corn-land and ſheep-walk. On the weſt appear the *Cheviot* hills, ſmooth and verdant. Among them is laid the ſcene of the battle of *Chevy-chace*, in the celebrated ballad of that name. Notwithſtanding there is nothing but ballad authority for it, yet it is highly probable that ſuch an action might have happened between two rival chieftains, jealous of the invaſion of their hunting-grounds. The limits of the kingdoms were then unſettled; and even at this time, there are debateable lands amidſt theſe very hills. The poet has uſed a licence in his deſcription of the fight, and mixed in it ſome events of the battle of *Otterbourne*, for neither a *Percy* nor a *Douglas* fell in this woful hunting.

CHILLINGHAM CASTLE.

Turn three miles to the ſouth-eaſt to viſit *Chillingham* caſtle, the antient property of the *Greys*, afterwards Lords of *Werk*, now of the Earl of *Tankerville*. The preſent building is large, and of no greater antiquity than the time of *James* I. Here are numbers of portraits, almoſt entirely miſnamed. In the hall is the picture of a toad, ſaid to have been found in the centre of the ſtone it is painted on; and beneath are theſe verſes,

Heus

Heus *Stagyrita*,
Tuo ſi velis quid mirabilius *Euripo*,
Huc venito.
Fluant, refluantque maria, et ſit Lunaticus
Qui ſuo triviam ſpoliat honore:
En tibi novi quid, quod non portat *Africa*,
Nec fabuloſis *Nilus* arenis,
Ignem, flammamque puram,
Aura tamen vitali caſſam!
Cœco e receſſu ſciſſi, quod vides, ſaxi,
Obſtetrices lucem Lithotomi dedere Manus
Vivo Bufoni.

In the park are between thirty and forty wild cattle, of the ſame kind with thoſe deſcribed at *Drumlanrig*.

Paſs over a dreary country, chiefly a ſheep-walk, open, and without trees; croſs the *Till*, a ſmall river, and on *Hegely* moor ſee the octagonal ſhaft of *Percy*'s croſs, on whoſe broader ſides are carved the arms of the family, creſcents, and pikes. This was erected in memory of Sir *Ralph Percy*, who was ſlain here, in 1463, in battle between the partizans of the houſe of *Lancaſter*, and Lord *Montacute*. Lord *Hungerford*, and the other leaders, fled at the firſt onſet; he, with the ſpirit of a *Percy*, kept his ground, and died, conſoling himſelf, that he had *ſaved the bird in his breaſt*; meaning, that he had preſerved his allegiance to *Henry*, never reflecting, as the unglozing hiſtorians * of old times remark, that he had abandoned that unhappy prince in his greateſt neceſſity, and ſubmitted to his rival, *Edward*. PERCY'S CROSS.

Near this croſs get on an ancient military road, miſcalled the

* *Hall*, in his Reign of *Edw.* IV. p. 3. *Holinſhed*, 666.

Wattling-

Wattling-ſtreet, which runs north into *Scotland*, and ſouth to *Corbridge*. The northern part is better known by the name of the *Devil's-dike*: but as there is not a ſingle ſtation on it, from the place it unites with the genuine *Roman* way, near *Beuclay*, it may be ſuppoſed to have been the work of the *Saxons*, there being variety of little rude fortreſſes near its courſe.

After a few miles riding, fall into the vale of *Whittingham*, incloſed with hedges of antient ſtanding. Leave, on the right, the conic hill of *Glanton-Pike*, a noted beacon. Again croſs the *Till*, at this place called the *Bremiſh*. Ride through *Whittingham*, a little town, on the *Aln*, (here a little ſtream) and, after paſſing over part of the black and diſmal *Rimſide* moor, lie at a neat inn, called the *Half-way* houſe.

OCTOBER 2. ROTHBURY. Deſcend into a cultivated narrow vale: reach the ſmall town of *Rothbury*, ſeated on the *Coquet*, which, below the town, runs through a large extent of flat free-ſtone rock, in a ſlit about forty feet long and five wide, through which the ſtream ruſhes with great violence, and has worn multitudes of thoſe circular baſons called the *Giant's-pots*. This manor belonged to the *Claverings*; a name taken from a place in *Eſſex*, but their firſt ſettlement was in this county. In the reign of King *John*, one of them, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Fitz-Roger*, obtained a grant of this manor, with the woods belonging; but his majeſty reſerved to himſelf the liberty of hunting in them. But the laſt of the family reſigning it to the crown, it was re-granted to the *Percies*, by *Edward* III *.

Croſs the *Coquet*, on a bridge of four arches; aſcend a ſteep hill,

* *Dugdale*'s Baronage, I. 106, 109.

and

and arrive in a woodleſs, hedgeleſs, and uncultivated country, which continues for ſome miles; the incloſures either banks or ſtone walls. Reach *Camhoe*, a row of neat houſes on an eminence, where the country mends, and trees and hedges appear. Mr. *Wallis* * ſays, it ſignifies the fort on the hill, and that in the reign of *Henry* III. it belonged to Sir *Robert de Camhoe*, high-ſheriff of the county. CAMHOE.

Below it is *Wallington*; a good houſe, belonging to Sir *Walter Blacket*, whoſe anceſtor purchaſed it from the unfortunate Sir *John Fenwick*, beheaded in 1696, in whoſe family it had been from the reign of *Henry* IV. After a few miles paſs by *Swinburne* caſtle, croſſing a little north of it, the true *Wattling-ſtreet way*, which runs into the ſhire of *Roxburgh*. At *Chollerton*, we croſs the *Erring*, a ſmall ſtream, falling juſt below into the north *Tyne*, a beautiful river, with ſloping banks, finely cultivated. At a ſmall diſtance ſouth of *Chollerton*, croſs the ſite of *Adrian's dike*, and *Severus*'s *wall*, oppoſite to *Walwick*, the antient *Cilurnum*; a ſtation on the weſt bank of the *Tyne*. Here was ſtationed the body of horſe, or *ala ſecunda Aſtorum*, as appears by a ſepulchral ſtone, figured by *Horſely* †. Several other monumental inſcriptions have been found there, preſerved by the ſame author. This wall, which is commonly known by the name of the *Picts* wall, croſſes the iſland from ſea to ſea, beginning at *Boulneſs* ‡: on the *Solway* firth, and ending in a fort at *Couſin's-houſe*, near the village of *Wall's-end*, the old *Segedunum*, near the mouth of the *Tyne*, a few miles eaſt of *Pons Ælii*, or *Newcaſtle*. The whole length of this vaſt work was ſixty-eight miles and three SEVERUS'S WALL.

furlongs;

* II. 526. † *Northumberland*, No. XXIV.

‡ Vide Voyage to the *Hebrides*, p. 62.

furlongs*; the height, in the time of *Bede*†, twelve feet, excluſive perhaps of parapet. The thickneſs, from ſeven to nine feet. It was guarded by a multitude of towers, generally within leſs than a mile diſtant from each other; all of them ſixty-ſix feet ſquare. Between every two of theſe towers were four exploratory turrets, only four yards ſquare: as theſe were within call, centinels were placed in them to give an alarm. Beſides theſe, were ſeventeen ſtations, at about four miles diſtance from each other. Theſe are known by names ſuch as *Cilurnum*, *Procolitia*, and the like. A military way was made by *Severus*, at the ſame time with his wall, and ran from turret to turret, and was regularly paved‡.

More to aſſiſt my own memory, than to inform the reader, I may be permitted to name, in order of time, the number of walls or defences, formed by the *Romans*, or repaired by them, in order to keep our northern fellow-ſubjects within bounds. The firſt was the chain

AGRICOLA. of forts, made by *Agricola*, from the firth of *Forth* to that of *Clyde*, in the year 81, to protect his conqueſts from the incurſions of the *Caledonians*; and, as *Tacitus* expreſſes it, to remove them, as it were, into another iſland.

ADRIAN. The ſecond was the vallum, or dike, flung up by *Adrian*, in the year 121. *Spartian*‖ bears witneſs to this; who informs us, that *Adrian* viſited *Britain*, reformed many things, and made a wall eighty miles long, to ſeparate the barbarians from the *Romans*. This was made of earth and ſtones. It terminated on the weſtern ſide of the

* *Horſely*, 121.

† Part is yet tolerably entire near *Lanercoſt* abby, in *Cumberland*.

‡ *Horſely*, 118.

‖ *Vit. Adriani*, c. xi.

kingdom

kingdom, at *Axelodunum*, or *Brugh*, on the *Solway* ſands, and was ſuppoſed to have reached no farther than *Pons Ælii*, or *Newcaſtle*, on the eaſtern. But by an account, I very recently * received from Mr. *Robert Harriſon* of that town, I find, it extended on this ſide as far as the wall of *Severus*. A broken ſtone has lately been diſcovered at *Wall's-end*, with this inſcription:

HADR
MUR: COND
HOC. MARM.
POS: COSS. D.

The third was alſo of earth, made in the year 138, by *Lollius Urbicus*, lieutenant to *Antoninus*, who recovering the country, once conquered by *Agricola*, built another turf-wall † on the boundary left by that great general, and removed the *Caledonians* farther from the *Roman* province. This is proved not only by *Capitolinus*, but by the inſcriptions from the ſtations in the courſe of it. ANTONINE.

The fourth in the year 210, by *Severus*, as above deſcribed. Notwithſtanding his hiſtorian vaunts, that this emperor penetrated to the remoteſt parts of the iſland, he ſeemed to judge it prudent to reduce its limits to the vallum of *Adrian*. SEVERUS.

If we may credit *Nennius*, *Carauſius*, in 290, repaired the wall of *Severus*, and fortified it with ſeven towers. A work ſeemingly needleſs, as it was before ſo well ſupplied with forts. It ſeems as if *Nennius* confounded the wall of *Antonine* with that of *Severus*, for immediately after mentioning the laſt, he ſpeaks of *Pengual*, and the CARAUSIUS?

* *Auguſt* 1775. † *Capitolinus, Vit. Anton. Pii.* c. v.

river *Cluth*. The firſt, being *Kinniel*, near the end of *Antonine*'s wall, on the firth of *Forth*; and the *Cluth*, the *Clyde*, where it terminates on the weſtern coaſt *.

THEODOSIUS. *Theodoſius*, in 367, after driving the crowds of *Scotti*, *Attacotti*, and other barbarous invaders, out of the *Roman* province, repaired the boundary, built new forts, and called the parts he had recovered, *Valentia*, in honor of the emperor *Valens* †.

REPAIRED BY THE BRITONS. The provincial *Britons*, after they were relieved from their diſtreſſes, by the aſſiſtance of a *Roman* legion, in 426, once more repaired the wall of *Antonine*, with turf ‡, being too ignorant to effect it in any other manner. And, finally, by the advice of *Gallio*, and the help of a legion under his command, the wall of *Severus* was reſtored ‖: a poor ſecurity to the degenerate *Britons*, after the retreat of the *Romans*.

Proceed by the village of *Wall*, and from a riſing ground have a fine view of the river, now enlarged by the waters of the *South Tyne*.

HERMITAGE. Paſs by *Hermitage*, the houſe of the late Doctor *Jurin*, the celebrated natural philoſopher. In antient times St. *John*, of *Beverley*, made the adjacent woods his retreat from the world; which gave name to the place. Ford the river; the beautiful bridge, lately finiſhed, having been ſwept away by the floods. Enter

HEXHAM. HEXHAM; the *Haguſtald* of *Bede*, and *Hextoldeſham* of the *Saxons*. Till the 33d of *Henry* VIII. it was called a county palatine, but at

* Hiſt. *Br*. c. xix. I am indebted to Mr. *Harriſon* of *Newcaſtle* for the ſtricture on *Nennius*.

† *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. xxvi. c. 4. lib. xxviii. c. 3.

‡ *Gildas*, c. 12. *Bede*, lib. I. c. 12.

‖ *Gildas*, c. 14. *Bede*, lib. I. c. 12.

that

that period was ſtripped of its power. In antient times it was a manor belonging to the ſee of *York*, whoſe prelates had here a regality and great powers. Their liberties were affirmed to them by the king's council in parlement, in the 21ſt of *Edward* I. and by a clauſe in the 13th of *Edward* III. had *jura regalia*, and the right of levying tenths and fifteenths. The pariſh was alſo called *Hexhamſhire*, having, till the 14th of Queen *Elizabeth*, been a diſtinct ſhire; but in that year was united with the county of *Northumberland*.

The town is antient, finely ſeated on the ſouthern banks, conſiſting of about five thouſand inhabitants, whoſe chief manufacture is that of ſhoes and gloves; and it alſo carries on a conſiderable trade in tanning. But *Hexham*, like many other places, muſt vaunt of the glory of paſt times: in that of the *Romans*, it was probably a ſtation, if one may judge from the half-defaced inſcriptions on certain ſtones that antiquaries have diſcovered worked up in the walls of the vaults of the church *; the moſt curious of which is that inſcribed with the name of the emperor *Lucius Septimius Severus*. Antiquaries for a time univerſally agreed, that this place was the *Axelodunum* of the *Notitia*; but Mr. *Horſely*, with much reaſon removes it to *Burgh*; and conjectures, that *Hexham* might have been the *Epiacum* of *Ptolemy* †.

Very early in the *Saxon* times it grew diſtinguiſhed by its eccleſiaſtical ſplendor. *Hexham* and the adjacent country were part of the crown lands of the kings of *Northumberland*, and ſettled by king

* *Horſely*, 247. *Gordon*, 183, 185.

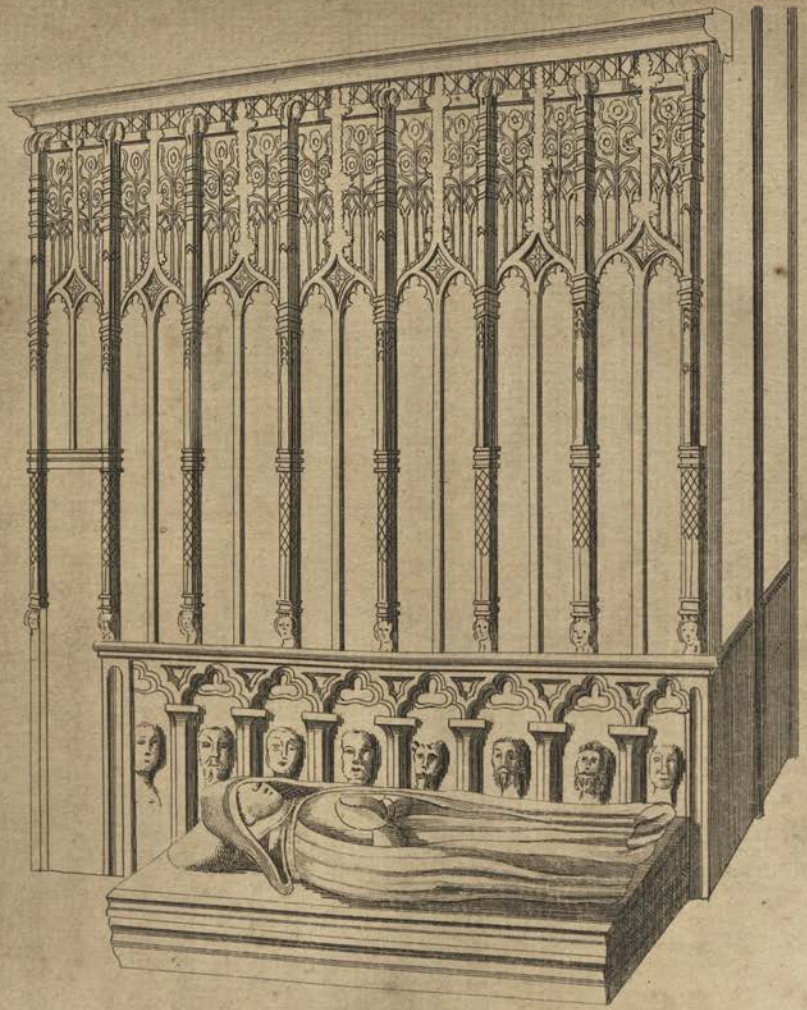
† *Horſely*, 109, 369.

Egfrid, as dower on his queen, *Ethelreda*. *Wilfrid**, biſhop of *York*, obtained from the king a grant of it; and here prevailed on him to found a biſhoprick, which ſaw but ſeven prelates, being overthrown in the *Daniſh* wars, about the year 821. But the magnificence of the church and monaſtery, founded here in 674, by *Wilfrid*, is ſpoken of in the higheſt terms by antient writers. They celebrate the variety of the buildings, the columns, the ornamental carvings, the oratories, and the crypts; they alſo relate the pains he was at to obtain artiſts of the greateſt ſkill from different parts both at home and abroad. They mention the richneſs of covers for the altars, the gilding of the walls with gold and ſilver, and the noble library, collected with amazing induſtry: in few words, ſay they, there was not ſuch a church to be found on this ſide of the *Alps*. As this place ſuffered greatly by the barbarity of the *Danes*, there is no veſtige of the antient church. The preſent building, which, when entire, was large and beautiful, is probably the work of *Thomas* the ſecond, archbiſhop of *York*, to which ſee it had been given by *Henry* I. The prelate, ſtruck with the deſolation of the place, eſtabliſhed here, in 1113, a convent of canons regular of *Auguſtines*. The architecture is mixed; has much *Gothic*, and a little *Saxon*; and in one part, the narrow ſharp-arched windows; all which began to be in uſe about that reign. The tower is large, and in the centre; the church having been in form of a *Greek* croſs; but the weſt end

BISHOPRICK AND CONVENT.

* *Eddii* Vita *S. Wilfridi*, in *Gale*'s Collection, III. 62. See more in that magnificent and accurate work, the Hiſtory of ELY, p. 21, 22, by the Rev. Mr. BENTHAM, to whom we are firſt indebted for this notice from *Richard* of *Hexham*'s account of it.

was



AT HEXHAM

was quite demoliſhed by the *Scots*, in 1296. The town was alſo plundered by *David* II. in 1346, but ſaved from the flames, as he intended it as a magazine for proviſions.

The inſide is ſupported by cluſtered pillars, with *Gothic* arches: the gallery above opens with *Saxon* arches, including in each two of the pointed kind. On the wooden ſkreen before the choir is painted the dance of death; in each piece the meagre monſter is ſeizing a character of every rank. Many other paintings, now much injured by time, adorned this part. Beneath the dance on a molding are twelve ſquare pieces of wood; (originally there were fourteen) on each is elegantly cut in relief and gilt, a certain capital letter, and in every one a pretty cypher of other letters, which may be thus read. ORATE PRO ANIMA DOMINI THOM: S. PRIOR HUJUS *eccleſiæ* QUI FECIT HOC OPUS. The letters in italics are to ſupply the parts; and are conjectural to ſupply the ſenſe.

The tomb of *Alfwald* I. king of *Northumberland*, aſſaſſinated in 788, by *Sigga* one of his nobles, is ſhewn beneath an arch, at the ſouth end of the north-eaſt aile. TOMBS.

An *Umfravil* lies recumbent, croſs-legg'd, the privilege of *Croiſaders*. On his ſhield are the arms of the family, who were great benefactors to this abby. Here is alſo another knight, with the ſame mark of holy zeal, miſcalled the Duke of *Somerſet*, beheaded here in 1463. But the arms on the ſhield, three gerbes, ſhew that the deceaſed was not a *Beaufort*, who quartered the arms of *England* and *France*.

In the choir is a beautiful oratory; of ſtone below, and wood above, moſt exquiſitely carved, now converted into a pew. Near that is the tomb of a Religious, probably a prior. Above, in a ſhield,

ſhield, are, in *Saxon* characters, the Letters R. I. theſe being in many parts of the building, are probably the initials of ſome of the pious benefactors. In a ſquare hole in a corner of the oratory is an uncouth head of *Jupiter*, and in the inſide a hare, the emblem of watchfulneſs; and on the outſide is the upper part of ſome ſingular figure with a cap pendent on one ſide of his head; and a hare, or ſome animal, in his boſom. Againſt a pillar is a ridiculous figure of a barefooted man, with a great club; perhaps a pilgrim.

FRIDSTOL. Here is preſerved the famous *fridſtol*, or ſtool of peace; for whoſoever took poſſeſſion of it was ſure of remiſſion *. This place had the privilege of a ſanctuary, which was not merely confined to the church, but extended a mile four ways †, and the limits each way marked by a croſs. Heavy penalties were levied on thoſe who dared to violate this ſanctuary, by ſeizing on any criminal within the preſcribed bounds; but if they preſumed to take him out of the ſtool ‡, the offence was not redeemable by any ſum; it was eſteemed *botoloſs*, beyond the power of pecuniary amends; and the offenders were left to the utmoſt ſeverity of the church, and ſuffered excommunication, in old times the moſt terrible of puniſhments.

Part of the monaſtery ſtill remains habitable. It was granted, on the diſſolution, to Sir *Reginald Carnaby*; afterwards paſſed to the *Fenwicks*, and laſtly to the *Blackets*. The convent gate is entire,

* In the minſter at *Beverley* is a ſtool of this kind, called by the ſame name, and deſtined for the ſame uſe.

† *Steeven's Contin. Dugdale*, II. 135.

‡ *Richard* of *Hexham*, as quoted by *Stavely*, Hiſt. Ch. 173.

and

and conſiſts of a fine round arch. This is evidently of a much older date than any of the preſent remains of the convent. It is of *Saxon* architecture; and perhaps part of the labors of the great *Wilfrid*.

The town-houſe is built over an antient gate; beyond that is an old ſquare tower, of three floors. The loweſt has beneath it two dreadful dungeons, which in this thieviſh neighborhood, before the acceſſion, were ſeldom untenanted. TOWN-HOUSE.

The little rivulet, *Hexold*, which runs by the town, would not merit mention, if it did not give name to the place.

Proceed eaſtward. About three miles from *Hexham*, croſs the *Divil*, on a bridge of two arches. On an eminence is a ſquare tower, peeping pictureſquely above the trees. This was part of the eſtate of the unfortunate Earl of *Derwentwater*, now veſted in *Greenwich* hoſpital. On the banks of this river was fought, in 1463, the bloody battle of *Hexham*, between the *Lancaſtrians* and *Yorkiſts*, in which the firſt were defeated. The meek *Henry* fled with ſo great precipitation as to loſe his *Abacock*, or cap ſet with jewels, which was carried to his rival at *York*. His faithful conſort, *Margaret*, betook herſelf, with the infant prince, to a neighboring foreſt, where ſhe was ſurrounded with robbers, and ſpoiled of her jewels and rings. The darkneſs of the night, and a diſpute that aroſe among the banditti about the diviſion of the booty, gave her opportunity of making a ſecond eſcape: but while ſhe wandered, oppreſſed with hunger and fatigue, another robber approached with a drawn ſword: her ſpirit now proved her ſafety. She advanced towards the man, and preſenting to him the young prince, called out to him, *here friend, I commit to you the protection* Oct. 4. BATTLE OF HEXHAM.

protection of the ſon of your king. The man, perhaps a *Lancaſtrian*, reduced by neceſſity to this courſe of life, was affected with her gallant confidence, devoted himſelf to her ſervice, and concealed his royal charge till he found opportunity of conveying them beyond the reach of their enemies.

CORBRIDGE. Croſs at this place the *Watling-ſtreet*, which runs directly to *Ebcheſter*, the antient *Vindomona:* paſs the *Tyne*, on a bridge of ſeven arches, near whoſe northern end is *Corbridge*, a ſmall town, but formerly conſiderable; for *Leland* ſays, that in his time were the names of diverſe ſtreets, and great tokens of old foundations. Near *Corbridge* is *Colcheſter*, a ſtation on the line of the wall, the old *Corſtopitum*; the *Roman* way paſſes through it, and was continued on the other ſhore by a bridge, whoſe ruins *Leland* was informed of by the vicar of the pariſh. Mr. *Horſley* acquaints us, that even in his time ſome veſtiges were to be ſeen *. A little above is the ſmall ſtream of *Corve* †. *Leland*, p. 212, of the ſecond volume of his *Collectanea*, relates that king *John*, when he was at *Hexham*, cauſed great ſearch to be made after a treaſure, he had heard was hidden here, but to his diſappointments found nothing

ANTIQUITIES. but ſtones, old braſs wire, iron and lead. Abundance of antiquary treaſures have been found here ſince: among others, an inſcription to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*; another commemorating a cohort, that made part of the wall; here is alſo a figure of Victory, holding in her hand, I think, a flag. But the moſt curious antiquities are the two *Greek* inſcriptions, and the ſilver plate found in the adjacent grounds. The inſcriptions are on two altars. The

* *Itin.* v. 112.

† *Ibid.*

firſt

firſt is mentioned, p. 71, of the former volume; and was erected by *Pulcher* to the goddeſs *Aſtarte*. The other, in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Northumberland*, is adorned on one ſide with a wreath; on the other, with an ox's head, and a knife; and erected, as the inſcription imports, by the chief prieſteſs *Diodora*, to the *Tyrian Hercules* *.

The other antiquity, which is alſo in his grace's cabinet, is of matchleſs beauty and rarity: it is a piece of plate, of the weight of a hundred and forty-eight ounces, of an oblong form, twenty inches by fifteen †, with a margin enriched with a running foliage of vine leaves and grapes. The hollow is about an inch beneath. In this is a fine aſſemblage of deities. *Apollo* appears firſt, ſtanding at the door of a temple, with wreathed pillars, with capitals of the leaves of *Acanthus*. In one hand is his bow; in the other a laurel branch. His feet ſtand on a ſceptre, and near that his lyre reſts againſt one of the columns. Beneath him is a ſun-flower, the emblem of *Phœbus*; and a griffin, that poets couple to his chariot.

> Ac ſi PHOEBUS adeſt, et frenis *Grypha* jugalem
> *Riphæo* tripodas repetens deſtorſit ab axe
> Tunc ſylvæ, &c. *Claudian.* vi. Cons. HONORII.

Veſta ſits next to him, veiled and cloathed with a long robe; her back leans againſt a round pillar, with a globe on the top, and under her the altar, flaming with eternal fire.

* *Horſley, Northumberland*, p. 246. *Archaelogia*. vol. II. 92. 98. vol. III. 324.

† This deſcription is borrowed from the learned Mr. *Roger Gale's* account, and the print by Mr. *William Shafto*.

Ceres ſtands next, with her hair turned up, and tied behind: over her forehead a leaf, an emblem of vegetation; and in one hand a blunted ſpear. Her robe and attitude are elegant. The other hand points to her neck, and paſſes through a pendent fillet, hanging below her breaſt. Beneath her feet, and that of the ſucceeding figure, are two ears, perhaps of corn, but ſo ill executed as to leave the matter in doubt.

Minerva is placed with her back to *Ceres*. Her figure is by no means equivocal: her helmet, ſpear, ſhield, and the head of *Meduſa* on her breaſt, ſufficiently mark the goddeſs. Her right hand is lifted up, as if pointing to another figure, that of *Diana*, dreſſed and armed for the chace. Her lower garment is ſhort, not reaching to her knee; over that flows a mantle, falling to the middle of her legs, and hanging gracefully over one arm. Her legs dreſſed in buſkins:

Talia ſuccincta pinguntur crura DIANÆ
Cum ſequitur fortes, fortior ipſa feras.

One hand extends her bow towards *Minerva*; the other holds an arrow: between them is a tree branching over both of them, with ſeveral birds perched on it: among them that of *Jove*, immediately over the head of *Minerva*, perhaps to mark her as the daughter of that deity. On the ſide next to *Diana* is an altar, with a ſmall globular body on it; probably, as my learned antiquary imagines, *libamina ex farre, melle et oleo.*

One leg of that goddeſs is placed over a rock, on whoſe ſide is an urn, with a copious ſtream flowing from it. The rock and

and tree recal into Mr. *Gale*'s mind, the addreſs of *Horace*, to the ſame deity:

Montium cuſtos nemorumque virgo.

Between the rock and the altar of eternal fire is a grey-hound, looking up to her, and a dead deer; both belonging to this goddeſs of the chace.

Mr. *Gale* imagines it to have been one of the *Lances*, or ſacrificing plates, ſo often mentioned by *Virgil*, on which were placed the leſſer victims.

Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis *lancibus* aras.

Continue our ride by the ſide of the *Tyne*. Reach *Bywell*, a ſmall village, ſeated in a manor of the ſame name, which *Guy de Baliol* was inveſted with, by *William Rufus* *, and which *Hugh de Baliol* held afterwards by the ſervice of five knights fees, and finding thirty ſoldiers for the defence of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, as his anceſtors had done from their firſt poſſeſſion †. BYWELL.

Near the village is a handſome modern houſe, the ſeat of Mr. *Fenwick*. A little farther is a ſquare tower, built by the *Nevils*, ſucceſſors to the *Baliols*, which was forfeited by the rebellion of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. At that time it was noted for a manufacture of bits, ſtirrups, and buckles, for the uſe of the borderers. At the ſame time, ſuch was the unhappy ſituation of the place, that the inhabitants, through fear of the thieves of *Tynedale*, were obliged nightly, in ſummer as well as winter, to bring their cattle and ſheep into the ſtreet,

* *Dugdale*'s Baron. I. 523.

† *Blunt*'s Antient Tenures, 14.

and to keep watch at the end; and when the enemy approached, to make hue-and-cry to rouze the people to ſave their property *. As this was a dangerous county to travel through, the tenants of every manor were bound to guard the judge through the precincts, but no farther. Lord chief juſtice *North* deſcribes his attendants with long beards, ſhort cloaks, long baſket-hilted broad ſwords, hanging from broad belts, and mounted on little horſes, ſo that their legs and ſwords touched the ground at every turning. His lordſhip alſo informs us, that the ſheriff preſented his train with arms, i. e. a dagger, knife, penknife, and fork, all together †.

A little beyond *Bywell* are the piers of an old bridge. I have been informed, that workmen have remarked, that theſe piers never had any ſpring of arches, the ſuperſtructure therefore muſt have been of wood. Two or three miles farther is the village of *Ovingham*, in which was a cell of three black canons ‡, belonging to the monaſtery of *Hexham*, founded by *Umfranvil*, baron of PRUDHOW, the ruins of whoſe caſtle make a fine object on the oppoſite bank of the river. This family came into *England* with the Conqueror, who beſtowed on *Robert with the Beard* the lordſhip of *Riddeſdale*, to be held for ever by the ſervice of defending the country againſt thieves and wolves with the ſame ſword with which *William* entered *Northumberland* §, and the barony of *Prudhow*, by the ſervice of two knights fees and a half. *Odonel de Umfranvil* in

OVINGHAM.

PRUDHOW CASTLE.

* *Wallis* II. 148.

† Life of Lord Keeper *Guildford*, 139, 140.

‡ *Tanner*'s Monaſt. 394.

§ *Dugdale*'s Baron. I. 504.

1174,

1174, ſupported in this caſtle a ſiege againſt *William* I. of *Scotland*, who was obliged to retire from before the place: but probably not without damaging the caſtle; for, we find this ſame *Odonel*, accuſed of oppreſſing and plundering his neighbors in order to repair the roof. It continued in the family till the reign of *Henry* VI. when on the death of the laſt, it fell by entail to the * *Tailboys*, a ſhort-lived race; for on the execution of Sir *William*, after the battle of *Hexham*, it became forfeited to the crown. The Duke of *Northumberland* is the preſent owner, his right is derived from the *Percies*, who poſſeſſed it for ſome ages (admitting a few interruptions from attainders, to which the name was ſubject) but from which they had the merit of emerging with ſingular honor.

Ride for ſome miles along the rail-roads, in which the coal is conveyed over to the river; and paſs by numbers of coal-pits. The whole road from *Corbridge* is the moſt beautiful imaginable, on the banks of the river, which runs through a narrow vale, incloſed and highly cultivated. In ſome parts, the borders are compoſed of meadows or corn-fields, flanked by ſlopes, covered with wood. In others, the banks riſe ſuddenly above the water, cloathed with hanging groves. The country is very populous, and ſeveral pretty ſeats embelliſh the proſpects: the back view to the ſouth ſoon alters to barren and black moors, which extend far into *Durham*, and are, as I am informed, almoſt pathleſs.

Reach *Newburn*, a place of note preceding the conqueſt. In theſe parts preſided *Copſi*, created, by *William*, Earl of *Northumberland*, after expelling *Oſulf*, a governor, ſubſtituted by *Morkar*, the preceding Earl. *Oſulf*, being defeated, and forced into woods and deſerts, NEWBURN.

* Idem. 508.

gathered.

gathered new forces, obliged *Copſi* to take refuge in the church, which he ſet on fire; ſeized him as he ſhunned the flames, and cut off his head *.

In the laſt century, this village was infamous for the defeat of the *Engliſh*, in 1640, by the *Scots*, who paſſed through the deep river in the face of our army, drawn on the oppoſite bank ready to receive them. A panic ſeized our forces and their commander; with this difference: the troops were aſhamed of their flight, and wiſhed to repair their diſgrace, and to revenge it on a foe, that hardly credited its own ſucceſs; but the timid general, uninfluenced by the ſame ſenſe of honor, never afterwards turned his face to the enemy †.

At this place quit the river, and after aſcending a bank, reach the fine road that extends from *Carliſle* to *Newcaſtle*, almoſt following the courſe of the wall.

CONDERCUM. At a mile's diſtance from *Newcaſtle*, paſs over the ſite of *Condercum*, the modern *Benwel*, where ſeveral inſcriptions have been found, preſerved in *Horſely*. The moſt remarkable is the altar, dedicated to *Jupiter Dolichenus*, who, with the laſt addition, is ſuppoſed by antiquaries to preſide over iron-mines ‡; but in my opinion their arguments are an errant waſte of paper. Oppoſite to this place the *Derwent* diſcharges itſelf into the *Tyne*.

Reach

NEWCASTLE;

NEWCASTLE. a vaſt town, ſeated on the ſteep banks of the *coaly* TYNE, the *Vedra* of *Ptolemy*, joined by the bridge to *Gateſhead*, in *Durham*, and appears

* *Dugdale's* Baron. I. 54. † *Clarendon*, I. 144. *Whitelock*, 35.
‡ *Horſely*, 209.

as

as part of it. The lower ſtreets and *chares*, or alleys, are extremely narrow, dirty, and in general ill-built; conſiſting often of brew-houſes, malt-houſes, granaries, ware-houſes, and cellars. The keel-men chiefly inhabit the ſuburb of *Sandgate* and the *North-ſhore*, a mutinous race, for which reaſon the town is always garriſoned. In the upper part, are ſeveral handſome ſtreets.

The origin of this place is evidently *Roman*, like that of many of our great towns and cities. This was the *Pons Ælii*, a ſtation on the line of the wall, where the *Romans* had a bridge to the oppoſite ſhore. No altars or inſcriptions are extant to prove the name: a great and populous town has covered the antient ſite, and deſtroyed, or abſorbed into it every veſtige of antiquity. Some part of the wall, which paſſed through the ſpace now occupied by the preſent buildings muſt be excepted; for workmen have in the courſe of digging the foundations of new houſes, ſtruck on parts of it. There is alſo ſhewn at *Pandon* gate, the remains of one of the antient mural towers; and at the *Carpenter's* tower was another. *As old as* PANDON-GATE, is a common proverb in theſe parts, which ſhews its reputed antiquity. The wall had paſſed from the weſt, through the *Vicarage* gardens, the *Groat* market, the north part of St. *Nicholas*'s church, and from thence to *Pandon* gate. PONS ÆLII.

After the *Romans* had deſerted this iſland, it is not probable that this ſtation ſhould be entirely deſolated; but we know nothing relating to it from that period, for ſome centuries from that great event, beſides a bare name, *Monk-cheſter*; which ſhews that it was poſſeſſed by the *Saxons*, and noted for being the habitation of religious men. Theſe proved the victims to the impious barbarity of ſome unknown enemy, who extirpated throughout theſe parts every houſe of MONK-CHESTER;

of devotion. In all *Northumberland* there was not a monaſtery; ſo that in 1074, when *Aldwin*, *Alſvin*, and *Remfrid**, made their holy viſitation to this place, they ſcarcely diſcovered even a church ſtanding, and not a trace of the congenial pietiſts they expected to find. Their deſtruction muſt have been early; for the venerable *Bede*, who died in 735, takes no notice of the place, though he mentions *Jarrow* †, a convent, on the ſouthern ſide of the *Tyne*, not remote from it. The ruin therefore of the place cannot be attributed to the *Danes*, whoſe firſt invaſion did not take place till after the death of that hiſtorian.

NOW, NEWCASTLE. It continued an inhabited place in the year 1080, when *Robert Courthoſe*, ſon to *William* the Conqueror, returning from his expedition againſt *Scotland*, halted here with his army, and then built the preſent tower, that goes by his name; and changed at the ſame time that of *Monk-cheſter* into *Newcaſtle*, whether from the novelty of the building, or in oppoſition to ſome antient fortreſs, the work of the *Romans* or *Saxons*, is not certain. From this time may be dated the importance of the place; for the advantage of living in this border country, under the ſecurity of a fortreſs, ſoon cauſed a reſort of people. If it is true, that *David* I. (who was poſſeſſed of it as Earl of *Northumberland)* founded here two monaſteries and a nunnery ‡, it was a place of note before the year 1153, the time of that prince's death.

The walls of *Newcaſtle* are pretty entire, with ramparts of earth

* *Hollinſhed.* II. p. 11.

† Hiſt. Eccl. lib. v. c. 21. p. 210. Vita *Cudberti*, c. 35. p. 254.

‡ *Tanner*, 391, *Keith.*

within

within, and a foſs without. *Leland* * informs us, that they were begun in the reign of *Edward* I. and completed in that of *Edward* III. He aſcribes their origin to the misfortune of a rich citizen, who was taken priſoner by the *Scots* out of the middle of the town. On his redemption, he endeavoured to prevent for the future a ſimilar diſaſter; for he immediately began to ſecure his native place by a wall; and, by his example, the reſt of the merchants promoted the work: and it appears, that in the 19th of *Edward* I. they obtained the royal licence for ſo ſalutary an end †. The circuit of the walls are rather more than two miles; but at preſent there are very conſiderable buildings on their outſides. All the principal towers are round: there are generally two machecollated towers between every two, which project a little over the wall.

ROBERT'S TOWER.

Robert's tower was of great ſtrength; ſquare, and ſurrounded with two walls; the height eighty-two feet; the ſquare on the outſide, ſixty-two by fifty-four; the walls thirteen feet thick, with galleries gained out of them. Within was a chapel. Not long after the building, it was beſieged on the rebellion of *Robert Mowbray* againſt *William Rufus* ‡, and taken. The town was taken by treachery by the *Scots*, in 1135, or the firſt year of King *Stephen*, nor was it reſtored to the *Engliſh* before 1156, when, at *Cheſter*, *Malcolm* IV. ceded to *Henry* II. the three northern counties. From that time, neither caſtle nor town underwent any ſiege, till the memorable one, in 1644, when, after a leaguer of two months, it was taken by ſtorm, by the *Scots*, under the Earls of *Callendar* and *Leven*.

* *Leland*'s Itinerary, V. 115. † *Gardner's Engliſh* Grievances, c. iv.
‡ *Bourne*, 110.

PANDON GATE. There were ſeven gates to the city. That of *Pandon*, or *Pampedon*, is moſt remarkable, leading to the old town of that name, united to *Newcaſtle* in 1299. It is ſaid that the kings of *Northumberland* had a palace here, and that the houſe was called *Pandon-hall* *.

This town was frequently the rendezvous of the *Engliſh* barons, when ſummoned on any expedition againſt *Scotland:* and this was alſo the place of interview between the monarchs of each kingdom, for the adjuſting of treaties. The kings of *England* reſided at the *Side*, an appendage to the caſtle, ſince called *Lumley-place*, being afterwards the habitation of the Lords *Lumlies*. The kings and nobility of *Scotland* reſided at the *Scotch* inn: the Earls of *Northumberland* at a great houſe of the ſame name; and the *Nevils* had another, ſtyled *Weſtmoreland-place*.

CONVENTS. The religious houſes were numerous: the moſt antient was a nunnery, contemporary with the conqueſt †, to which *Agas*, mother to *Margaret*, Queen of *Scotland*, and *Chriſtian* her ſiſter, retired after the death of *Malcolm*, at *Alnwick* ‡. Near the diſſolution, here were ten nuns of the *Benedictine* order, whoſe revenues amounted but to thirty-ſix pounds per annum.

Poor as theſe ſiſters were, they were more opulent than the *Carmelites*, or white friers, founded here by *Edward* I. whoſe income amounted but to nine pounds eleven and four-pence, to ſupport a prior, ſeven friers, and two novices, found there at the reformation ‖.

In the cloſe of this houſe was a fraternity, ſtyled the brethren of

* *Bourne*, 134, 138. † *Tanner*, 391. ‡ *Leland*'s Collect. II. 531.
‖ *Bourne*, 38.

the penance of JESUS CHRIST, or the brethren of the ſack, to whom *Henry* III. gave the place called the *Calgarth*.

The *Dominicans* had a houſe founded by Sir *Peter Scot*, firſt mayor of *Newcaſtle*, and his ſon, about the middle of the 13th century. At the diſſolution, here were a prior and twelve friers. The remains of this houſe are engraven by Mr. *Groſe*.

The *Franciſcans*, or grey friers, had an eſtabliſhment here, founded by the family of the *Carliols*, in the time of *Henry* III. In this place *Charles* I. was confined after he had put himſelf into the hands of his *Scotch* ſubjects. Part is ſtill remaining, and with ſome additional building, the reſidence of Sir *Walter Blacket*. The famous *Duns Scotus*, the *Doctor Subtilis*, was of this houſe. He died of an apoplexy, was too ſuddenly buried, and coming to life in his tomb, daſhed out his brains in the laſt ſtruggle.

The monaſtery of *Auguſtines* was founded here by a Lord *Roſs* of *Werk*, in the reign of *Edward* I.

HOSPITALS. When the grievous diſtemper of the leproſy raged in theſe kingdoms, the piety of our anceſtors erected *aſyla* for thoſe poor wretches who were driven from the ſociety of mankind. *Henry* I. founded an hoſpital here for their reception; and fixed a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters; but when this diſeaſe abated, the houſe was appointed for the poor viſited with the peſtilence: a ſcourge that heaven in its favor has freed us from. Here were beſides four other hoſpitals, founded for the pious purpoſes of redeeming the captive, for the reception of pilgrims or travellers, for the relief of diſtreſſed clergy, or the interring of the poor. Each of theſe in general the eſtabliſhment of individuals: our preſent foundations the united charity of the mites of multitudes. How unequal are the merits!

MODERN CHARITIES. But the more modern charities in this town are very conſiderable: firſtly, the general infirmary for the ſick of the counties of *Durham*, *Northumberland*, and *Newcaſtle*, which, from its inſtitution to 1771, has diſcharged, cured, about thirteen thouſand patients. The ſecond, is the lying-in hoſpital, for married women; and another charity for the ſupport of thoſe who lie-in at their own houſes. Thirdly, a public hoſpital, for the reception of lunatics. Fourthly, the *Keelmen*'s hoſpital, a ſquare building, with cloiſters, founded, in 1702, by the poor keelmen, who allowed a penny per tide for that purpoſe. Beſides theſe, are numbers of charity-ſchools, and hoſpitals for the reception of the aged of both ſexes.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH. The tower of St. *Nicholas*'s church is very juſtly the boaſt of the inhabitants. Its height is a hundred and ninety-four feet; round the top are ſeveral moſt elegant pinnacles, from whoſe baſe ſpring ſeveral very neat arches, that ſupport the lanthorn, an open edifice, ornamented with other pinnacles of uncommon lightneſs. The church was originally founded in the reign of *Henry* I. The tower, built in the time of *Henry* VI. by *Robert Rhodes*; and on the bottom of the belfry is an entreaty to pray for the ſoul of the founder.

EXCHANGE. The exchange contains variety of apartments, and alſo the courts of juſtice for the town. The front towards the river is enriched with two ſeries of columns, and is of the architecture of the period of *James* I. The builder, *Robert Trollop*, is buried oppoſite to it in the church-yard of *Gateſhead*. His ſtatue pointing towards the exchange ſtood formerly over his grave, with theſe lines under his feet:

Here

Here lies *Robert Trollop*,
Who made yon ſtones roll-up.
When death took his ſoul-up,
His body fill'd this hole-up.

Newcaſtle is divided into four pariſhes, with two chapels *, and about a dozen meeting-houſes; and is a county containing a ſmall diſtrict of ten miles circuit, a privilege beſtowed on it by *Henry* IV. rendering it independent of *Northumberland*. It firſt ſent members to parlement in the reign of *Edward* I. † and was alſo honored with a ſword of ſtate. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, ſheriff, and twelve aldermen. Their revenues are conſiderable. An annual allowance is made to the mayor of a thouſand pounds, beſides a coach, furniſhed manſion-houſe, and ſervants: he has alſo extra-allowances for entertaining the judges on their circuit, who lodge at the mayor's houſe. The ſheriff has alſo a handſome allowance for a public table. The receipts of the corporation in *October*, 1774, were 2036*0l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* the diſburſements 19445*l.* It is reckoned, that between this town and *Gateſhead*, there are thirty-thouſand inhabitants, excluſive of thoſe who live on each ſide of the river, adjacent to both places ‡. The exports are very conſiderable, conſiſting of coals, lead, glaſs, ſalt, bacon, ſalmon, and grinding-ſtones. Here are not fewer than ſixteen glaſs-houſes, three ſugar-houſes, great manufactures of ſteel and iron, beſides thoſe of wrought iron at *Swalwell*, three miles up the river: alſo another of broad and narrow woollen cloth, which is carried on with great ſucceſs, and not fewer than

NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

EXPORTS.

* If *Gateſhead* is included, five pariſhes and four chapels.
† *Willis*, III. 95.
‡ *Hutton's* map, 1772.

thirty

thirty thouſand firkins of butter are annually ſent abroad; and of tallow, forty thouſand hundreds.

COALS. The great export of this place is coal, for which it has been noted for ſome centuries. It is not exactly known at what time that ſpecies of fuel was firſt dug. It is probable that it was not very early in general uſe. That the *Romans* ſometimes made uſe of it appears in our former volume *; but ſince wood was the fuel of their own country, and *Britain* was over-run with foreſts, it was not likely that they would pierce into the bowels of the earth for a leſs grateful kind. But it was exported to foreign parts long before it was in uſe in *London*; for *London* likewiſe had its neighboring foreſts. We find that in 1234, *Henry* III. confirms to the good people of *Newcaſtle* the charter of his father, King *John*, granting them the privilege of digging coals in the *Caſtle-moor*, and converting them to their own profit, in aid of their fee-farm rent of a hundred a year †; which moor was afterwards granted to them in property by *Edward* III. The time of the firſt exportation of coals to *London* does not appear. In 1307, the 35th year of *Edward* I. they were conſidered in the capital as a nuiſance; for on the repeated complaints of prelates, nobles, commons of parlement, and inhabitants of *London*, againſt the ſtench and ſmoke of coals uſed by brewers, dyers, and other artificers, the King iſſued out his proclamation againſt the uſe of them: which being diſregarded, a commiſſion of oyer and terminer was iſſued to puniſh the diſobedient with fines for the firſt offence, and

* p. 55.

† *Anderſon*'s Dict. I. 111. 188. *Henry* III. among other privileges, granted by charter to the merchants of *Newcaſtle* and their heirs, that no *Jew* ſhould ſtay or dwell in their town. *Madox, Hiſt. Exch.* edition 1759. p. 259.

for

for the ſecond, by the deſtruction of their furnaces *. In 1379, we find that their uſe was not only tolerated, but their conſumption made beneficial to the ſtate; for, in that year, a duty of ſixpence per ton each quarter of a year was impoſed on ſhips coming from *Newcaſtle* †. In 1421, the trade became ſo important as to engage the regulations of government, and orders were given about the lengths of the keels, ſo that the quantity of coal might be aſcertained. From that period the commerce advanced continually. The preſent ſtate may be collected from the following view of the ſhipping:

	Ships.	Tons.	Chaldr. coals.	Cwt. lead.	
	3585	689,090	330,200	123,370	coaſt trade.
	363	49,124	21,690	30,064	foreign parts.
Tot.	3948	738,214	351,890	153,434 ‡	

There are about twenty-four conſiderable collieries, which lie at different diſtances, from five to eighteen miles from the river. The coal is brought down in waggons along rail roads, and diſcharged from certain covered places called *Staiths*, built at the edge of the water, into the keels or boats, which have the advantage of the tide flowing five or ſix miles above the town. COLLIERIES.

Theſe boats are ſtrong, clumſy, and oval, and carry twenty tons apiece. About four hundred and fifty are conſtantly employed: they are ſometimes navigated with a ſquare ſail, but generally by two very large oars, one on the ſide, plied by a man and a boy; the other at the ſtern, by a ſingle man, ſerving both as oar and rudder. Moſt KEELS.

* *Stow*'s Chron. 209. *Prynne* on *Coke*'s Inſtitute, 182.

† Fœdera, VII. 220.

‡ *Hutton*'s map, 1772.

of

of theſe keels go down to *Shields*, a port near the mouth of the river, about ten miles from *Newcaſtle*, where the large ſhips lie; for none exceeding between three and four hundred tons can come as high as the town. I muſt not omit that the imports of this place are very conſiderable. It appears that, in 1771,

810 ſhips, carrying	77,880, tons	from foreign parts.
140	18,650	coaſting trade.
950	96,530	

were entered at this port; and that the cuſtoms for coal, amount to 41,000*l.* per annum, beſides the 15,000*l.* payed to the Duke of *Richmond*, at one ſhilling per chaldron on all ſent coaſtways.

BRIDGE. Leave *Newcaſtle*, and croſs the *Tyne*, in the ferry-boat. Midway, have a full view of the ruins of the bridge, and of the deſtruction made by the dreadful flood of *November*, 1771, which bore down four arches, and twenty-two houſes, with ſix of the inhabitants: one of the houſes remained for a time ſuſpended over the water; the ſhrieks of the devoted inmates were for a long ſpace heard, without the poſſibility of affording them relief.

This bridge was of ſtone, and had ſtood above five hundred years. It conſiſted firſt of twelve arches, but by the contraction of the river by the quays on the northern ſide, was reduced to nine. The houſes on the bridge were, generally, built at diſtances from each other. About the middle, was a handſome tower with an iron gate, uſed by the corporation for a temporary priſon. At the ſouth end, was (formerly) another tower, and a draw-bridge.

By the antient name of the ſtation on the northern bank, *Pons Ælii*, it

it is evident, that there had been a bridge here in the time of the *Romans*; and I am informed that there are ſtill veſtiges of a road pointing directly to it from *Cheſter-le-ſtreet*. I cannot help thinking, that part of the *Roman* bridge remained there till very lately; for, from the obſervation of workmen upon the old piers, thoſe, as well as the piers of the bridge at *Bywell*, ſeem, originally, to have been formed without any ſprings for arches. This was a manner of building uſed by the *Romans*; witneſs the bridge built over the *Danube* by *Trajan* *, at *Severin*, twenty *Hungarian* miles from *Belgrade*, whoſe piers, I believe, ſtill exiſt †. *Adrian* was probably the

* *Brown*'s Travels, 3. *Monfaucon*, Antiq. IV. part i. p. 185. tab. cxv. *Brown*, by miſtake, attributes it to *Adrian*.

† *Severin* is a ruined place, a few miles above the remains of *Trajan*'s bridge, which are ſtill exiſting, about five *Engliſh* miles below *Demirkapi*, or the Iron Gate. This is a narrow paſſage in the *Danube*. A quarter of an hour's walk from theſe remains, is an old ruined caſtle on the northern ſhore; and the next place below it is called *Tcherni-grad*, or *Mauro-caſtro*. Count *Marſigli* Topogr. *Danub.* tom. II. p. 22. t. x. mentions, that the river, at the place, is not quite 1000 yards wide, and that the piers can be ſeen at low water only; the diſtance of the two firſt of them is of 17½ fathom, and ſuppoſing all the others to be equidiſtant, there muſt have been twenty-three in all. The maſonry ſeems to conſiſt of a ſtrong cement and a number of pebbles, faced with bricks; and he obſerved ſeveral ranges of ſquare holes, which probably were practiſed in the piers for the inſertion of oak-timbers to form the bridge upon, which had not the leaſt ſprings for arches. Captain *de Schad*, in the *Auſtrian* ſervice, who, in the year 1740, navigated down the *Danube*, in the retinue of the ambaſſador to the *Porte*, and Count *Uhlefeld*, ſaw theſe low piers of *Trajan*'s bridge, near *Tchernetz*, probably the ſame place with the abovementioned *Tcherni-grad*, and thought them to be of freeſtone. *Topowitch* Enquiries on the Sea, p. 203 and 241. *Nicholas Ernſt Kleeman*, a merchant, found theſe piers ſtill exiſting in the year 1768; but thinks

the founder of the bridge at *Newcaſtle*, which was called after his family-name *Pons Ælii*, in the ſame manner as *Jeruſalem* was ſtyled *Ælia Capitolina*, and the games he inſtituted at *Pincum*, in *Mœſia*, *Æliana Pincenſia*. The coins diſcovered on pulling down ſome of the piers, in 1774, confirm my opinion. Several were diſcovered, but only three or four reſcued from the hands of the workmen. All of them are coins, poſterior to the time of *Adrian*, probably depoſited there in ſome later repairs. One is a beautiful *Fauſtina the elder*, after her deification. Her forehead is bound with a ſmall *tiara*; her hair full, twiſted, and dreſſed *a la moderne*; round is inſcribed DIVA FAUSTINA. On the reverſe is *Ceres*, with a torch in one hand, and ears of corn in the other; the inſcription, AUGUSTA. S. C.

The next has the laureated head of *Antoninus Pius*. On the reverſe, *Apollo*, with a *patera* in one hand; a *plectrum* in the other; the legend ſo much defaced as to be illegible.

The third is of *Lucius Verus* (like that of *Fauſtina*, after conſecration). On the reverſe is a magnificent funeral pile, and the word, CONSECRATIO, S. C.

The original ſuperſtructure of this bridge was probably of wood, like that over the *Danube*: and continued, made with the ſame material, for ſeveral centuries. Notice is taken of it in the reign of *Richard* I. when *Philip Poictiers*, biſhop of *Durham*, gave licence to the burgeſſes of *Gateſhead*, to give wood to whomſoever they pleaſed,

the work looked more like rocks waſhed out by the ſtream than like piers; though he confeſſes to have ſeen ſome maſonry upon the northern ſhore, conſiſting of brick and freeſtone, joined by a mortar as hard as the ſtones themſelves. *N. E. Kleeman*'s Journey through *Krim-Tartary* and *Turkey*, 1768—1770.

to

to be ſpent about the river *Tyne*; which is ſuppoſed to mean in the repairs of the bridge and quay on the part belonging to *Durham*: for one third belongs to the biſhop, and two to the town. So that, after it was deſtroyed in 1248 by a furious fire, the biſhop and the town united in the expence of building the ſtone bridge, of which this calamity was the origin. The prelate (*Walter Kirkham*) had the advantage in this: for, armed with ſpiritual powers, he iſſued out indulgencies from all penances to every one that would aſſiſt either with money or labor. The town alſo applied to other biſhops for their aſſiſtance in promoting ſo good a work; and they, in conſequence, granted their indulgencies: but then the clergy of the north were directed by their archdeacon, to prefer the indulgencies of their own prelate to any other. In the end, both parties ſucceeded, and the money raiſed, was given to *Laurentius*, maſter of the bridge.

The boundaries of the bridge were ſtrictly preſerved. *Edward* III. by writ, 1334, forbids the mayor and ſheriffs of *Newcaſtle* to ſuffer their ſhips to lie on the ſouthern ſide. And ſeveral other proofs may be brought of the ſtrict obſervance of theſe rights of the biſhop. By the calamity of *November* 17th, 1771, this part of the bridge was greatly damaged. An act was therefore paſſed this year, to enable the preſent biſhop, and his ſucceſſors, to raiſe a ſum of money by annuities equal to the purpoſe. Croſs the water, and land in the biſhoprick of

DURHAM.

Enter *Gateſhead*; a conſiderable place, built on the ſteep banks of the ſouthern ſide of the river, containing about five hundred and GATESHEAD.

fifty houſes. *Camden* ſuppoſes it to have been the ancient *Gabroſentum*, and that it retained part of the name in its preſent *Goatſhead*, as if derived from the *Britiſh Gafr*, a goat. Mr. *Horſely* juſtly imagines this place to have been too near to *Pons Ælii* for the *Romans* to have another ſtation here, therefore removes it to *Drumburgh*. It appears to me to have been very little altered from the old *Saxon* name, *Geats-hevod*; or, the head of the road: and that it was ſo ſtyled from being the head of the *Roman* military way thoſe new invaders found there.

It was a place eminent for eccleſiaſtical antiquity. *Bede* mentions, under the year 653, *Uttan*, brother of *Adda*, who had been abbot of a monaſtery here *; but no reliques of it now exiſt. Here are the ruins of a beautiful chapel †, belonging to a hoſpital dedicated to St. *Edmund*, where four chaplains were appointed. The founder was *Nicholas Farnham*, biſhop of *Durham*, about the year 1247. In the reign of *Henry* VI. it was granted to the nuns of St. *Bartholomew*, in *Newcaſtle*, and in that of *Edward* VI. to the mayor and burgeſſes of *Newcaſtle*. Here was beſides another hoſpital, dedicated to the HOLY TRINITY, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* III. to which *Henry de Ferlinton* gave a farm, to find a chaplain, and maintain three poor men. This was re-founded by *James* I. in 1610.

Hugh Pudſey granted to the burgeſſes of *Gateſhead* liberty of foreſtage, on paying a ſmall acknowledgement. *Edward* VI. annexed this place to *Newcaſtle*; but his ſucceſſor *Mary* reſtored it again to the church of *Durham*.

* Lib. III. c. 21.

† Engraven by Mr. *Groſe*.

Paſs

Paſs over a barren common, full of coal-pits; then, through a rich country, incloſed and mixed with wood. Deſcend into a rich hollow; reach the ſmall town of *Cheſter le Street*, the *Cuneaceſtre* of the *Saxons:* a ſmall town, with a good church and fine ſpire. Within are ranged, in nice order, a complete ſeries of monuments of the *Lumley* family, from the founder *Liulphus*, down to *John* Lord *Lumley*, who collected them from old monaſteries, or cauſed them to be made a-new, and obtained, in 1594, a licence from *Tobias Matthews*, biſhop of *Durham*, for placing them there. Over each is an inſcription, with their names or hiſtory. The moſt remarkable is that of *Liulphus*, an *Anglo-Saxon* of diſtinction, who, during the diſtractions that reigned on the conqueſt, retired to theſe parts, and became ſo great a favourite with *Walcher*, biſhop of *Durham*, as to raiſe the envy of his chaplain *Leofwin*, who villainouſly cauſed *Liulphus* to be murdered, by one *Gilbert*, in his houſe near *Durham*. The biſhop lay under ſuſpicion of conniving at the horrid deed. The friends of *Liulphus* roſe to demand juſtice: they obtained an interview with the biſhop at *Gateſhead*; but the prelate, inſtead of giving the deſired ſatisfaction, took refuge in the church with the two offenders. On which the enraged populace, firſt ſacrificing *Gilbert* and the biſhop, ſet the church on fire, and gave the deſerved puniſhment to the original contriver of the miſchief.

CHESTER LE STREET.

OF LIULPHUS.

In the *Saxon* times *Cheſter le Street* was greatly reſpected, on account of the reliques of St. *Cuthbert*, depoſited here by biſhop *Eardulf*, for fear of the *Danes*, who at that time, (about 884) ravaged the country. His ſhrine became afterwards an object of great devotion. King *Athelſtan*, on his expedition to *Scotland*, paid it a viſit, to obtain, by interceſſion of the ſaint, ſucceſs on his arms; beſtowed a multitude of

RELIQUES OF ST. CUTHBERT.

of gifts on the church, and directed, in caſe he died in his enterprize, that his body ſhould be interred there. I muſt not omit, that at the ſame time that this place was honoured with the remains of St. *Cuthbert*, the biſhoprick of *Lindesfarn* was removed here, and endowed with all the lands between the *Tyne* and the *Were*, the preſent county of *Durham*. It was ſtyled St. *Cuthbert*'s patrimony. The inhabitants had great privileges, and always thought themſelves exempt from all military duty, except that of defending the body of their ſaint. The people of the north claimed this exemption, on account of their being under a continual neceſſity of defending the marches, and oppoſing the incurſions of the *Scots*. The ſame excuſe was pleaded by the town of *Newcaſtle* for not ſending members to parlement. *Rymer* * produces a diſcharge from *Henry* III. to *Robert* biſhop of *Durham*, *Peter de Brus*, and others, of having performed the military ſervice they owed the king, for forty days, along with his ſon *Edward*. They, with the reſt of this northern tract, aſſerted that they were *Hali-werke folks*, that they were enrolled for holy work; that they held their lands to defend the body of the ſaint; and thoſe in particular in his neighborhood, were not bound to march beyond the confines of their country. In fact, *Cheſter le Street* was parent of the ſee of *Durham*; for when the reliques were removed there, the ſee, in 995, followed them. *Tanner* ſays, that probably a chapter of monks, or rather ſecular canons, attended the body at this place from its firſt arrival: but biſhop *Beke*, in 1286, in honor of the ſaint, made the church collegiate, and eſtabliſhed here a dean, and ſuitable eccleſiaſtics; and, among other privi-

* Fœdera, I. 835.

leges,

leges, gives the dean a right of fiſhing on the *Were*, and the tythe of fiſh *.

At a ſmall diſtance from the town, ſtands *Lumley-caſtle*, the antient ſeat of the name. It is a ſquare pile, with a court in the middle, and a ſquare tower at each corner; is modernized into an excellent houſe, and one of the ſeats of the Earl of *Scarborough*. It is ſaid to have been built in the time of *Edward* I. by Sir *Robert de Lumley*, and enlarged by his ſon Sir *Marmaduke*. Prior to that, the family reſidence was at *Lumley*, (from whence it took the name) a village a mile ſouth of the caſtle, where are remains of a very old hall-houſe, that boaſts a greater antiquity. The former was not properly caſtellated, till the year 1392, when Sir *Ralph* (the firſt Lord *Lumley*) obtained from *Richard* II. *Licentiam caſtrum ſuum de Lomley de novo ædificandum, muro de petra et calce batellare et kernellare et caſtrum illud ſic batellatum, et kernellatum tenere*, &c. This Sir *Ralph* was a faithful adherent to his unfortunate ſovereign, and loſt his life in his cauſe, in the inſurrection, in the year 1400, againſt the uſurping *Henry*. There are no dates, except one on a ſquare tower; I. L. 1570, when, I preſume, it was re-built by *John* Lord *Lumley*. LUMLEY CASTLE.

The houſe is a noble repoſitory of portraits, of perſons eminent in the ſixteenth century. PORTRAITS.

The brave, impetuous, preſuming, *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex*, appears in full length, dreſſed in black, covered with white embroidery. A romantic nobleman, of parts without diſcretion; who fell a ſacrifice to his own paſſions, and a vain dependence for ſafety on thoſe of an EARL OF ESSEX.

* *Dugdale*, Mon. II. part 11. p. 5.

aged

aged queen, doting with unſeaſonable love; and a criminal credulity in the inſinuation of his foes.

SIR T. MORE. Sir *Thomas More*; a half length, dreſſed in that plainneſs of apparel which he uſed, when the dignity of office was laid aſide: in a furred robe, with a coarſe capuchin cap. He was the moſt virtuous, and the greateſt character of his time; who, by a circumſtance that might humiliate human nature, fell a victim for a religious adherence to his own opinion; after being a violent perſecutor of others, for firmneſs to the dictates of their own conſcience. To ſuch inconſiſtencies are the beſt of mankind liable!

EARL OF SURRY. The gallant, accompliſhed, poetical Earl of *Surry*; in black, with a ſword and dagger, the date 1545. The ornament (ſays Mr. *Walpole*) of a boiſterous, yet not unpoliſhed court; a victim to a jealous tyrant, and to family diſcord. The articles alledged againſt him, and his conviction, are the ſhame of the times.

COUNTESS OF LINCOLN. A portrait of a lady in a ſingular dreſs of black and gold, with a red and gold petticoat, dated 1560. This is called *Elizabeth*, third wife of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, the fair *Geraldine*, celebrated ſo highly by the Earl of *Surry*; but ſo ill-favored in this picture, that I muſt give it to his firſt wife, *Elizabeth Blount*. *Geraldine* was the young wife of his old age. Her portrait at *Woburn* repreſents her an object worthy the pen of the amorous *Surry*.

AMBROSE EARL OF WARWICK. *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, ſon of the great *Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*. His dreſs a bonnet, furred cloak, ſmall ruff, and pendant *George*. This peer followed the fortunes of his father, but was received into mercy, and reſtored in blood; was created

created Earl of *Warwick* by Queen *Elizabeth*, and proved a gallant and faithful ſubject. He died in 1589, and lies under an elegant braſs tomb in the chapel at *Warwick*.

Sir *William Peter*, or *Petre*, native of *Devonſhire*, fellow of *All-Souls* college, and afterwards ſecretary of ſtate to four princes; *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*. His prudence, in maintaining his poſt in reigns of ſuch different tempers, is evident; but in that of *Mary* he attended only to politics; of *Elizabeth*, to religion *. SIR WILLIAM PETER.

The firſt Earl of *Bedford*, engraven among the illuſtrious heads.

A half-length of the famous eccentric phyſician and chymiſt of the fifteenth century, *Philip Theophraſtus* PARACELSUS *Bombaſt de Hohenheim:* on the picture is added alſo the title of *Aureolus*. The cures he wrought were ſo very ſurprizing in that age, that he was ſuppoſed to have recourſe to ſupernatural aid; and probably, to give greater authority to his practice, he might inſinuate that he joined the arts medical and magical. He is repreſented as a very handſome man, bald, in a cloſe black gown, with both hands on a great ſword, on whoſe hilt is inſcribed the word AZOT. This was the name of his *familiar ſpirit*, that he kept impriſoned in the pummel, to conſult on emergent occaſions. *Butler* humorouſly deſcribes this circumſtance: PARACELSUS.

> *Bombaſtus* kept a devil's bird
> Shut in the pummel of his ſword;
> That taught him all the cunning pranks
> Of paſt or future mountebanks. †

* *Dugdale*'s Baron. II. 388. *Prince*'s Worthies of *Devonſhire*, 498.

† *Hudibras*, part II. c. iii.

SIR ANTHONY BROWN.

A head of Sir *Anthony Brown*, a favorite of *Henry* VIII. with a buſhy beard, bonnet, and order of the garter. He was maſter of the horſe to that prince, and appointed by him one of the executors of his will; and of the council to his young ſucceſſor.

JOHN LORD LUMLEY.

Two full lengths of *John* Lord *Lumley*: one in rich armour; a grey beard; dated 1588, æt. 54. the other in his robes, with a glove and handkerchief in one hand; a little black ſcull-cap, white beard; dated 1591. This, I believe, was the performance of *Richard Stevens*, an able ſtatuary, painter, and medalliſt, mentioned by Mr. WALPOLE *.

This illuſtrious nobleman, reſtored the monuments that are in the neighboring church, was a patron of learning, and a great collector of books, aſſiſted by his brother-in-law, *Humphrey Lhuyd*, the famous antiquary. The books were afterwards purchaſed by *James* I. and proved the foundation of the royal library. Mr. *Granger* ſays, that they are a very valuable part of the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

His firſt wife, *Jane Fitzallan*, daughter of the Earl of *Arundel*; in black robes, with gloves in her hand. She was a lady of uncommon learning, having tranſlated, from the *Greek* into *Latin*, ſome of the orations of *Iſocrates*, and the *Iphigenia* of *Euripides* into *Engliſh*. She compliments her father highly in a dedication to him, prefixed to one of the orations, which begins, "*Cicero*, Pater honoratiſſime, illuſtriſ." She died before him, and was buried at *Cheame* in *Surry* †.

EARL OF ARUNDEL.

The Earl himſelf, the laſt of that name; a three-quarters piece. His valour diſtinguiſhed him in the reign of *Henry* VIII. when he

* Anecd. Painting, I. 161.

† She was dead before *December* 30th, 1579, as appears by her father's will. Vide *Ballard's* BRITISH Ladies, 86.

ran

ran with his ſquadron cloſe under the walls of *Boulogne*, and ſoon reduced it. In the following reign, he oppoſed the miſuſed powers of the unhappy protector, *Somerſet*; and yet declined connection with the great *Northumberland*. He ſupported the juſt rights of Queen *Mary*; was impriſoned by the former, but on the revolution was employed to arreſt the abject fallen duke. He was cloſely attached to his royal miſtreſs by ſimilitude of religion. In his declining years, he aimed at being huſband to Queen *Elizabeth* *. Had her majeſty deigned to put herſelf under the power of man, ſhe never would have given the preference to age. On his diſappointment, he went abroad; and, on his return, firſt introduced into *England* the uſe of coaches †.

ROBERT EARL OF SALUSBURY.

A half length of that artful ſtateſman, *Robert* Earl of *Saluſbury*, miniſter of the laſt years of *Elizabeth*, and the firſt of *James* I.

RATCLIFF, EARL OF SUSSEX.

Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of *Suſſex*, a full length; young and handſome: his body armed, the reſt of his dreſs white; a ſtaff in his right hand, his left reſting on a ſword; on a table a hat, with a vaſt plume. This motto, *amando et fidendo troppo, ſon ruinato.* This nobleman was a conſiderable character in the reigns of *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; frequently employed in embaſſies; in both reigns deputy of *Ireland*; and in the firſt, an active perſecutor of the proteſtants. He conformed outwardly to the religion of his new miſtreſs; was appointed by her preſident of the north, and commanded againſt, and ſuppreſſed, the rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, notwithſtanding he ſecretly ap-

* *Camden's* Annals. *Kennet*, 383. † Idem.

proved the opinions they armed in favor of. He was the ſpirited rival of *Leiceſter*; but the death of *Suſſex* left the event of their diſpute undetermined.

Leiceſter, his antagoniſt, is here repreſented, in a three-quarter piece, dated 1587; with the collar of the garter, and a ſtaff in his hand.

A fine full length of the Duke of *Monmouth*, with long hair, in armour.

SIR NICHOLAS CAREW. A half length of Sir *Nicholas Carew*, maſter of the horſe to *Henry* VIII. There is vaſt ſpirit in his countenance. In his hat is a white feather; his head is bound round with a gold ſtuff handkerchief. He was beheaded in 1539, as Lord *Herbert* ſays *, for being of council with the Marquis of *Exeter*, a favourer of the dreaded Cardinal *Pole*, then in exile. During the time of his confinement in the tower he imbibed the ſentiments of the reformers, and died avowing their faith †.

KILLEGREW. *Killegrew*, gentleman of the bedchamber to *Charles* II. in a red ſaſh, with his dog. A man of wit and humour; and on that account extremely in favor with the king.

A good half length of Mr. *Thomas Windham*, drowned on the coaſt of *Guinea*, aged 42, M. D. L. a robuſt figure, in green, with a red ſaſh, and gun in his hand.

A three-quarter length, unknown, dated 1596, aged 43, dreſſed in a ſtriped jacket, blue and white; black cloak and breeches, white ruff, gloves on, collar of the garter.

DUC D'ALVA. Here are alſo ſome illuſtrious foreigners. A half length, inſcribed

* Hiſt. *Henry* VIII. 503. † *Hollinſhead*, 946.

Fernandes

Fernandes de Toledo, Duke of *Alva*, in rich armour, with his baton; ſhort black hair, and beard. A great officer, and fortunate till his reign of cruelty. He boaſted, that he had cauſed, during his command in the *Low Countries*, eighteen thouſand people to periſh by the executioner. He viſited *England* in the train of his congenial maſter, *Philip* II. I imagine that this portrait was painted when the Duke was young; for I have ſeen one (ſent into *England* by the late Mr. *Benjamin Keen)* now in poſſeſſion of the biſhop of *Ely*, which repreſents him with a vaſt flowing white beard.

A three-quarter length of *Andrew Doria*, the great *Genoeſe* admiral, and patriot. He is dreſſed in black, in a cap, a collar, with the fleece pendent; a truncheon in his hand, and a dagger in his girdle. View of ſhips through a window. ANDREW DORIA.

Garcia Sarmienta Cuna; a full length, in armour; a ruff, red ſtockings, white ſhoes, a croſs on his breaſt, a ſpear in his hand. He was captain of the guard to *Philip* II.

A three-quarter length of a man in a ſcarlet robe; and over his left ſhoulder a white mantle; a ſcarlet cap tied in the middle, and open behind; a narrow white ruff; and a collar of the fleece. The ſcarlet robe is furred with white: on it are ſeveral times repeated theſe words, *Ah! amprins au ra jay!* Oh! had I undertaken it!

In the hall is a tablet, with the whole hiſtory of *Liulphus*, and his progeny, inſcribed on a tablet, ſurrounded with the family arms; and round the room ſeventeen pictures of his deſcendents, down to *John* Lord *Lumley*, who ſeemed to have a true veneration for his anceſtors. *Liulphus* appears again in the kitchen, mounted on a horſe of full ſize, and with a battle-ax in his hand. When *James* I. in one of his progreſſes, was entertained in this caſtle, *William James*,

James, biſhop of *Durham*, a relation of the houſe, in order to give his majeſty an idea of the importance of the family, wearied him with a long detail of their anceſtry, to a period even beyond belief. *O mon*, ſays the king, *gang na farther, let me digeſt the knawledge I ha gained; for, by my ſaul I did na ken that* ADAM's *name was* LUMLEY.

COKEN. A little to the left, midway between *Cheſter le Street* and *Durham*, lies *Coken*, the ſeat of Mr. *Carr*, a moſt romantic ſituation, layed out with great judgment; in former times the ſcene of the ſavage auſterities of St. *Godric*. Before his arrival, here had been an antient hermitage, given before the year 1128, by *Ralph Flambard*, biſhop of *Durham* *, to the monks of *Durham*, who permitted that holy man to make it his reſidence; which he did, firſt with his ſiſter †, and after her death entirely in ſolitude.

PRIORY OF FINCHALE. Attracted by the fame of the deceaſed, who died in 1170, ſome monks of *Durham* retired here. *Hugh Pudſey*, biſhop of *Durham*, made them an allowance, and granted them by charter many privileges ‡; ſome call him the founder of *Finchale*, the religious houſe, whoſe ruins are ſtill conſiderable; but *Tanner* § gives that honor to his ſon *Henry*, who, about the year 1196, ſettled here a prior and monks of the *Benedictine* order, ſubordinate to *Durham*. It maintained, at the diſſolution, a prior and eight monks; when it was regranted to the dean and chapter, its value, according to *Dugdale*, was 122*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

* *Dugdale*'s Monaſt. I. 512, where is *Flambard*'s charter. He died in 1128.
† *Gulielm. Neubrigienſis*, II. c. 20.
‡ *Dugdale*, I. 513.
§ 114.

Proceed

Proceed towards *Durham*. Near the city, on the right, ſtood *Nevil's-croſs*, erected in memory of the ſignal victory over *David Bruce*, of *Scotland*, in 1346. The army of the *Engliſh* was commanded by the two archbiſhops and three ſuffragans, in conjunction with ſome noble lay-officers. The action was attended with great loſs to the *Scots*; whoſe king, after ſhewing the utmoſt valour, was taken priſoner by an *Engliſhman*, of the name of *Copland*.

After admiring the beautiful ſituation of the city, from an adjacent hill, enter

DURHAM;

a place of *Saxon* foundation: the original name was *Dun-holme*, from *Dun* a hill, and *holme* an iſle, formed by a river*. But it is only a lofty narrow peninſula, waſhed on each ſide by the *Were*, the *Vurus* of the venerable *Bede* §. The city is diſpoſed on the ſide of the hill, and along part of the neighboring flat; and the buildings in general are very antient. The approaches to it are extremely pictureſque, eſpecially that from the ſouth, through a deep hollow, finely cloathed with trees. The banks of the river are covered with woods, through which are cut numbers of walks, contrived with judgment, and happy in the moſt beautiful and ſolemn ſcenery. They impend over the water, and receive a moſt venerable improvement from the caſtle and antient cathedral, which tower far above.

This hill, till about the year 995, was an errant deſert, over-run

* *Camden* II. 946. § Eccl. Hiſt. lib. IV. c. 18.

with

with wood, and uninhabitable. At that period, the religious of *Cuneaceſtre*, having, through fear of the *Daniſh* pirates, removed the body of St. *Cuthbert* to *Rippon*, on their return back, when the danger was over, met with an admonition that determined them to depoſit it in this place *. The corps and the carriage became ſuddenly immoveable; no force could draw it a ſtep farther. It was revealed to St. *Eadmer*, that it ſhould be brought to *Durham*; and, on that reſolution, a ſlight ſtrength removed it to the deſtined ſpot. With the aſſiſtance of the Earl of *Northumberland*, the wood was ſoon cleared away: a church aroſe, in honor of the ſaint, compoſed indeed of no better materials than rods. But this ſeems to have been only a temporary temple, for the whole country flocking in, aſſiſted in building one of ſtone, which coſt three years labor. A provoſt and ſecular canons were eſtabliſhed here: theſe continued till about the year 1083, when *William de Carilepho* † removed them, placing in their room a prior and monks of the *Benedictine* order.

FIRST CHURCH.

The *Saxons* of theſe parts, unwilling to ſubmit to the *Norman* yoke, retired to this as a place of ſtrength, and built a fortreſs, for a time a great annoyance to the Conqueror. This they called *Dunholme*. The *Dun*, or artificial hill, on which the great tower is built, was of their work. On the approach of *William*, the *Saxons* quitted their poſt. He poſſeſſed himſelf of ſo advantageous a ſituation, and founded the caſtle. This afterwards became the reſidence of the prelates, and, by antient cuſtom, the keys were, during a vacancy of the ſee, hung over the tomb of the tutelar St. *Cuthbert*.

CASTLE.

* Hiſt. of the Cathedral of *Durham*, annexed to *Dugdale*'s St. *Paul*, p. 64.

† *Stevens*'s Contin. *Dugdale*, I. 350.

The

Moses Griffiths del. *Sparrow Sculp.*

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH AND BRIDGE OF DURHAM.

The ambitious prelate, *Hugh Pudſey*, nephew to King *Stephen*, repaired and re-built ſeveral parts, which, during his time, had ſuffered by fire*. *Hatfield*, a munificent prelate in the reign of *Edward* III. reſtored ſuch parts as he found in ruins, re-built the great hall, and that belonging to the conſtable; and added a great tower, for the farther ſecurity of the place †. To the mild and amiable *Tunſtall* is owing the magnificent gate, the chapel, and ſome adjacent buildings ‡; and to biſhop *Coſins*, the firſt prelate of the ſee after the reſtoration, the preſent beauty and magnificence of the place, after the cruel havock made here by the brutal *Haſelrig*.

WALLS.

The city, or rather the precincts of the abby and caſtle, were ſurrounded with a wall, by *Ralph Flambard* §, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* I. The admiſſion was through three gateways: *Framwell gate*, at the head of a bridge of the ſame name; *Claypath gate*, near the market-place; and the *Water gate*, beneath the end of the *Prebendaries walk*. I do not find, that at any time the ſtrength of the place was ever tried by a ſiege.

CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral ſtands below the caſtle. It was begun in 1093, by *William de Carilepho*, biſhop of the dioceſe, who pulled down the old church, built by *Aldwin*. In this work he was aſſiſted by *Malcolm* I. of *Scotland*, and *Turgot*, the ſecond prior, and his monks; who, at their own expence, and at the ſame time, made their own cells, and other conveniencies for the monaſtery.

Ralph Flambard, ſucceſſor to *Carilepho*, had the honor of completing this ſuperb ſtructure, with exception of certain additions, ſuch as the

* Mr. *Allan*. † Hiſt. Cath. *Durham*, *Dugdale*, 79. ‡ *Goodwin*, 139.
§ *Goodwin*, 112.

*Galilee**, which was built by biſhop *Pudſey*; the ſtone roof, which was done by biſhop *Farnham*, in the time of *Henry* III. Biſhop *Skirlaw*, in the reign of *Richard* II. built the cloiſters; prior *Foſſor*, beautified it with ſeveral fine windows, and enriched both the church and convent with variety of new works; and prior *Walworth* finiſhed whatſoever his pious predeceſſor was prevented by death from bringing to a concluſion †.

REVENUES OF THE CONVENT.

The revenues of this houſe at the diſſolution are eſtimated by *Dugdale*, at 1366*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* by *Speed*, at 1615*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The value of the biſhoprick, at that time, 2821*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* clear ‡. The reader is referred to *Willis*'s Hiſtory of Cathedrals, I. 222, for the eſtabliſhment and its revenue after that period.

This magnificent pile is 411 feet long; the breadth near 80; the croſs iſle, 170; over its centre riſes a lofty tower, reckoned 223 feet high, ornamented on the outſide with *Gothic* work: at the weſt end are two low towers, once topt with two ſpires, covered with lead. In the inſide is preſerved much of the clumſy yet venerable magnificence of the early *Norman* ſtyle. The pillars are vaſt cylinders, twenty-three feet in circumference; ſome adorned with zig-zag furrows, others with lozenge-ſhaped; with narrow ribs, or with ſpiral: the arches round, carved with zig-zag; above are two rows of galleries, each with round arches or openings.

A row of ſmall pilaſters run round the ſides of the church, with rounded arches, interſecting each other. The windows are obtuſely pointed.

Between two of the pillars are the mutilated tombs and figures of

* *Goodwin*, 114. † *Stevens*, I. 152. ‡ *Tanner*, III.

Ralph

Ralph and *John* Lord *Nevil.* Excepting *Richard de Bernardcaſtre*, who, in 1370, erected a ſhrine in honor of *Bede*, theſe ſeem to have been the only laity admitted into this holy ground in the earlier times.

Ralph died in the year 1347, and was the firſt ſecular that was buried in this cathedral: his body was conveyed in a chariot drawn by ſeven horſes as far as the church-yard, then carried on the ſhoulders of knights into the middle of the church; where the abbot of St. *Mary*'s at *York*, in abſence of the biſhop, or illneſs of the prior, performed the funeral office; at which were offered eight horſes, four for war, with four men armed, and four for peace; and three cloths of gold, interwoven with flowers. His ſon *John de Nevil* redeemed four of the horſes, at the price of a hundred marks. But this favor was not done gratis by the holy men of the place. *Ralph* had preſented them with a veſtment of red velvet, richly embroidered with gold, ſilk, great pearls and images of ſaints; dedicated to St. *Cuthbert*. His widow alſo ſent to the ſacriſt 120 pounds of ſilver, for the repairs of the cathedral; and ſeveral rich veſtments for the performance of the ſacred offices *. This was the nobleman who was ſo inſtrumental in gaining the victory of *Nevil-croſs*.

His ſon *John* had alſo his merits with the pietiſts of this church; for by the magnificent offerings he made at the funeral of his firſt wife, and by ſome elegant and expenſive work beneath the ſhrine of St. *Cuthbert*, in 1389, he obtained admiſſion for his remains in a ſpot not remote from his father †. Both their monuments are greatly

* *Dugdale*'s Baron. I. 295. † Idem. 297.

mutilated; having been defaced by the *Scotch* priſoners, confined here after the battle of *Dunbar*.

In the choir is the biſhop's throne, elevated to an uncommon height, erected in times of the triumph of ſuperſtition: a painful aſcent to the preſent prelate, whoſe wiſh is directed more to diſtinguiſh himſelf by benevolence and ſincerity, than any exterior trappings, or badges of dignity.

On the ſides of the pulpit are the evangeliſts, finely inlaid.

The chancel and altar-piece is of ſtone, beautifully cut into open work *, and on each ſide are two ſtalls, in ſtone, originally deſigned for the reſting-places of ſick votaries.

On one ſide of the choir, is the tomb of biſhop *Hatfield*, who died in 1381, ornamented with as many coats of arms as would ſerve any *German* prince. Multitudes of other prelates and priors reſted in this church, covered with beautiful tombs and braſſes, ſwept away by the hand of ſacrilege in the time of *Henry* VIII. or of undiſtinguiſhing reformation in ſucceeding reigns; or of fanaticiſm, in the unhappy times of the laſt century.

Behind the altar ſtood the ſhrine of St. *Cuthbert*, once the richeſt in *Great Britain*: the marks of pilgrims feet in the worn floor, ſtill evince the multitude of votaries: at the diſſolution, his body was taken out of the tomb and interred beneath.

Beyond this, at the extreme eaſt end, ſtood nine altars, dedicated to as many ſaints; above each is a moſt elegant window, extremely narrow, lofty, and ſharply arched: above theſe, is a round window, very large and finely radiated with ſtone-work, called St. *Catharine*'s,

* Deſigned in *Smith*'s edition of *Bede*, 264.

from

from its being in the form of the wheel uſed at her martyrdom. In this part of the church is another fine window, divided into circular portions. All the windows in this iſle terminate ſharply; and, were the work of a later age than that of the body of the church; probably the time of prior *Foſſor*.

The *Galilee*, or lady's chapel, lies at the weſt end of the cathedral. Within are three rows of pillars, each conſiſting of round united columns; the arches round, ſculptured on the moldings with zig-zag work *. This place was allotted to the female part of the votaries, who were never permitted to paſs a certain line to the eaſt of it, drawn juſt before the font. Here they might ſtand to hear divine ſervice; but were confined to this limit on pain of excommunication. *Legend* aſſigns as the cauſe of this averſion in St. *Cuthbert* to the fair ſex, a charge of ſeduction brought againſt him by a certain princeſs, who was inſtantly puniſhed by being ſwallowed up by the earth, which, on the interceſſion of the pacified ſaint, reſtored her to the king her father. From that time, not a woman was permitted to enter any church dedicated to this holy man. Mr. *Groſe* † relates, that in the fifteenth century two females, inſtigated by invincible curioſity, dreſſing themſelves in man's apparel, ventured beyond the prohibitory line, were detected, and ſuffered certain penances as atonement for their crime. THE GALILEE.

In the *Galilee*, is the tomb of the venerable BEDE. His remains were firſt depoſited at *Jarrow*, then placed in a golden coffin on the right ſide of the body of St. *Cuthbert*; and finally, in 1370, tranſlated by *Richard* of *Barnard-caſtle* to this place. TOMB OF BEDE.

* See the view of it in *Smith*'s edition of *Bede*, p. 805.

† In his account of *Durham* cathedral, in his third volume.

The

The tomb of biſhop *Langley* is near that of BEDE. This prelate was chancellor of *England* in the reign of *Henry* IV. but reſigned that high poſt, on being conſecrated biſhop of *Durham*. He obtained the cardinal's hat in 1411; and after doing many acts of munificence, died in 1437.

VESTRY-ROOM. In the veſtry-room is preſerved the rich plate belonging to the cathedral; and here are ſhewn five moſt ſuperb veſtments for the ſacred ſervice: four are of great antiquity: the fifth was given by *Charles* I.

CLOISTERS. The cloiſters, adjacent to the church, are 147 feet ſquare, and very neat. The chapter-houſe opens into them: is a plain building, in form of a theatre; on the ſides are pilaſters, the arches interſecting each other. At the upper end is a ſtone chair, in old times the ſeat of the biſhop.

FRATRY AND LIBRARY. The old *Fratry* was converted into a noble library by dean *Sudbury*, who not living to complete his deſign, by will dated 1683, bound his heir Sir *John Sudbury*, to fulfil his intention. This is likewiſe the repoſitory of the altars, and other *Roman* antiquities diſcovered in the biſhoprick. The dormitory, the loft, the kitchen, and other parts of the antient abby, are ſtill exiſting, and ſtill of uſe to the preſent poſſeſſors.

The prebendal houſes are very pleaſantly ſituated, and have backwards a moſt beautiful view. After the ſubverſion of monarchy, CROMWEL'S UNIVERSITY. *Cromwel*, in 1657, on the petition of the inhabitants of the county *, converted the houſes belonging to the dean and chapter, into an univerſity, and aſſigned certain lands and revenues in the neighborhood of the city for its ſupport. This ſhort-lived ſeminary conſiſted

* Mr. ALLAN.

of

of a provoſt, two preachers, four profeſſors, four tutors, four ſchool-maſters (fellows) twenty-four ſcholars, twelve exhibitioners, and eighteen free-ſchool ſcholars. They had liberty of purchaſing lands as far as ſix thouſand pounds a year; had a common ſeal, and many other privileges. On the acceſſion of *Richard*, theſe new academics were not wanting in gratitude to the memory of their maker; for in their addreſs to the ſucceſſor, they compared *Cromwel* to *Auguſtus*, and gave him the proweſs of our fifth *Henry*, the prudence of our ſeventh *Henry*, and the piety of our ſixth *Edward*; and recommended to the *vital beams of the piteous aſpect of his ſon, his new erection, an orphan ſcarce bound up in its ſwaddling cloaths.* This orphan thrived apace; it endeavoured to confer degrees, and mimic its grown-up ſiſters of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, who checked its preſumptions by petitions to the new protector. But in leſs than two years, the ill-patched machine of government fell to pieces, and with it, this new ſeminary for knowledge.

There are two handſome bridges to the walks over the *Were:* from one the proſpect is particularly fine, towards the cathedral and caſtle; and another bounded on each ſide by wood, with the ſteeple of *Elvet*, a place adjoining to *Durham*, ſoaring above. There is alſo a third bridge, which joins the two parts of the town, and is covered with houſes.

I had heard on my road many complaints of the eccleſiaſtical government this county is ſubject to; but from the general face of the country, it ſeems to thrive wonderfully well under it. Notwithſtanding the biſhops have ſtill great powers and privileges, yet they were ſtripped of ſtill greater by ſtatute of the 27th of *Henry* VIII. In the time of the Conqueror, it was a maxim, *quicquid* REX *habet extra*

ANTIENT POWERS OF BISHOPS.

extra comitatum Dunelmenſem, EPISCOPUS *habet intra, niſi aliqua ſit conceſſio, aut preſcriptio in contrarium.* They had power to levy taxes, make truces with the *Scots*, to raiſe defenſible men within the biſhoprick, from ſixteen to ſixty years of age. They could call a parlement, and create barons to ſit and vote in it. He could ſit in his purple robes to pronounce ſentence of death, whence the ſaying, *ſolum* DUNELMENSE *judicat ſtola et enſe.* He could coin money, hold courts in his own name, and all writs went in his own name. He clamed and ſeized for his own uſe, all goods, chattels and lands of perſons convicted of treaſons or felonies; could appoint the great officers under him, and do variety of acts emulating the royal authority *. He was Lord Paramount in the county, and the great people held moſt of their lands from the church. Thus the potent *Nevils* paid four pounds and a ſtag annually for *Raby*, and eight other manors. Two of the tenures are ſingular. I beg leave to preſent them to the reader in the form I had the honor of receiving them from the preſent worthy prelate.

'The valuable manor of *Sockburn*, the ſeat of the ancient family 'of the *Conyers*, in the county palatine of *Durham*, is held by the 'Blackett family, of the biſhop of *Durham*, by the eaſy ſervice of 'preſenting a falchion to every biſhop upon his firſt entrance into 'his dioceſe, as an emblem of his temporal power. When the 'preſent biſhop made his firſt entrance, in the month of *Sept.* '1771, he was met upon the middle of *Croft* bridge, (where 'the counties of *York* and *Durham* divide,) by Mr. *Blackett*, as 'ſubſtitute for his brother, Sir *Edward*, who preſented his

* Theſe and many more are preſerved in *Magna Britannia*, l. 615. See alſo *Spearman*'s Enquiry.

'lordſhip

lordſhip with the falchion, addreſſing him in the ancient form of words:

" Sir *Edward Blackett*, Bart. now repreſents the perſon of Sir " *John Conyers* *, who, in the fields of *Sockburn*, with this falchion †, " ſlew a monſtrous creature, a *Dragon*, a *Worm*, or a *Flying-Ser-* " *pent* ‡, that devoured men, women, and children. The then " owner of *Sockburn*, as a reward for his bravery, gave him the " manor, with its appurtenances, to hold for ever, on condition, " that he meets the Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, with this falchion, " on his firſt entrance into his dioceſe after his election to that " ſee.

' At *Croft* bridge the biſhop was alſo met by the high-ſheriff of ' the county palatine, who is an officer of his own by patent

* Legend gives ſome other particulars of this valiant knight; which Mr. ALLAN extracted from the Catalogue of the *Harleian* MSS. N°. 2118, p. 39.

' Sir *Jno. Conyers de Sockburn*, Knt. whoe ſlew the monſtrous venom'd and poi- ' ſon'd Wiverne, Aſk, or Worme, wch overthrew and devour'd many people in ' feight, for the ſcent of the poyſon was ſo ſtrong that noe perſon was able to abide ' it, yet he by the Providence of God overthrew it, and lies buried at *Sockburn* be- ' fore the Conqueſt. But before he did enterpriſe (having but one childe) he went ' to the church in complete armour, and offered up his ſonne to the Holy Ghoſt, ' wch monument is yet to ſee, and the place where the ſerpent lay is called ' *Grayſtone*.'

† On the pommel are three lions of *England*, guardant. Theſe were firſt borne by King *John*, ſo that this falchion was not made before that time, nor did the owner kill the dragon. The black eagle, in a field, gold, was the arms of *Morkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*. This too might be the falchion with which the Earls were inveſted, being girt with the ſword of the earldom.

‡ The *Scots* ſeem to have been intended by theſe dreadful animals; and the falchion beſtowed with an eſtate, as a reward for ſome uſeful ſervice performed by a *Conyers* againſt thoſe invaders.

'during pleaſure, by the members for the county and city of
'*Durham*; and by all the principal gentlemen in the county and
'neighborhood, to welcome his lordſhip into his palatinate, who
'conducted him to *Darlington*, where they all dined with him,
'after which they proceeded to *Durham*. Before they reached
'the city, they were met by the dean and chapter, with their
'congratulatory addreſs; the biſhop and the whole company
'alighted from their carriages to receive them: when the ceremony
'of the addreſs, and his lordſhip's anſwer was finiſhed, the proceſ-
'ſion moved on to the city; here they were met by the corporation,
'the different companies, with their banners, and a great con-
'courſe of people; they proceeded immediately to the cathedral,
'where the biſhop was habited upon the tomb of the venerable
'*Bede*, in the *Galilee*, at the weſt end of the church; from whence
'he went in proceſſion to the great altar, preceded by the whole
'choir, ſinging *Te Deum*: after prayers the biſhop took the oaths
'at the altar, and was then inthroned in the uſual forms, and at-
'tended to the caſtle by the high-ſheriff and other gentlemen of
'the county. *Pollard*'s lands, in this county, are holden of the
'biſhop by the ſame kind of ſervice as the manor of *Sockburn*.
'At his lordſhip's firſt coming to *Aukland*, Mr. *Johnſon* met the
'preſent biſhop at his firſt arrival there, and, preſenting the
'falchion upon his knee, addreſſed him in the old form of
'words, ſaying, "My lord, in behalf of myſelf, as well as of
"the ſeveral other tenants of *Pollard*'s lands, I do humbly pre-
"ſent your lordſhip with this falchion, at your firſt coming
"here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, *Pollard* ſlew of old, a
"great and venemous ſerpent, which did much harm to man-

"and

M. Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

AUKLAND CASTLE.

" and beaſt; and by the performance of this ſervice theſe lands are " holden."

Leave *Durham*, and journey through a beautiful country, having, near the city, views of land, broken into moſt delightful and cultivated knowls; and, on the left, of fine hanging woods: the land much incloſed, and the hedges planted. On the right, lies *Brancepeth* caſtle, originally the ſeat of the *Bulmers*, afterwards that of the *Nevils*, Earls of *Weſtmoreland*, forfeited by the rebellion of the laſt in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*. The great ſteeple of *Merrington* is ſeen on the left. Turn out of the high road, and paſs through the biſhop's grounds, and park, and enjoy a fine view of the *Were*, running along a deep bottom, bounded by wooded, and well-cultivated banks. On the ſouth ſide ſtands SEPT. 6.

Biſhops-Aukland, a good town, with a large and ſquare market-place. On one ſide is a handſome gateway, with a tower over it. This is a modern edifice, deſigned by Sir *Thomas Robinſon*; that built by biſhop *Skirlaw** having been long ſince deſtroyed. Through this gateway lies *Aukland-caſtle*, long the reſidence of the biſhops of *Durham*. It has loſt its caſtellated form, and now reſembles ſome of the magnificent foreign abbies. It is an irregular pile, built at different times; but no part is left that can boaſt of any great antiquity. Over a bow-window are the arms of biſhop *Tunſtal*, who died in the beginning of the reign of *Elizabeth*. This was originally a manor-houſe belonging to the ſee, and was firſt encaſtallated † by biſhop *Beke*; who alſo built a great hall, and adorned it with BISHOPS-AUKLAND.

* *Leland*, Itin. I. 73. † *Leland*, Itin. I. 73.

marble pillars; he founded a fair chapel, and collegiate church, with a dean and prebends; which church is that of St. *Andrew*'s, at a ſmall diſtance from the town. Excepting the church there are no reliques of the labors of this prelate; the place having been beſtowed by the parlement on their furious partizan, Sir *Arthur Haſelrigg*, who taking a fancy to the place, determined to make it his chief reſidence. He demoliſhed almoſt all the buildings he found there, and out of their ruins, erected a moſt magnificent houſe *.

On the reſtoration, the former biſhop, the munificent *Coſins*, was reſtored to his dioceſe. He had a palace ready for his reception, but by an exceſs of piety declined making uſe of it, from the conſideration that the ſtones of the antient chapel had been ſacrilegiouſly applied towards the building of this late habitation of fanaticiſm. The biſhop pulled it down †, and reſtoring the materials to their antient uſe, built the preſent elegant chapel. The roof is wood, ſupported by two rows of pillars, each conſiſting of four round columns, free-ſtone and marble alternate. The ſhafts of ſome of the marble are ſixteen feet high; the length of the chapel is eighty-four feet, the breadth forty-eight; the outſide ornamented with pinnacles. On the floor, a plain ſtone, with a modeſt epitaph, informs us, that the pious refounder lies beneath, dying in the year 1671.

The principal apartments are, an old hall, ſeventy-five feet by thirty-two, the height thirty-five; and a very handſome dining parlour, ornamented with portraits of *Jacob* and the twelve pa-

* Hiſt. Ch. *Durham*, *Dugdale*, 82. † Ibid.

triarchs,

triarchs. *Jacob* bows under the weight of years. His ſons, with each his ſcriptural attribute. The figures are animated; the coloring good. I think the painter's name is *Xubero*, one I do not diſcover in any liſt of artiſts. The pictures were bought at an auction, and preſented to the place by biſhop *Trevor*. The ſame generous prelate built a *ſuite* of additional apartments; but dying before they were completed they are now furniſhed, in a moſt magnificent manner, by the preſent biſhop.

On the old wainſcot of a room below ſtairs, are painted the arms of a ſtrange aſſemblage of potentates, from Queen *Elizabeth*, with all the *European* Princes, to the Emperors of *Abyſſinia*, *Bildelgerid*, *Cathaye*, and *Tartaria*; ſixteen Peers of the ſame reign, Knights of the Garter, and above them, the arms of every Biſhoprick in *England*.

The caſtle is ſeated in a beautiful park, watered by the little river *Gaunleſs*, which falls, after a ſhort courſe, into the *Were*. The park is well planted, and has abundance of vaſt alders, that by age have loſt the habit of that tree, and aſſume the appearance of antient oaks. Nothing can equal the approach through this ground to the caſtle, which is varied with verdant ſlopes, riſing grounds, woods, and deep precipices, impending over the river. The great deer-houſe, built by biſhop *Trevor*, is an elegant ſquare building, and no ſmall embelliſhment to the place. *Leland* tells us, that in his time there was a fair park, having falow deer, wild bulles, and kin.

BINCHESTER. On an eminence on the oppoſite ſide of the *Were*, is *Binchester*, the antient *Vinovia*; where ſeveral *Roman* coins, altars and inſcriptions have been found. Several of the latter are worked up in the walls of

of a gentleman's houſe on the ſtation, but now ſcarcely legible. An account of them may be ſeen in Mr. *Horſely*, p. 295. Urns full of aſhes and bones, and figuline lacrymatories, have been alſo found in the park, where the ſtation probably extended. A military way may be traced from this place as far as *Brancepeth-park* one way, and the other by *Aukland* to *Peirce-bridge*, into *Yorkſhire*.

SEPT. 7. Proceed for a little way from *Aukland*, on the *Roman* way: leave on the left, at a mile and a half diſtance from the town, the church

ST. ANDREWS AUKLAND. of St. *Andrews Aukland*, once collegiate, and well-endowed by *Antony*, biſhop of *Durham*. At the diſſolution, here were found a dean and eleven prebends *. A houſe called the deanery ſtill remains. The chief tomb in this church is that of a *Pollard*; a croſs-legg'd knight, armed in mail to his finger's ends, with a ſkirt, formed of ſtripes, reaching to his knees; a ſhort ſword, and conic helm.

Paſs through St. *Helens-Aukland* and *Weſt-Aukland*; and after a ſhort digreſſion fall in with the old *Roman* road, which continues to

PEIRCE-BRIDGE. *Peirce* or *Prieſt-bridge*, where was once a chapel, founded by *John Baliol*, King of *Scotland*, and dedicated to the VIRGIN †. The gate-way is ſtill ſtanding, in what is called the *Chapel-garth*. Till *Leland*'s time the bridge conſiſted of five arches, but he ſays that of late it was re-built with three. The *Tees* flows beneath in a pictureſque channel finely ſhaded on each ſide with trees. Near this bridge, in a field called the *Tofts*, had been a conſiderable *Roman* ſtation. Urns and coins in abundance have been diſcovered there. A ſtone

* *Tanner*, 116. † *Leland*, Itin. I. 88.

coffin,

coffin, with a ſkeleton, is mentioned by biſhop *Gibſon*; but that I apprehend to be of more modern date. The foundations of houſes have been obſerved; and Mr. *Horſely* imagines he could trace an aqueduct. He ſuppoſes this place to have been the *magæ* of the *Notitia*. I muſt obſerve that the *Roman* road is continued in a direct line between the roads to *Barnard Caſtle* and *Darlington*, and is continued over a ſmall brook, and through the incloſure parallel to the *Tofts*, when it croſſes the river about two hundred and ſixty paces eaſt of the bridge, and then falls into the turnpike-road to *Cattarick-bridge*. The whole breadth of the road is ſtill to be traced; and the ſtones it is formed of appear to be ſtrongly cemented with run lime. The *Romans* had here a wooden bridge: the materials, ſuch as the bodies of oaks, and ſeveral ſtoops, were to be ſeen till waſhed away by the great floods of 1771. On croſſing the *Tees*, enter

YORKSHIRE.

After a ride of a few miles paſs through *Aldbrough*, now a little village, but once a place of eminence, as its ruins, obſerved by *Camden*, evince. In the time of *Henry* I. *Stephen* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs* had a manor and caſtle here; the tythes of which he beſtowed on the abby of *Albemarle*, in *Normandy* *; and that abby in the reign of *Richard* II. granted them to the abby of *Kirkſtall* †. *Henry* III. again beſtowed the place on *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*. By failure of iſſue, it fell to the crown in the time of *Henry* IV. who gave it to his third ſon, *John* Duke of *Bedford* ‡.

* *Dugdale*, Monaſt. I. 588. † Idem. 589.

‡ *Britannia Magna*, VI. 608.

Paſs

ROMAN ROAD. Paſs over a large common, called *Gatherley moor*, and by the ſides of the *Double-dike*, or *Roman-hedge*, a vaſt foſs, with banks on each ſide, extending from the *Tees* to the *Swale*. On the right, is *Didderſton* hill, whether a *tumulus*, or exploratory, was too diſtant for me to determine. After deſcending a hill, paſs by *Gilling*, where *Alan Fergaunt*, Earl of *Bretagne* and *Richmond*, had a capital manſion-houſe *. This place was infamous for the murder of *Oſwyn*, King of *Deira*, by his ſucceſſor *Oſwy*; but his Queen *Æanfled* obtained permiſſion from her huſband to found here a monaſtery, in order to expiate ſo horrible a crime. At this time the place was called *Ingetling*, and was deſtroyed in the *Daniſh* wars †.

Near that is *Aſk*, the ſeat of Sir *Lawrence Dundas*; in former times, if I miſtake not, the property of the *Aſks*, and forfeited in the reign of *Henry* VIII. by *Robert Aſk*, leader of the rebellion, ſtyled the *pilgrimage of grace*, excited by the religious on the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. Reach

RICHMOND. RICHMOND, a good town, ſeated (in a ſhire of the ſame name) partly on a flat, and partly on the ſide of a hill: on the laſt is the market-place, a handſome opening, in which is the chapel of the *Trinity*, and in the middle a large column inſtead of the old croſs. The trade of this place is that of knit woollen ſtockings, in which men, women, and children are employed; the neighborhood ſupplying the wool. The ſtockings are chiefly exported into *Holland*. Much wheat is ſold here, and ſent into the mountanous parts of the country.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES. There were ſeveral religious houſes in this place and its neighbor-

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 46. † *Bede*, lib. II. c. 14. 24.

hood.

hood. In the town, on the plain on the north ſide, was a houſe of *Grey Friers* *, founded in 1258, by *Ralph Fitz-Randal*, Lord of *Middleham*; and had, at the diſſolution, fourteen monks. Nothing remains, excepting the beautiful tower of its church. Near this was alſo a nunnery †. About a mile eaſt of *Richmond*, are the fine ruins of St. *Agatha*, ſeated at the end of ſome beautiful meadows, upon the river *Swale*. It was founded in 1151, by *Roaldus*, conſtable of *Richmond* caſtle; and at the time of the reformation maintained ſeventeen white canons, or *Premonſtratenſian* monks. The abbot and religious, in 1253, agreed with *Henry Fitz-Ranulph*, that he ſhould hold of them in pure and perpetual alms, their poſſeſſions of *Kerperby*, on condition he paid them annually one pound of *Cumin* ſeed, a drug in no ſmall eſteem in old times ‡. *Richard Scroope*, chancellor of *England*, was a great benefactor to this place; for, beſides his manor of *Brumpton-upon-Swale*, he granted a hundred and fifty pounds a year for the ſupport of ten additional canons, two ſecular canons, and twenty-two poor men, who were to pray for the repoſe of his ſoul, and thoſe of his heirs §. The ruins are very venerable, and the magnificent arch-work in the inſide are fine proofs of the ſkill of the times in that ſpecies of architecture. The arch of the gateway is extremely obtuſe; that of the windows greatly pointed.

GREY FRIERS.

ST. AGATHA'S.

Near this place was a hoſpital, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. I cannot

HOSPITAL.

* *Tanner*, 685.

† Idem, 672.

‡ *Dugdale*, Mon. II. 650. And for the virtues of *Cumin* ſeed conſult old *Gerard*'s Herbal, 1066.

§ *Dugdale*, Mon. II. 650.

learn the founder's name, but find it was repaired in the time of *Henry* VI. who gave the patronage to *William Ayſcough*, one of his judges; who reſtored the hoſpital at great expence, and added another chauntry prieſt to the former *.

ST. MARTIN'S. Nearer to *Richmond*, on an eminence above the river, are the poor reliques of St. *Martin's*, a cell of nine or ten *Benedictines*, dependent on the abby of St. *Mary*, at *York*. It was founded in 1100, by *Wymar*, chief ſteward to the Earl of *Richmond* †. Beſides theſe, were various other pious foundations on the *Swale*, whoſe waters were ſacred with the baptiſm of ten thouſand *Saxons*, near *Cattarick*, in 627, by *Paulinus*, biſhop of *York* ‡.

It remains now to ſpeak of the fortifications of this antient town: part had been defended by walls, which took in little more than the market-place, and had three gates. The caſtle ſtands on the ſouth-weſt part of the hill, in a lofty and bold ſituation, above the *Swale*, and half environed by it. The remains are the walls of the precinct, ſome ſmall ſquare towers, and one very large, all built in the *Norman* ſtyle. This fortreſs was founded by *Alan*, Earl of *Bretagne* §, nephew to the Conqueror, who commanded the rear of his army at the battle of *Haſtings*, was created by him Earl of *Richmond*, and received from him the ſhire of the ſame name, and a hundred and ſixty-ſix manors in the county of *York* alone. This country had been before the property of the brave *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia*. The great tower was built by *Conan*, grandſon of the former; the vault of which is ſupported by a fine octagonal pillar. The view from the caſtle is picturesque; beneath is the ſeat of Mr. *York*, and beyond,

CASTLE.

* *Dugdale*, Mon. II. 479. † Idem, I. 401 to 404. ‡ *Bede*, lib. II. c. 14.
§ *Dugdale*'s Baron. I. 46.

a proſpect

a proſpect up the *Swale* into the mountanous part of the country, rich in mineral; and on the banks of the river lived Sir *John Swale*, of *Swale-hall*, in *Swale-dale*, faſt upon the river *Swale*.

Croſs the river, and after paſſing over a dreary moor, deſcend into a valley not more pleaſant, being totally incloſed with ſtone fences. Go through the ſmall towns of *Billerſly* and *Leybourne*; and ſoon after find an agreeable change of country, at the entrance of *Wenſley-dale*, a beautiful and fertile vale, narrow, bounded by high hills, incloſed with hedges, and cultivated far up, in many parts cloathed with woods, ſurmounted by long ranges of *ſcars*, white rocks, ſmooth and precipitous in front, and perfectly even at their tops. The rapid cryſtal *Ure* divides the whole, fertilizing the rich meadows with its ſtream. OCTOBER 8.

See, on the left, *Middleham* caſtle. The manor was beſtowed by *Alan*, Earl of *Richmond*, on his younger brother, *Rinebald*. His grandſon, ſtyled *Robert Fitz-Ralph*, receiving from *Conan*, Earl of *Richmond*, all *Wenſley-dale*, founded this caſtle, about the year 1190. By the marriage of his daughter and coheir to *Robert de Nevil* *, it paſſed into that family, in the year 1269. In this place *Edward* IV. ſuffered a ſhort impriſonment, after being ſurprized by *Richard Nevill*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, and committed to the cuſtody of his brother, the archbiſhop of *York*, who, proving too indulgent a keeper, ſoon loſt his royal priſoner, by permitting him the pleaſure of the chace unguarded. The ruin of his houſe enſued. On its forfeiture, *Richard*, Duke of *York*, became poſſeſſed of it, and here loſt his only ſon *Edward*. He who had made ſo many childleſs, felt in this

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 291.

misfortune the ſtroke of Heaven. It is a vaſt building; its towers ſteep, and turrets ſquare. Part was the work of *Fitz-Ralph*; part of the Lord *Nevill*, called *Darabi* *. The hall, kitchen, and chapel were built by *Beaumont*, biſhop of *Durham* †. It was inhabited as late as the year 1609, by Sir *Henry Lindley*, knight ‡.

WINSLEY. Viſit the church of *Winſley*. On the floor are ſeveral carved figures on the ſtones, probably in memory of certain *Scroopes* interred there §. Alſo a figure of *Oſwald Dykes*, in his prieſtly veſtments, with a chalice in his hand. The inſcription ſays, that he had been rector of the pariſh, and died in 1607. I preſume by his habit he was only nominal rector. Lord Chancellor *Scroope* deſigned to make this church collegiate, and obtained licence for that purpoſe from *Richard* II. but it does not appear that the intent was ever executed.

At a little diſtance beyond the church is a neat bridge of conſiderable antiquity, which *Leland* ſpeaks of as 'the fayre bridge of 'three or four arches, that is on *Ure*, at *Wencelaw*, a mile or 'more above *Midleham*, made two hundred yer ago and more, by 'one caullyd *Alwine*, parſon of *Wincelaw*.'

BOLTON HOUSE. Viſit *Bolton* houſe, a ſeat of the Duke of *Bolton*, finiſhed about the year 1678, by *Charles* Marquis of *Wincheſter*. Here are a few portraits of the *Scroopes*, the antient owners.

A head of *Henry* Lord *Scroope*, one of the Lords who ſubſcribed the famous letter to the Pope, threatening his Holineſs, that if he did not permit the divorce between *Henry* VIII. and *Catherine*, that they would reject his ſupremacy.

* *Leland*. † *Willis*'s Cathedrals, I. 240. ‡ Mr. *Groſe*.
§ *Leland*, Itin. viii. 13.

Helena

Helena Clifford, his wife, daughter to the Earl of *Cumberland*. Here is another head of a daughter of Lord *Dacres*; third wife, according to *Dugdale* *, of the ſame lord *Scroope*.

Another *Henry*, warden of the weſt marches in the reign of *Elizabeth*; in whoſe cuſtody *Mary Stuart* remained for ſome time after her flight to her faithleſs rival.

His wife *Margaret*, daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Surry*. After the diſgrace of the Earl of *Eſſex*, this lady alone ſtood firm to him; 'for,' ſays *Rowland White*, 'ſhe endures much at her Majeſty's hands, 'becauſe ſhe doth daily doe all the kynd offices of love to the 'Queen in his behalf. She weares all black, ſhe mournes, and is 'penſive; and joies in nothing but in a ſolitary being alone; 'and it is thought ſhe ſaies much that few wold venter to ſay but 'herſelf †.'

A head of the ſame Lord, inſcribed, Lord *Harrie Scroope*, Baron of *Bolton*, one of the tilters before Queene *Elizabeth*, at the *firſt triumphe at the crownacion*, æt. 22, 1558 ‡. To theſe may be added the head of his ſon, *Thomas* Lord *Scroope*; and his ſon again, Lord *Emanuel*, created by *Charles* I. Earl of *Sunderland*, who died the laſt of this line.

Croſs the *Ure*, on a bridge of two arches, and have from it a fine view of the river above and below, each bank regularly bounded by trees like an avenue. On the right is BOLTON caſtle, built, ſays *Leland*, by *Richard Scroope*, Chancellor of *England* under *Richard* II. after eighteen years labor, and at the expence of a thouſand marks a year. BOLTON CASTLE.

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 657.

† *Sidney*'s State Papers, II. 132. The letter is dated *Oct.* 11th, 1599.

‡ He was one of the Knights-challengers on the occaſion.

a year. Moſt of the timber employed was brough[illegible] foreſt, in *Cumberland*, drawn by draughts of oxen, ſucceſſively changed. He alſo founded here a chauntry for ſix prieſts *. The integrity of the chancellor ſoon loſt him the favour of his maſter; for on his refuſal to put the ſeals to the exorbitant grants made to ſome of the worthleſs favorites, the king demanded them from him; at firſt he declined obedience, declaring he received them from the parlement, not his majeſty †.

This caſtle is noted for having been the firſt place of confinement of *Mary Stuart*, who was removed from *Carliſle* to this fortreſs, under the care of the noble owner. Several of her letters are dated from hence. In the civil wars it underwent a ſiege by the parlement forces; and was, on *Nov.* 5th, 1645, on conditions, ſurrendered, with great quantities of ſtores and ammunition ‡.

The building is ſquare, with a vaſt ſquare tower at each corner, in which were the principal apartments. *Leland* obſerves the ſingular manner in which the ſmoke was conveyed from the chimnies of the great hall; by tunnels made in the walls, conveying it within the great piers between the windows. This caſtle, and the great poſſeſſions belonging to it in theſe parts, are the property of the Duke of *Bolton*, derived by the marriage of his anceſtor, *Charles* Marquis of *Bolton*, with *Mary*, natural daughter of *Emanuel* [illegible] Earl of *Sunderland*, laſt male heir of this antient houſe.

AYSGARTH. Reach *Ayſgarth* §, or *Ayſgarth-Force*, remarkable for [illegible] over the *Ure*, built in 1539. The ſcenery above and b[illegible] uncommonly pictureſque. The banks on both ſides are [illegible]

* *Leland*, Itin. viii. 18, 19. † *Rapin*, I. 459. ‡ *W[illegible]*

§ I think the old name was *Attſcarre*.

AYSGARTH FORCE.

and darkened with trees. Above the bridge two regular precipices croſs the river, down which the water falls in two beautiful caſcades, which are ſeen to great advantage from below. The gloom of the pendent trees, the towering ſteeple of the church above, and the rage of the waters beneath the ivy-bound arch, form all together a moſt romantic view.

A little lower down are other falls; but the fineſt is at about half a mile diſtance, where the river is croſſed by a great ſcar, which opens in the middle, and forms a magnificent flight of ſteps, which grow wider and wider from top to bottom, the rock on each ſide forming a regular wall. The river falls from ſtep to ſtep, and at the loweſt drops into a rocky channel, filled with circular baſons, and interrupted for ſome ſpace with leſſer falls. The eye is finely directed to this beautiful cataract by the ſcars that bound the river, being lofty, precipitous, and quite of a ſmooth front, and their ſummits fringed with hollies and other trees.

CONVENT.

Near *Ayſgarth*, or, as the cataracts are called, *Ayſgarth-Force*, was founded the convent of white monks, brought from *Savigny*, in *France*, by *Akaries Fitz-Bardolf*, in 1145. They were ſubject to *Byland*, and received from thence, in 1150, an abbot and twelve monks, who were afterwards removed to the neighboring abby of *Jervaux**. This was called, from the cataracts, *Fors*, alſo *Wandeſley-dale*, and *de Charitate*.

Croſs the ridge that divides *Wenſly-dale* from another charming valley, called *Biſhopſdale*. All the little incloſures are nearly of the ſame ſize and form, and the meadows are laid out with the utmoſt

* *Tanner*, 658.

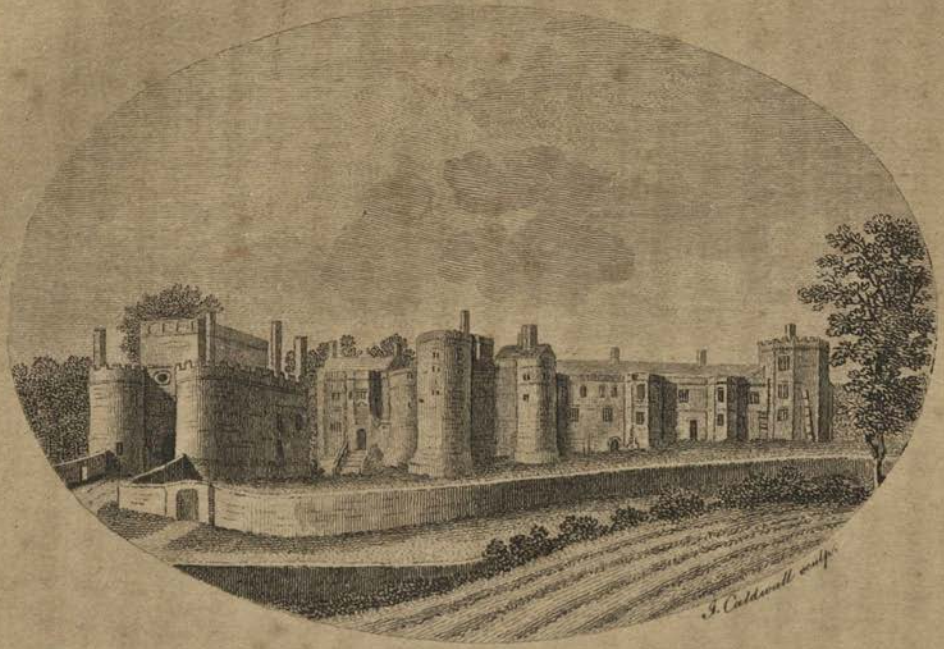
regularity.

regularity. It appeared as if in this ſpot, the plan of the *Spartan* legiſlator had taken place: *It reſembled the poſſeſſions of brethren, who had juſt been dividing their inheritance among them.*

Before I quit theſe delicious tracts, I muſt remark, that from *Leybourne* to their extremity there is ſcarcely a mile but what is terminated by a little town; and every ſpot, even far up the hills, embelliſhed with ſmall neat houſes. Induſtry and competence ſeem to reign among theſe happy regions, and, highland as they are, ſeem diſtinguiſhed by thoſe circumſtances from the ſlothful but honeſt natives of ſome of the *Scottiſh Alps*. Mittens and knit ſtockings are their manufactures. The hills produce lead; the vallies cattle, horſes, ſheep, wool, butter, and cheeſe.

Aſcend a ſteep a mile in length, and at the top arrive on a large plain, a paſs between the hills. After two miles deſcend into a mere glen, watered by the *Wharf*; ride through *Buckden*, and *Star-bottom*, two villages, and lie at *Kettlewel*, a ſmall mine town. There are many lead-mines about the place, and ſome coal; but peat is the general fuel, and oat-cakes, or bannocks, the uſual bread.

Oct. 9. Continue our journey along a pleaſant vale. Ride beneath *Kilnſey-ſcar*, a ſtupendous rock, ninety-three yards high, more than perpendicular, for it overhangs at top in a manner dreadful to the traveller. The road bad, made of broken limeſtones uncovered. This vale ends in a vaſt theatre of wood, and gave me the idea of an *American* ſcene. Aſcend, and get into a hilly and leſs pleaſing country. Overtake many droves of cattle and horſes, which had been at graſs the whole ſummer in the remoteſt part of *Craven*, where they were kept



SKIPTON CASTLE.

kept from nine ſhillings to forty per head, according to their ſize. Reach

SKIPTON, a good town, ſeated in a fertile expanded vale. It conſiſts principally of one broad ſtreet, the church and caſtle terminating the upper end. The caſtle is ſaid to have been originally built by *Robert de Romely*, Lord of the honor of *Skipton*. By failure of male iſſue, it fell to *William Fitz-Duncan*, Earl of *Murray*, who married the daughter of *Romely*. *William le Gros*, Earl of *Albemarle*, by marriage with her daughter, received as portion her grandfather's eſtates. It fell afterwards by females to other families, ſuch as *William de Mandevil*, Earl of *Eſſex*, to *William de Fortibus*, and *Baldwin de Betun*. In the time of *Richard* I. *Avelin*, daughter to a ſecond *William de Fortibus*, a minor, ſucceeded. She became ward of King *Henry* III. who, on her coming of age, in 1269, beſtowed her and her fortunes on his ſon *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaſter* *; but on the forfeiture of his ſon for treaſon againſt *Edward* II. the honor and caſtle were granted, in 1309, to *Robert de Clifford*, a *Herefordſhire* Baron, in whoſe line it continued till the laſt century. I know of no remarkable event that befel this caſtle, excepting that it was diſmantled by ordinance of parlement, in 1648, becauſe it had received a loyal garriſon during the civil wars. SKIPTON. CASTLE.

It was reſtored, and repaired, in 1657-1658, by the famous *Anne Clifford*, who made it, with five other caſtles, her alternate reſidence. It is ſeated on the edge of a deep dingle, prettily wooded, and watered by a canal, that ſerves to convey limeſtone to the main trunk of the navigation, which paſſes near the town. At preſent the caſtle ſeems

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 65.

more calculated for habitation than defence. A gateway, with a round tower at each ſide, ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from it. The towers in the caſtle are generally round, ſome polygonal. Over the entrance is an inſcription, purporting the time of repair. The hall is worthy the hoſpitality of the family; has two fire-places, a hatch to the kitchen, and another to the cellar.

PORTRAITS.

The great family-picture is a curious performance; and ſtill more valuable on account of the diſtinguiſhed perſons repreſented. It is tripartite, in form of a ſkreen. In the centre is the celebrated *Geórge Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, the hero of the reign of *Elizabeth*; and his lady, *Margaret Ruſſel*, daughter of *Francis*, ſecond Earl of *Bedford*. He is dreſſed in armour, ſpotted with ſtars of gold; but much of it is concealed by a veſt and ſkirts reaching to his knees; his helmet and gauntlet, lying on the floor, are ſtudded in like manner. He was born in the year 1558, and by the death of his father fell under the guardianſhip of his royal miſtreſs, who placed him under the tuition of Doctor *Whitgift*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He applied himſelf to mathematics; but ſoon after leaving college he felt the ſpirit of his warlike anceſtors riſe within him, and for the reſt of his life diſtinguiſhed himſelf by deeds of arms honorable to himſelf *, and of uſe to his country, in not fewer

GEORGE IIId EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

* At an audience the Earl had after one of his expeditions, the Queen, perhaps deſignedly, dropped one of her gloves. His Lordſhip took it up, and preſented it to her: ſhe graciouſly deſired him to keep it as a mark of her eſteem. Thus gratifying his ambition with a reward that ſuited her majeſty's avarice. He adorned it with diamonds, and wore it in the front of his high-crowned hat on days of tournaments. This is expreſſed in the fine print of him, by *Robert White*.

than

than twenty-two voyages againſt the *Geryon* of the time, *Philip* II. who felt the effects of his proweſs, againſt the invincible armada, againſt his *European* dominions, and the more diſtant ones in *America*. He was always ſucceſsful againſt the enemy, but often ſuffered great hardſhips by ſtorms, by diſeaſes, and by famine. The wealth which he acquired was devoted to the ſervice of the ſtate, for he ſpent not only the acquiſitions of his voyages, but much of his paternal fortune in building of ſhips; and much alſo he diſſipated by his love of horſe-races, tournaments, and every expenſive diverſion. Queen *Elizabeth* appointed him her champion * in all her tilting matches, from the thirty-third year of her reign; and in all thoſe exerciſes of tiltings, turnings, and courſes of the field, he excelled all the nobility of his time. His magnificent armour worn on thoſe occaſions (adorned with roſes and *fleurs de lis* †) is actually preſerved at *Appleby* caſtle, where is, beſides, a copy of this picture. In the courſe of the life of ſoldier, ſailor, and courtier, he fell into the licentiouſneſs ſometimes incident to the profeſſions: but, as the inſcription on the picture imports, the effects of his early education were then felt, for he died *penitently*, *willingly*, and *chriſtianly*.

His Lady ſtands by him in a purple gown, and white petticoat, embroidered with gold. She pathetically extends one hand to two beautiful boys, as if in the action of diſſuading her Lord from ſuch HIS COUNTESS.

* Mr. WALPOLE, in his miſcellaneous Antiquities, has favored us with a very entertaining account of his inveſtiture. He ſucceeded the gallant old Knight Sir *Henry Lea*, in 1590, who with much ceremony reſigned the office.

† I have ſeen in the collection of her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Portland*, a book of drawings of all the Knights-tilters of his time, dreſſed in their rich armour. Among others is the Earl of *Cumberland*, in the very armour I mention.

dangerous voyages, when more intereſting and tender clames urged the preſence of a parent. How muſt he have been affected by his refuſal, when he found that he had loſt both on his return from two of his expeditions, if the heart of a hero does not too often diveſt itſelf of the tender ſenſations!

The letters of this lady are extant in manuſcript, and alſo her diary; ſhe unfortunately marries without liking, and meets with the ſame return. She mentions ſeveral *minutiæ* that I omit, being only proofs of her great attention to accuracy. She complains greatly of the coolneſs of her Lord, and his neglect of his daughter, *Anne Clifford*; and endured great poverty, of which ſhe writes in a moſt moving ſtrain to *James* I. to ſeveral great perſons, and to the Earl himſelf. All her letters are humble, ſuppliant, and pathetic, yet the Earl was ſaid to have parted with her on account of her high ſpirit *.

Above the two principal figures are painted the heads of two ſiſters of the Earl, *Anne*, Counteſs of *Warwick*, and *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Bath*; and two, the ſiſters of the Counteſs; *Frances*, married to *Philip*, Lord *Wharton*; and *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Derby*. Beneath each is a long inſcription. The ſeveral inſcriptions were compoſed by *Anne Clifford*, with the aſſiſtance of Judge *Hales*, who peruſed and methodized for her the neceſſary papers and evidences †.

LADY ANNE CLIFFORD.

The two ſide-leaves ſhew the portraits of her celebrated daughter, *Anne Clifford*, afterwards Counteſs of *Dorſet*, *Pembroke*, and *Montgomery*;

* Theſe, and ſeveral other anecdotes of the family, I found in certain MS. letters and diaries of the Counteſs and her daughter.

† Life of Lord Keeper *North*.

mery; the moſt eminent perſon of her age for intellectual accompliſhments, for ſpirit, magnificence, and deeds of benevolence. Both theſe paintings are full lengths: the one repreſents her at the age of thirteen, ſtanding in her ſtudy, dreſſed in white, embroidered with flowers, her head adorned with great pearls. One hand is on a muſic-book; her lute lies by her.* The books inform us of the faſhionable courſe of reading among people of rank in her days. I perceived among them, *Euſebius*, St. *Auguſtine*, Sir *Philip Sidney's Arcadia*, *Godfrey of Boulogne*, the *French* Academy, *Camden*, *Ortelius*, *Agrippa* on the Vanity of occult Sciences, &c. &c. Above are the heads of Mr. *Samuel Daniel*, her tutor, and Mrs. *Anne Taylor*, her governeſs; the laſt appearing, as the inſcription ſays ſhe was, a religious and good woman. This memorial of the inſtructors of her youth is a moſt grateful acknowledgement of the benefits ſhe received from them. She was certainly a moſt happy ſubject to work on; for, according to her own account, old Mr. *John Denham*, a great aſtronomer, in her father's houſe, uſed to ſay, 'that 'the ſweet influence of the *Pleiades*, and the bands of *Orion*, 'were powerful both at her conception and birth;' and when ſhe grew up, Doctor *Donne* is reported to have ſaid of her, that *ſhe knew well how to diſcourſe of all things, from predeſtination to flea-ſilk* *.

In the other leaf ſhe appears in her middle age, in the ſtate of widowhood, dreſſed in a black gown, and black veil, and white ſleeves, and round her waſte is a chain of great pearls; her hair long and brown; her wedding ring on the thumb of her right hand,

* Biſhop *Rainbow's* diſcourſe at her funeral, in 1657.

which

which is placed on the Bible, and *Charron*'s Book
The reſt of the books are of piety, excepting one c
and excellent medicines. Such is the figure of the h
of a hero father, whoſe ſpirit dictated this animated an
ſolent miniſter of an ungrateful court, who would forc
her boroughs, a perſon diſagreeable to her:

'I have been bullied by an uſurper; I have been neglected by a 'court; but I will not be dictated to by a ſubject. Your man 'ſha'nt ſtand.

'ANNE *Dorſet*, *Pembroke*, and *Montgomery*.'

Above her are the heads of her two huſbands, *Richard* Earl of *Dorſet*, who died in 1624; an amiable nobleman, a patron of men and letters, and bounteous to diſtreſſed worth. The other is of that brutal ſimpleton, *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the juſt ſubject of *Butler*'s ridicule, whom ſhe married ſix years after the death of her firſt Lord. Yet ſhe ſpeaks favorably of each, notwithſtanding their mental qualifications were ſo different: 'Theſe two Lords, ſays ſhe, to whom I 'was by the divine providence married, were in their ſeveral kindes 'worthy noblemen as any in the kingdom; yet it was my misfortune 'to have croſſes and contradictions with them both. Nor did there 'want malicious ill-willers to blow and foment the coals of diſſen-'ſion between us, ſo as in both their life-times, the marble pillars of '*Knowle*, in *Kent*, and *Wilton*, in *Wiltſhire*, were to me but the gay 'arbours of anguiſh, inſomuch as a wiſe man, who knew the inſide 'of my fortune, would often ſay, that I lived in both theſe my 'Lords great families as the river of *Roan*, or *Rodanus*, runs thro' the 'lake of *Geneva*, without mingling any part of its ſtreams with that 'of the lake.'

But

Marzel Sc.

ANNE CLIFFORD COUNTESS OF

PEMBROKE, &c.

Æt. 81.

But ſhe was releaſed from her ſecond marriage by the death of her huſband, in 1650. After which the greatneſs of her mind burſt out in full and uninterrupted luſtre. She re-built, or repaired ſix of her antient caſtles; ſhe reſtored ſeven churches, or chapels; founded one hoſpital, and repaired another. She lived in vaſt hoſpitality at all her caſtles by turns, on the beautiful motive of diſpenſing her charity in rotation, among the poor of her vaſt eſtates. She travelled in a horſe-litter; and often took new and bad roads from caſtle to caſtle, in order to find out cauſe of laying out money among the indigent, by employing them in the repairs. The opulent alſo felt the effect of her generoſity, for ſhe never ſuffered any viſitors to go away without a preſent, ingeniouſly contrived according to their quality *. She often ſate in perſon as ſheriffeſs of the county of *Weſtmoreland*; at length died, at the age of eighty-ſix, in the year 1676, and was interred at *Appleby*. Her great poſſeſſions devolved to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, who married *Margaret*, her eldeſt daughter, by the Earl of *Dorſet*.

Here are four heads of this illuſtrious Counteſs, in the ſtates of childhood, youth, middle, and old age †. My print is taken from one reſembling the laſt in the gallery at *Strawberry-Hill*, which the Hon. *Horace Walpole* was ſo obliging as to permit to be copied ‡.

In one of the rooms is a fictitious picture of the fair *Roſamund*, ROSAMOND.

* Life of Lord Keeper *North*, 141.

† She ſays in her diary, that in 1619, her picture was drawn by *Larking*. She mentions alſo ſome of the amuſements of the time, ſuch as *Glecko*, at which ſhe loſt 15l. and *Barley-break*, at which ſhe played on the bowling-green at *Buckhurſt*.

‡ Mr. WALPOLE ſhewed me a medal, with the head of the Counteſs, exactly reſembling the picture. On the reverſe is Religion, repreſented by a female figure, crowned, and ſtanding. In one hand the BIBLE; the left arm embraces a croſs taller than herſelf.

daughter

daughter of *Walter de Clifford*, and miſtreſs to *Henry* II. She is dreſſed in the mode of the reign of *Elizabeth*; but at her ear is a red roſe, an alluſion of the painter to her name.

A picture of a young perſon, with a crown by her. Another of a man, inſcribed, *vultus index animi*; and a third portrait, half length, of the great Earl of *Cumberland*, in a white hat, are the moſt remarkable unnoticed.

I muſt mention two good octagonal rooms, in one of which is ſome ſingular tapeſtry, expreſſing the puniſhment of the vices. *Cruauté* is repreſented with head, hands, and feet in the ſtocks; and *Mal-bouche* and *Vil-parler* undergoing the cutting off of their tongues.

CHURCH. On the ſteeple of the church is an inſcription, importing, that it was repaired after it had been ruined in the civil wars, by Lady *Clifford*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, in 1655. Within the church are inſcriptions, on plain ſtones, in memory of the three firſt Earls of *Cumberland*. Thoſe on the two firſt relate little more than their lineage; but the noble hiſtorian of the family informs us, that the firſt Earl was brought up with *Henry* VIII. and beloved by him. That he was one of the moſt eminent Lords of his time, for nobleneſs, gallantry, and courtſhip, but waſted much of his eſtate. That the ſecond Earl at the beginning was alſo a great waſter of his eſtate, till he retired into the country, when he grew rich. He was much addicted to the ſtudy and practice of alchemy and chemiſtry, and a great diſtiller of waters for medicines; was ſtudious in all manner of learning, and had an excellent library both of written-hand books, and printed*.

* Life of Lady *Anne Clifford*, &c. by herſelf, MS.

Continue

Continue my journey through a pleaſant vale, watered by the *Are*, or the *Gentle River*, as the *Celtic Ara* ſignifies, expreſſive of its ſmooth courſe*. Along its ſide winds the canal, which, when finiſhed, is to convey the manufactures of *Leeds* to *Liverpool*. Ride beneath a great aqueduct, at *Kildwick*, and have ſoon after a view of the rich valley that runs towards *Leeds*. Reach *Kighly*, at the bottom of another rich vale, that joins the former. This place has a conſiderable manufacture of figured everlaſtings, in imitation of *French* ſilks, and of ſhaloons and callimancoes; and numbers of people get their livelihood by ſpinning of wool for the ſtocking-weavers. The antient family of *Kighly* take their name from this town. One of them, *Henry Kighly*, 'obtained from *Edward* I. for 'this his manour, the priveleges of a market and fair, and a *free-warren*, ſo that none might enter into thoſe grounds to chace 'there, or with deſign to catch any thing pertaining to the ſaid 'warren, without the permiſſion and leave of the ſaid *Henry* and his 'ſucceſſors †.'

RIVER ARE.

KIGHLY.

After croſſing ſome very diſmal moors, varied with ſeveral tedious aſcents and deſcents, reach, at the foot of a very ſteep hill, the great town of

HALIFAX, or the *Holy-Hair*, from a legendary tale not worth mentioning. It is ſeated in a very deep bottom, and concealed from view on every ſide, till approached very nearly. The ſtreets are narrow; the houſes moſtly built and covered with ſtone, and the ſtreets have been lately paved in the manner of thoſe at

HALIFAX.

* *Camden*, II. 857, who ſays, that the *Araris*, the modern *Saone*, takes its name for the ſame reaſon. The *Swiſs* AAR is very rapid.

† *Camden*, II. 859.

Edinburgh. The town extends far in length, but not in breadth.

CHURCH. Here is only one church, ſpacious, ſupported by two rows of octagonal pillars, and ſupplied with a handſome organ. The Conqueror beſtowed the lordſhip of *Wakefield* *, of which this place is part, on his relation, *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surry*, who gave the church and manour to the abbot of *Lewes*; and his ſucceſſors conſtantly held courts here from that time to the diſſolution †. The pariſh is of vaſt extent, contains above one and forty thouſand inhabitants, and is ſupplied with twelve chapels. In the town are ſeveral meeting-houſes; one, called the chapel, is a neat and elegant building, erected by the independents, and even ſtuccoed.

MANUFACTURE. HALIFAX roſe on the decline of the woollen trade at *Rippon*; which was brought from that town in the time of a Mr. *John Waterhouſe*, of this place, who was born in 1443, and lived near a century. In the beginning of his time, here were only thirteen-houſes, but in 1556 above a hundred and forty houſholders paid dues to the vicar ‡; and in 1738, ſays Mr. *Wright*, there were not fewer than eleven hundred families. The woollen manufactures flouriſh here greatly; ſuch as that of the narrow cloth, bath-coatings, ſhaloons, everlaſtings, a ſort of coarſe broad cloth, with black hair liſts for *Portugal*, and with blue for *Turky*; ſayes, of a deep blue color, for *Guinea*: the laſt are packed in pieces of twelve yards and a half, wrapped in an oil-cloth, painted with negroes, elephants, &c. in order to captivate thoſe poor people; and perhaps one of theſe bundles and a bottle of rum may be the price of a man in the infamous

* *Wright's Halifax*, 202. † *Wright*, 8. ‡ Ibid.

traffic.

traffic. Many blood-red clothes are exported to *Italy*, from whence they are ſuppoſed to be ſent to *Turky*. The blues are ſold to *Norway*. The manufacture is far from being confined to the neighborhood, for its influence extends as far as *Settle*, near thirty miles diſtant, either in the ſpinning or weaving branches. The great manufacturers give out a ſtock of wool to the artificers, who return it again in yarn or cloth; but many taking in a larger quantity of work than they can finiſh, are obliged to advance farther into the country in ſearch of more hands, which cauſes the trade to ſpread from place to place, which has now happily extended its influence; but not all ways alike, for it is bounded by the kerſies at *Soyland*, and by the bays at *Rochdale*.

In paſſing thro' the end of *Halifax*, obſerve a ſquare ſpot, about four feet high and thirteen broad, made of neat aſhler ſtone, acceſſible on one ſide by four or five ſteps. On this was placed the *Maiden*, or inſtrument for beheading of criminals; a privilege of great antiquity in this place. It ſeems to have been confined to the limits of the foreſt of *Hardwick*, or the eighteen towns and hamlets within its precincts. The time when this cuſtom took place is unknown; whether Earl *Warren*, Lord of this foreſt, might have eſtabliſhed it among the ſanguinary laws then in uſe againſt the invaders of the hunting rights, or whether it might not take place after the woollen manufactures at *Halifax* began to gain ſtrength, is uncertain. The laſt is very probable; for the wild country around the town was inhabited by a lawleſs ſet, whoſe depredations on the cloth-tenters might ſoon ſtifle the efforts of infant induſtry. For the protectoin of trade, and for the greater terror of offenders, by ſpeedy execution, this cuſtom ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed, ſo as at laſt to receive the

Oct. 2.

The Maiden.

force of law, which was, 'That if a felon be taken within the liberty 'of the foreſt of *Hardwick*, with goods ſtolen out, or within the ſaid 'precincts, either *hand-habend*, *back-berand*, or *confeſſion'd*, to the value 'of thirteen-pence half-penny, he ſhall, after three market-days or 'meeting-days within the town of *Halifax*, next after ſuch his ap-'prehenſion, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and 'there have his head cut from its body *.'

The offender had always a fair trial; for as ſoon as he was taken, he was brought to the Lord's bailiff at *Halifax*: he was then expoſed on the three markets (which here were held thrice in a week) placed in a ſtocks, with the goods ſtolen on his back, or, if the theft was of the cattle kind, they were placed by him; and this was done both to ſtrike terror into others, and to produce new informations againſt him †. The bailiff then ſummoned four freeholders of each town within the foreſt to form a jury. The felon and proſecutors were brought face to face; the goods, the cow, or horſe, or whatſoever was ſtolen, produced. If he was found guilty, he was remanded to priſon, had a week's time allowed for preparation, and then was conveyed to this ſpot, where his head was ſtruck off, by this machine. I ſhould have premiſed, that if the criminal, either after apprehenſion, or in the way to execution, could eſcape out of the limits of the foreſt (part being cloſe to the town) the bailiff had no farther power over him; but if he ſhould be caught within the precincts at any time after, he was immediately executed on his former ſentence.

This privilege was very freely uſed during the reign of *Elizabeth*:

* *Wright*, 84, and *Halifax* and its gibbet-law, &c. 18.

† *Gibbet-Law* ſays, that he is expoſed after conviction.

the

the records before that time were loſt. Twenty-five ſuffered in her reign, and at leſt twelve from 1623 to 1650; after which I believe the privilege was no more exerted.

This machine of death is now deſtroyed; but I ſaw one of the ſame kind in a room under the parlement-houſe at *Edinburgh*, where it was introduced by the Regent *Morton*, who took a model of it as he paſſed through *Halifax*, and at length ſuffered by it himſelf. It is in form of a painter's eaſel, and about ten feet high: at four feet from the bottom is a croſs bar, on which the felon lays his head, which is kept down by another placed above. In the inner edges of the frame are grooves; in theſe is placed a ſharp ax, with a vaſt weight of lead, ſupported at the very ſummit with a peg; to that peg is faſtened a cord, which the executioner cutting, the ax falls, and does the affair effectually, without ſuffering the unhappy criminal to undergo a repetition of ſtrokes, as has been the caſe in the common method. I muſt add, that if the ſufferer is condemned for ſtealing a horſe, or a cow, the ſtring is tied to the beaſt, which on being whipped, pulls out the peg, and becomes the executioner.

On deſcending a hill, have a fine view of a vale, with the *Calder* meandring through it. Towards the upper end are two other little vales, whoſe ſides are filled with ſmall houſes, and bottoms with fulling-mills. Here are ſeveral good houſes, the property of wealthy clothiers, with warehouſes in a ſuperb and elegant ſtyle; the fair oſtentation of induſtrious riches. Dine at a neat alehouſe, at the foot of the hill, at the head of the canal, which conveys the manufactures to the *Trent*. Call here on my old correſpondent Mr. *Thomas Bolton*, and am ſurprized with his vaſt collection of natural hiſtory,

got together to amuſe and improve his mind after the fatigues of buſineſs.

Croſs the *Calder* at *Lowerby* bridge; after a ſteep aſcent arrive in a wild and moory country, paſs by the village of *Loyland*; reach *Blackſtone Edge*, ſo called from the color of certain great ſtones that appear on the ſummit. The view is unbounded of *Lancaſhire*, *Cheſhire*, and *Wales*. The antient road down this hill was formerly tremendous; at preſent a new one winds down the ſides for two miles excellently planned. The pariſh of *Halifax* reaches to this hill. It is my misfortune that the reverend Mr. *Watſon*'s full account of this pariſh did not fall into my hands till this ſheet was going to the preſs; for my account would have received from it conſiderable improvements. That gentleman has cloſely attended to antiquities of every kind, but his diſcovery and figures of thoſe attributed to the *Druids* are uncommonly curious. A little before our arrival on the top of this hill, enter the county of

LANCASTER.

Reach *Rochdale*; a town irregularly built, noted for its manufactory of bays. The church is on an adjacent eminence, to be reached by an aſcent of about a hundred and ſeventeen ſteps. The *Roche*, a ſmall ſtream, runs near the town.

Oct. 11. After ſix miles ride, paſs by *Middleton*. In a pretty vale, on an eminence is *Alkrington*, the ſeat of *Aſhton Lever*, Eſq; where I continue the whole day, attracted by his civility, and the elegance of his muſeum.

Oct. 12. Wearied with the length of my journey, haſten through *Mancheſter* and *Warrington*, and find at home the ſame ſatisfactory concluſion as that of my former Tour.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

Concerning the CONSTITUTION of the CHURCH of *SCOTLAND.*

PRESBYTERIAN government in *Scotland* took place after the reformation of popery, as being the form of eccleſiaſtical government moſt agreeable to the genius and inclinations of the people of *Scotland.* When *James* VI. ſucceeded to the crown of *England*, it is well known that, during his reign and that of his ſucceſſors of the family of *Stewart*, deſigns were formed of altering the conſtitution of our civil government, and rendering our kings more abſolute. The eſtabliſhment of epiſcopacy in *Scotland* was thought to be one point proper in order to facilitate the execution of theſe deſigns. Epiſcopacy was accordingly eſtabliſhed at length, and continued to be the government of the church till the revolution, when ſuch deſigns ſubſiſting no longer, preſbyterian government was reſtored to *Scotland.* It was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in 1690, and was afterwards ſecured by an expreſs article in the treaty of union between the two kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland.* Among the miniſters of *Scotland*, there ſubſiſts a perfect equality; that is, no miniſter,

miniſter, conſidered as an individual, has an authoritative juriſdiction over another. Juriſdiction is competent for them only when they act in a collective body, or as a court of judicature: and then there is a ſubordination of one court to another, or inferiour and ſuperiour courts.

The courts eſtabliſhed by law are the four following, *viz.* Church Seſſions, Preſbyteries, Provincial Synods, and above all a National or General Aſſembly.

A Church Seſſion is compoſed of the Miniſter of the pariſh and certain diſcreet Laymen, who are choſen and ordained for the exerciſe of diſcipline, and are called Elders. The number of theſe Elders varies according to the extent of the pariſh. Two of them, together with the Miniſter, are neceſſary, in order to their holding a legal meeting. The Miniſter always preſides in theſe meetings, and is called Moderator; but has no other authority but what belongs to the *Præſes* of any other court. The Church Seſſion is appointed for inſpecting the morals of the pariſhioners, and managing the funds that are appropriated for the maintainance of the poor within their bounds. When a perſon is convicted of any inſtance of immoral conduct, or of what is inconſiſtent with his chriſtian profeſſion, the Church Seſſion inflicts ſome eccleſiaſtical cenſure, ſuch as giving him an admonition or rebuke: or if the crime be of a groſs and publick nature, they appoint him to profeſs his repentance in the face of the whole congregation, in order to make ſatisfaction for the publick offence. The higheſt church cenſure is excommunication, which is ſeldom inflicted but for contumacy, or for ſome very atrocious crime obſtinately perſiſted in. In former times there were certain civil pains and penalties which followed upon a ſentence of excommunication,

munication; but by a *Britiſh* ſtatute, theſe are happily aboliſhed. The church of *Scotland* addreſſes its cenſures only to the conſciences of men; and if they cannot reclaim offenders by the methods of perſuaſion, they think it inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of true religion, to have recourſe to compulſive ones, ſuch as temporal pains and penalties.

If the perſon thinks himſelf aggrieved by the Church Seſſion, it is competent for him to ſeek redreſs, by entering an appeal to the Preſbytery, which is the next ſuperiour court. In like manner he may appeal from the Preſbytery to the Provincial Synod, and from the Synod to the Aſſembly, whoſe ſentence is final in all eccleſiaſtical matters.

A Preſbytery conſiſts of the Miniſters within a certain diſtrict, and alſo of one ruling Elder from each Church Seſſion within the diſtrict. In ſettling the boundaries of a Preſbytery, a regard was paid to the ſituation of the country. Where the country is populous and champaign, there are inſtances of thirty Miniſters and as many Elders being joined in one Preſbytery. In mountainous countries where travelling is more difficult, there are only ſeven or eight Miniſters, in ſome places fewer, in a Preſbytery. The number of Preſbyteries is computed to be about ſeventy. Preſbyteries review the procedure of Church Seſſions, and judge in references and appeals that are brought before them. They take trials of candidates for the miniſtry: and if upon ſuch trial they find them duly qualified, they licenſe them to preach, but not to diſpenſe the ſacraments. Such licentiates are called Probationers. It is not common for the church of *Scotland* to ordain or confer holy orders on ſuch licentiates

till they be preſented to ſome vacant kirk, and thereby acquire a right to a benefice.

It is the privilege of Preſbyteries to judge their own members, at leaſt in the firſt inſtance. They may be judged for hereſy, that is, for preaching or publiſhing doctrines that are contrary to the publick ſtandard impoſed by Act of Parliament and Aſſembly; or for any inſtance of immoral conduct. Proſecutions for hereſy were formerly more frequent than they are at preſent; but happily a more liberal ſpirit has gained ground among the Clergy of *Scotland*. They think more freely than they did of old, and conſequently a ſpirit of inquiry and moderation ſeems to be on the growing hand; ſo that proſecutions for hereſy are become more rare, and are generally looked upon as invidious. Some ſenſible men among the clergy of *Scotland* look upon ſubſcriptions to certain articles and creeds of human compoſition as a grievance, from which they would willingly be delivered.

Preſbyteries are more ſevere in their cenſures upon their own members for any inſtance of immoral conduct. If the perſon be convicted, they ſuſpend him from the exerciſe of his miniſterial office for a limited time: but if the crime be of a heinous nature, they depoſe or deprive him of his clerical character; ſo that he is no longer a miniſter of the church of *Scotland*, but forfeits his title to his benefice, and other privileges of the eſtabliſhed church. However, if the perſon thinks himſelf injured by the ſentence of the Preſbytery, it is lawful for him to appeal to the Provincial Synod, within whoſe bounds his Preſbytery lies: and from the Synod he may appeal to the National Aſſembly. Preſbyteries hold their meetings generally every month, except in remote countries, and have a power of adjourning

journing themſelves to whatever time or place within their diſtrict they ſhall think proper. They chuſe their own *Præſes* or Moderator, who muſt be a Miniſter of their own Preſbytery. The ruling Elders, who ſit in Preſbyteries, muſt be changed every half-year, or elſe choſen again by their reſpective Church Seſſions.

Provincial Synods are the next ſuperiour courts to Preſbyteries, and are compoſed of the ſeveral Preſbyteries within the province and of a ruling Elder from each Church Seſſion. The ancient dioceſes of the Biſhops are for the moſt part the boundaries of a Synod. Moſt of the Synods in *Scotland* meet twice every year, in the months of *April* and *October*, and at every meeting they chuſe their *Præſes* or Moderator, who muſt be a clergyman of their own number. They review the procedure of Preſbyteries, and judge in appeals, references and complaints, that are brought before them from the inferiour courts. And if a Preſbytery ſhall be found negligent in executing the eccleſiaſtical laws againſt any of their members, or any other perſon within their juriſdiction, the Synod can call them to account, and cenſure them as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

The General Aſſembly is the ſupreme court in eccleſiaſtical matters, and from which there lies no appeal. As they have a power of making laws and canons, concerning the diſcipline and government of the church, and the publick ſervice of religion, the King ſends always a Commiſſioner to repreſent his royal perſon, that nothing may be enacted inconſiſtent with the laws of the ſtate. The perſon who repreſents the King is generally ſome *Scots* nobleman, whom his Majeſty nominates annually ſome time before the meeting of the aſſembly, and is allowed a ſuitable ſalary for defraying the expence of this honourable office. He is preſent at all the meetings of the aſſembly,

and at all their debates and deliberations. After the aſſem[illegible] conſtituted, he preſents his commiſſion and delivers a ſpeech [illegible] when they have finiſhed their buſineſs, which they commonly do in twelve days, he adjourns the aſſembly, and appoints the time and place of their next annual meeting, which is generally at *Edinburgh*, in the month of *May*.

The Aſſembly is compoſed of Miniſters and ruling Elders choſen annually from each Preſbytery in *Scotland*. As the number of Miniſters and Elders in a Preſbytery varies, ſo the number of their repreſentatives muſt hold a proportion to the number of Miniſters and Elders, that are in the Preſbytery. The proportion is fixed by laws and regulations for that purpoſe. Each Royal Burgh and Univerſity in *Scotland* has likewiſe the privilege of chuſing a ruling Elder to the Aſſembly. All elections muſt at leaſt be made forty days before the meeting of the Aſſembly. Their juriſdiction is either conſtitutive or judicial. By the firſt they have authority to make laws in eccleſiaſtical matters: by the other they judge in references and appeals brought before them from the ſubordinate courts, and their ſentences are deciſive and final. One point which greatly employs their attention is the ſettlement of vacant pariſhes. The common people of *Scotland* are greatly prejudiced againſt the law of patronage. Hence when a patron preſents a candidate to a vacant pariſh, the pariſhioners frequently make great oppoſition to the ſettlement of the preſentee, and appeal from the inferiour courts to the Aſſembly. The Aſſembly now-a-days are not diſpoſed to indulge the pariſhioners in unreaſonable oppoſition to preſentees. On the other hand, they are unwilling to ſettle the preſentee in oppoſition to the whole people, who refuſe to ſubmit to his miniſtry, becauſe in this caſe his miniſtrations

miniſtrations among them muſt be uſeleſs and without effect. The Aſſembly therefore for the moſt part delay giving ſentence in ſuch caſes, till once they have uſed their endeavours to reconcile the pariſhioners to the preſentee. But if their attempts this way prove unſucceſsful, they proceed to ſettle the preſentee in obedience to the act of parliament concerning patronages. Upon the whole it appears that in the judicatories of the church of *Scotland*, there is an equal repreſentation of the Laity as of the Clergy, which is a great ſecurity to the Laity againſt the uſurpations of the Clergy.

The buſineſs of every Miniſter in a pariſh is to perform religious worſhip, and to preach in the language of the country to his congregation every *Sunday*, and likewiſe on other extraordinary occaſions appointed by the laws and regulations of the church. The tendency of their preaching is to inſtruct their hearers in the eſſential doctrines of natural and revealed religion, and improve theſe inſtructions in order to promote the practice of piety and ſocial virtue. Of old, it was cuſtomary to preach upon controverted and myſterious points of divinity, but it is now hoped that the generality of the Clergy confine the ſubject of their preaching to what has a tendency to promote virtue and good morals, and to make the people peaceable and uſeful members of ſociety.

Miniſters likewiſe examine their pariſhioners annually. They go to the different towns and * villages of the pariſh, and in an eaſy and familiar

* I muſt obſerve, that Biſhop *Burnet* (by birth a *Scotchman)* adopted in his dioceſe the zeal of the church of his native country, and its attention to the morals and good conduct of the clergy and their flocks. Not content with the uſual triennial viſitations, he every ſummer, during ſix weeks, made a progreſs through ſome

familiar manner converſe with them upon the eſſential doctrines of religion. They make trial of their knowledge by putting queſtions to them on theſe heads. The adult as well as children are catechiſed. They likewiſe viſit their pariſhes and inquire into the behaviour of their ſeveral pariſhioners, and admoniſh them for whatever they find blameable in their conduct. At theſe viſitations the Miniſter inculcates the practice of the relative and ſocial duties, and inſiſts upon the neceſſity of the practice of them. And if there happen to be any quarrels among neighbours, the Miniſter endeavours by the power of perſuaſion to bring about a reconciliation. But in this part of their conduct much depends upon the temper, prudence, and diſcretion of Miniſters, who are cloathed with the ſame paſſions, prejudices, and infirmities, that other men are.

To this ſenſible account of the Church of *North Britain*, I beg leave to add another, which may be conſidered as a ſort of ſupplement, and may ſerve to fling light on ſome points untouched in the preceding: it is the extract from an anſwer to ſome queries I ſent a worthy correſpondent in the Highlands, to whom I am indebted for many ſenſible communications:

" To apprehend well the preſent ſtate of *our* church patronage " and mode of ſettlement, we muſt briefly view this matter from the

ſome diſtrict of dioceſe, preaching and confirming from church to church, ſo that before the return of the triennial viſitation, he became well acquainted with the behaviour of every incumbent. He preached every Sunday in ſome church of the city of *Saliſbury*; catechiſed, and inſtructed its youth for confirmation; was moſt vigilant, and ſtrict in his examination of candidates for holy orders; was an invincible enemy to pluralities, and of courſe to non-reſidents; filled his office with worth and dignity, and by his epiſcopal merits, it is to be hoped, may have atoned for the acknowledged blemiſhes in his biographical character.

" Reformation.

" Reformation. At *that* remarkable period the whole temporalities " of the church were reſumed by the Crown and Parliament; and " ſoon after a new maintenance was ſettled for miniſters in about " 960 pariſhes. The patrons of the old, ſplendid Popiſh livings, " ſtill claimed a patronage in the new-modelled poor ſtipends for " pariſh miniſters. The Lords, or Gentlemen, who got from the " Crown grants of the ſuperiorities and lands of old *abbies*, claimed " alſo the patronage of all the churches which were in the gift of " thoſe *abbies* during popery. The *King* too claimed the old pa- " tronage of the *Crown*, and thoſe of any *eccleſiaſtic corporations* not " granted away.

" Lay-patronages were reckoned always a great grievance by the " Church of *Scotland*; and accordingly from the beginning of the re- " formation the church declared againſt lay-patronage and preſenta- " tions. The eccleſiaſtic laws, or acts of aſſembly, confirmed at " laſt by parliament, required, in order to the ſettlement of a mini- " ſter, ſome concurrence of the congregation, of the gentlemen " who had property within the cure, and of the Elders of the " pariſh.

" The Elders, or *Kirk* Seſſion, are a number of perſons, who, for " their wiſdom, piety, and knowledge, are elected from the body of " the people in every pariſh, and continue for life, *ſeſe bene gerenti-* " *bus*, to aſſiſt the pariſh miniſter in ſuppreſſing immoralities and " regulating the affairs of the pariſh. Three of theſe men and a " miniſter make a quorum, and form the loweſt of our church " courts.

" Thus matters continued to the year 1649, when by act of par- " liament patronages were *aboliſhed* entirely, and the election or nomination

" nomination of miniſters was committed to the *Kirk*-Seſſion of
" ders; who, in thoſe days of univerſal ſobriety and outward appe
" ance at leaſt of religion among the Preſbyterians, were generally
" gentlemen of beſt condition in the pariſh who were in communion
" with the church. After the *reſtoration* of King *Charles* II. along
" with epiſcopacy patronages returned, yet under the old laws; and
" all debates were finally determinable by the *General Aſſembly*,
" which even under epiſcopacy in *Scotland* was the ſupreme eccle-
" ſiaſtic court. Thus they continued till the Revolution, when the
" Preſbyterian model was reſtored by act of parliament.

" The people choſe their own miniſters, and matters continued
" in this form till the year 1711, when Queen *Anne*'s miniſtry in-
" tending to defeat the *Hanover* ſucceſſion, took all methods to
" harraſs ſuch as were firmly attached to it, which the Preſbyterian
" Gentry and Clergy ever were, both from principle and intereſt.
" An act therefore was obtained, and which is ſtill in force, reſtoring
" patrons to their power of electing miniſters.

" By this act the King is now in poſſeſſion of the patronage
" of above 500 churches out of 950, having not only the old
" rights of the crown, but many patronages acquired at the
" Reformation not yet alienated; all the patronages of the 14
" *Scots* Biſhops, and all the patronages of the Lords and Gen-
" tlemen forfeited in the years 1715 and 1745. Lords, Gen-
" tlemen, and Magiſtrates of Boroughs, are the patrons of the
" remaining churches. A patron muſt preſent a qualified
" perſon to a charge within ſix months of the laſt incum-
" bent's removal or death, otherwiſe his right falls to the Preſ-
" bytery.

" A Preſ-

" A Preſbytery conſiſts of ſeveral Miniſters and Elders. All " pariſhes are annexed to ſome Preſbytery. The Preſbytery is the " ſecond church court, and they reviſe the acts of the *Kirk*-Seſſion, " which is the loweſt. Above the Preſbytery is the Synod, which " is a court conſiſting of ſeveral Preſbyteries, and from all theſe " there lies an appeal to the General Aſſembly, which is the ſupreme " church court in *Scotland*. This ſupreme court conſiſts of the " King repreſented by his Commiſſioner, Miniſters from the dif- " ferent Preſbyteries, and ruling Elders. They meet annually " at *Edinburgh*, enact laws for the good of the church, finally de- " termine all controverted elections of miniſters. They can prevent " a clergyman's tranſportation from one charge to another. They " can find a preſentee qualified or unqualified, and conſequently " oblige the patron to preſent another. They can depoſe from " the miniſtry, and every intrant into holy orders becomes bound " to ſubmit to the deciſions of this court; which, from the days " of our reformer *John Knox*, has appropriated to itſelf the titles " of The VERY VENERABLE and VERY REVEREND ASSEMBLY of " the Church of *Scotland*.

" All the clergymen of our communion are upon a par as to " authority. We can enjoy no pluralities. Non-reſidence is not " known. We are bound to a regular diſcharge of the ſeveral " duties of our office. The different cures are frequently viſited " by the Preſbytery of the bounds; and at theſe viſitations ſtrict " enquiry is made into the life, doctrine, and diligence of the " incumbent. And for default in any of theſe, he may be ſuſ- " pended from preaching: or if any groſs immorality is proved

" againſt him, he can be immediately depoſed and rendered in-
" capable of officiating as a miniſter of the goſpel. Appeal
" indeed lies, as I ſaid before, from the deciſion of the inferior
" to the ſupreme court.

" Great care is taken in preparing young men for the mini-
" ſtry. After going through a courſe of philoſophy in one of
" our four Univerſities, they muſt attend at leaſt for four years
" the Divinity-Hall, where they hear the prelections of the pro-
" feſſors, and perform the different exerciſes preſcribed them:
" they muſt attend the Greek, the Hebrew, and Rhetoric claſſes;
" and before ever they are admitted to tryals for the miniſtry
" before a Preſbytery, they muſt lay teſtimonials from the dif-
" ferent profeſſors of their morals, their attendance, their pro-
" greſs, before them: and if upon tryal they are found unqua-
" lified, they are either ſet aſide as unfit for the office, or en-
" joined to apply to their ſtudies a year or two more.

" Our livings are in general from 60 to 120 l. ſterling. Some
" few livings are richer, and a few poorer. Every miniſter be-
" ſides is entitled to a manſion-houſe, barn and ſtable; to four
" acres of arable and three of paſturage land. Our livings are
" exempted from all public duties; as are alſo our perſons
" from all public ſtatute-works. As ſchools are erected in all
" our pariſhes, and that education is cheap, our young gene-
" ration is beginning to imbibe ſome degree of taſte and liberal
" ſentiment unknown to their illiterate rude forefathers. The
" Engliſh language is cultivated even here amongſt *theſe* bleak
" and dreary mountains. *Your* Divines, *your* Philoſophers, *your*
" Hiſtorians,

" Hiſtorians, *your* Poets, have found their way to our ſequeſtered
" vales, and are peruſed with pleaſure even by our lowly ſwains;
" and the names of *Tillotſon*, of *Atterbury*, of *Clarke*, of *Secker*,
" of *Newton*, of *Locke*, of *Bacon*, of *Lyttelton*, of *Dryden*, of
" *Pope*, of *Gay*, and of *Gray*, are not unknown in our diſtant
" land."

NUMBER II.

Of the FAMA CLAMOSA. By the Rev. Mr. RUTHERFORD.

SIR,

"WHEN I had the pleaſure of ſeeing you laſt, you deſired me to give you ſome account of the proceedings of the Church of *Scotland* againſt a miniſter in caſe of a *Fama Clamoſa*. I would think myſelf happy, if I could in the leaſt contribute to aſſiſt you in your laudable deſign of diffuſing knowlege, and of making one part of the kingdom acquainted with the manners and cuſtoms of the other. You are well acquainted with the Church Courts, and the method of proceeding in ordinary caſes, as I find from your Tour. An appeal can be made from a Seſſion to a Preſbytery, from a Preſbytery to a Synod, from a Synod to the General Aſſembly, which is the ſupreme court, and from its deciſion there lies no appeal. Any perſon who is of a good character, may give to the Preſbytery a complaint againſt one of their members; but the Preſbytery is not to proceed to the citation of the perſon accuſed, or, as we term it, to begin the proceſs, until the accuſer under his hand gives in the complaint, with ſome account of its probability, and undertakes to make out the libel, under the pain of being conſidered as a ſlanderer. When ſuch an accuſation is brought before them, they are obliged candidly to examine the affair,

affair. But, beſides this, the Preſbytery conſiders itſelf obliged to proceed againſt any of its members, if a *Fama Clamoſa* of the ſcandal is ſo great that they cannot be vindicated, unleſs they begin the proceſs. This they can do without any particular accuſer, after they have inquired into the riſe, occaſion, and authors of this report. It is a maxim in the Kirk of *Scotland*, that religion muſt ſuffer, if the ſcandalous or immoral actions of a miniſter are not corrected. And wherever a miniſter is reputed guilty of any immorality, (although before the moſt popular preacher in the kingdom) none almoſt will attend upon his miniſtry. Therefore the Preſbytery for the ſake of religion is obliged to proceed againſt a miniſter in caſe of a *Fama Clamoſa*. This however is generally done with great tenderneſs. After they have conſidered the report raiſed againſt him, then they order him to be cited, draw out a full copy of what is reported, with a liſt of the witneſſes names to be led for proving this allegation. He is now to be formally ſummoned to appear before them; and he has warning given him, at leaſt ten days before the time of his compearance, to give in his anſwers to what is termed the libel; and the names of the witneſſes ought alſo to be ſent him. If at the time appointed the miniſter appear, the libel is to be read to him, and his anſwers are alſo to be read. If the libel be found relevant, then the Preſbytery is to endeavour to bring him to a confeſſion. If the matter confeſſed be of a ſcandalous nature, ſuch as uncleanneſs, the Preſbytery generally depoſe him from his office, and appoint him in due time to appear before the congregation, where the ſcandal was given, and to make public confeſſion of his crime and repentance.

If a miniſter abſent himſelf by leaving the place, and be contumacious, without making any relevant excuſe, a new citation is given him,

him, and intimation is made at his own church, when the congregation is met, that he is to be holden as confeſſed, ſince he refuſes to appear before them; and accordingly he is depoſed from his office. When I was in *Caithneſs*, an inſtance of this took place. A certain miniſter of that county was reported to have a ſtronger affection for his maid than his wife. He made frequent excurſions with the girl; and although no proof of criminal converſation could be brought, yet there was great cauſe for cenſure, as all the country took notice of the affair. Upon meeting of the Preſbytery, his brethren candidly adviſed him to remove from his houſe a ſervant with whom the public report had ſcandalized him; that her longer continuance would increaſe the ſuſpicion; and as it gave offence to his pariſhioners, if he would not immediately diſmiſs her, they muſt conſider him as an enemy to his own intereſt, if not as guilty of the crime laid to his charge. They remonſtrated with him in the gentleſt terms; but he was ſtill refractory, left the country, and carried his favourite maid in his train. The Preſbytery conſidered this as a confeſſion of his guilt, and depoſed him from his office.

NUMBER

NUMBER III.

GALIC PROVERBS.

1. *LEAGHAIDH a Chòir am bèul an Anmhuinn.*
Juſtice itſelf melts away in the mouth of the feeble.

2. *'S làidir a thèid, 's anmhunn a thìg.*
The ſtrong ſhall fall, and oft the weak eſcape unhurt.

3. *'S fàda Làmh an Fhèumanaich.*
Long is the hand of the needy.

4. *'S làidir an t' Anmhunn an Uchd Treòir.*
Strong is the feeble in the boſom of might.

5. *'S maith an Sgàthan Sùil Càrraid.*
The eye of a friend is an unerring mirror.

6. *Cha bhi 'n Bochd ſògh-ar Saibhir.*
The luxurious poor ſhall ne'er be rich.

7. *Far an tàin' an Abhuin, 's ànn as mùgha a fùaim.*
Moſt ſhallow—moſt noiſy.

8. *Cha neil Clèith air an Olc, ach gun a dhèanamh.*
There is no concealment of evil, but not to commit it.

9. *Gìbht na Cloinne-bìge, bhi 'ga tòirt 's ga gràdiarraidh.*
The gift of a child, oft granted—oft recalled.

10. *Cha*

10. *Cha neil Saoi gun a choi-meas.*
None ſo brave without his equal.

11. *'S mìnic a thainig Combairle ghlìc a Bèul Amadain.*
Oft has the wiſeſt advice proceeded from the mouth of folly.

12. *Tuiſhlichid an t' Each ceithir-chaſach.*
The four-footed horſe doth often ſtumble; ſo may the ſtrong and mighty fall.

13. *Mar a chaimheas Duin' a Bheatha, bheir e Brèith air a Chòimhearſnach.*
As *is* a man's own life, ſo is his judgment of the lives of others.

14. *Fànaidh Duine ſòna' re Sìth, 's bheir Duine dòna duì-leum.*
The fortunate man *awaits*, and he ſhall arrive in peace: the unlucky *haſtens*, and evil ſhall be his fate.

15. *Cha do chùir a Ghuala ris, nach do chuir Tuar haris.*
Succeſs muſt attend the man who bravely ſtruggles.

16. *Cha Ghloìr a dhearabhas ach Gnìomh.*
Triumph never gain'd the ſounding words of boaſt.

17. *'S tric a dh' fhàs am Fuigheal-fochaid, 's a nìheith am Fuigheal-faramaid.*
Oft has the object of cauſeleſs ſcorn arrived at honour, and the once mighty ſcorner fallen down to contempt.

18. *Cha do dèiobair* FEANN *Rìgh nan Làoch riamh Fear a làimhe-deiſe.*
The friend of his right-hand was never deſerted by FINGAL the king of heroes.

19. *Thìg*

19. *Thig Dia re h'Airc, 's cha 'n Airc nar thig.*
GOD cometh in the time of diſtreſs, and it is no longer diſtreſs when He comes.

EPITAPH.

By BEN JONSON.

UNderneath this marble hearſe
Lies the ſubject of all verſe;
Sidney's ſiſter, *Pembroke*'s mother:
Death, ere thou haſt kill'd another,
Fair and learn'd, and good as ſhe,
Time ſhall throw a dart at thee.

Tranſlated into *Galic*.

AN ſho na luighe fo Lìc-lìghe
Ha adh-bheann nan uille-bhuadh,
Mathair *Phembroke*, Piuthar *Philip:*
Ans gach Daan bith' orra luadh.
A Bhais man gearr thu ſios a coi-meas,
Beann a dreach, ſa h' Juil, ſa Fiach,
Briſtidh do Bhogh, gun Fhave do ſhaighid:
Bithi'—mar nach bith' tu riamh.

A SAILOR's EPITAPH,

In the Church-yard of *Great Yarmouth*, *Norfolk*.

THO' *Boreas'* blow and *Neptune's* waves
Have toſt me to and fro,
By God's decree, you plainly ſee,
I'm harbour'd here below:
Where I muſt at anchor lye
With many of our fleet;
But once again we muſt ſet ſail,
Our Admiral CHRIST to meet.

Tranſlated into *Galic*.

LE Uddal-cuain, 's le ſheide Gaoidh
'S lionmhor Amhra thuair mi riamh;
Gam luaſga a nùl agus a nàl,
Gu tric gun Fhois, gun Deoch, gun Bhiadh.
Ach thanig mi gu Calla taimh,
'S leg mi m' Achdair ans an Uir,
Far an caidil mi mo Phramh,
Gus ariſd an tog na Sùill.
Le Guth na Troimp' as airde fùaim
Dus gidh mi, 's na bheil am choir
Coinnich' ſhin ARD-ADMHIRAL a Chuain
Bhon faith ſhin Fois, is Duais, is Lònn.

SAPPHO's

SAPPHO's ODE.

BLEST as the immortal Gods is he,
The youth who fondly ſits by thee, *&c.*

Tranſlated into *Galic.*

1. 'ADhmhur mar Dhia neo bhaſmhor 'ta
'N t'Oglach gu caidreach a ſhuis re d' ſqa:
Sa chluin, ſa chìth re faad na hùin
Do Bhriara droigheal, 's do fhrea gradh cùin.

2. Och! 's turr a d' fhogair thu mo Chloſs
'Sa dhuiſg thu 'm Croidh' gach Buaireas bochd:
'N tra dhearc mi ort, s' mi goint le 't Aadh
Bhuail reachd am uchd, ghrad mheath mo Chail:

3. Theogh 'm Aigne arìs, is ſhruth gu dian
Teaſghradh air feadh gach Baal am Bhiann:
Ghrad chaoch mo ſhuil le Ceodhan Uain
'S tac aoidh mo Chluas le bothar-fhuaim.

4. Chuer Fallas 'tlàth mo Bhuil gun Lùth
Rith Eal-ghris chuin tre m' fhuil gu dlu.
Ghrad thug am Ploſg a bheannachd leom
Is ſhnìomh mi ſheach gun' Diog am Chòmm.

EPITAPH on a LADY,

In the Pariſh-Church of *Glenorchay*, in *North-Britain*.

1. AN ſho na luigh ta ſan INNIS
Bean bu duilich leom bhi ann
Beul a cheuil, is Lamh a Ghrinnis,
Ha iad 'nioſhe ſho nan tamh.

2. Tuill' cha toir am Bochd dhuit beannachd:
An lom-nochd cha chluthaich thu nis mo'
Cha tiormaich Dèur bho ſhùil na h'Ainnis:
Co tuill' O LAGG! a bheir dhuit treoir?

3. Chan fhaic ſhin tuille thu ſa choinni:
Cha ſuidh ſhin tuille air do Bhòrd:
D'fhàlabh uain ſùairceas, ſèirc is mòdhan
Ha Bròn 's bì-mhulad air teachd oiru.

In *Engliſh*.

1. LOW ſhe lies here in the duſt, and here memory fills me with grief: ſilent is the tongue of melody, and the hand of elegance is now at reſt.

2. No more ſhall the poor give thee his bleſſing: nor ſhall the naked be warmed with the fleece of thy flock. The tear ſhalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the wretched. Where now, O Feeble, is thy wonted help!

3. No

3. No more, my Fair, ſhall we meet thee in the ſocial hall: no more ſhall we ſit at thy hoſpitable board. Gone for ever is the ſound of mirth: the kind, the candid, the meek is now no more. Who can expreſs our grief! Flow ye tears of *Woe!*

A YOUNG LADY's LAMENTATION on the DEATH of her LOVER.

Tranſlated from the *Galic.*

GLOOMY indeed is the night and dark, and heavy alſo is my troubled ſoul: around me all is ſilent and ſtill: but ſleep has forſaken my eyes, and my boſom knoweth not the balm of peace. I mourn for the loſs of the dead—the *young*, the *beauteous*, the *brave*, alas! lies low.—Lovely was thy form, O youth! lovely and fair was thy open ſoul!—Why did I know thy worth?—Oh! why muſt I now that worth deplore?

Length of years ſeemed to be the lot of my Love, yet few and fleeting were his days of joy.—Strong he ſtood as the tree of the vale, but untimely he fell into the ſilent houſe. The morning Sun ſaw thee flouriſh as the lovely roſe—before the noon-tide heat low thou droop'ſt as the withered plant.

What *then* availed thy bloom of youth, and what thy arm of ſtrength? Ghaſtly is the face of Love—dim and dark the ſoul-expreſſing eye—The mighty fell to ariſe no more!

Whom now ſhall I call *my* friend? or from whom can I hear the ſound of joy? In *thee* the friend has fallen—in thy grave my joy is laid.—

laid.—We lived—we grew together. O why *together* did we not alſo fall!

Death—thou cruel ſpoiler! how oft haſt thou cauſed the tear to flow! many are the miſerable thou haſt made, and who can eſcape thy dart of woe?

Kind Fate, come lay me low, and bring me to my houſe of reſt. In yonder grave, beneath the leafy plane, my Love and I ſhall dwell in peace. Sacred be the place of our repoſe.

O ſeek not to diſturb the aſhes of the dead!

NUMBER

NUMBER IV.

ACCOUNT of the FASTING WOMAN of *Roſsſhire*.

Dunrobin, Aug. 24, 1769.

The Information of Mr. RAINY, Miſſionary-Miniſter, in *Kincardine*, anent *Katharine M'Leod*.

KATHARINE M'LEOD, daughter to *Donald M'Leod*, farmer, in *Croig*, in the pariſh of *Kincardine*, *Roſsſhire*, an unmarried woman, aged about thirty-five years, ſixteen years ago contracted a fever, after which ſhe became blind. Her father carried her to ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons to cure her blindneſs. Their preſcriptions proved of no effect. He carried her alſo to a lady ſkilled in phyſic, in the neighborhood, who, doubtful whether her blindneſs was occaſioned by the weakneſs of her eye-lids, or a defect in her eyes, found by the uſe of ſome medicines that the blindneſs was occaſioned by a weakneſs in her eye-lids, which being ſtrengthened, ſhe recovered her ſight in ſome meaſure, and diſcharged as uſual every kind of work about her father's farm; but tyed a garter tight round her forehead to keep up her eye-lids. In this condition ſhe continued for four or five years, enjoying a good ſtate of health, and working as uſual. She contracted another lingering fever, of which ſhe never recovered perfectly.

Some time after her fever her jaws fell, her eye-lids cloſed, and ſhe loſt her appetite. Her parents declare, that, for the ſpace of a year and

and three-quarters they could not ſay that any meat or liquid went down her throat. Being interrogated on this point, they owned they very frequently put ſomething into her mouth: but they concluded that nothing went down her throat, becauſe ſhe had no evacuation; and when they forced open her jaws at one time, and kept them open for ſome time by putting in a ſtick between her teeth, and pulled forward her tongue, and forced ſomething down her throat, ſhe coughed and ſtrained, as if in danger to be choaked. One thing, during the time ſhe eat and drank nothing, is remarkable, that her jaws were unlocked, and ſhe recovered her ſpeech, and retained it for ſeveral days, without any apparent cauſe for the ſame; ſhe was quite ſenſible, repeated ſeveral queſtions of the ſhorter catechiſms; told them that it was to no purpoſe to put any thing into her mouth, for that nothing went down her throat; as alſo that ſometimes ſhe underſtood them when they ſpoke to her. By degrees her jaws thereafter fell, and ſhe loſt her ſpeech.

Some time before I ſaw her ſhe received ſome ſuſtenance, whey, water-gruel, &c. but threw it up, at leaſt for the moſt part, immediately. When they put the ſtick between her teeth, mentioned above, two or three of her teeth were broken. It was at this breach they put in any thing into her mouth. I cauſed them to bring her out of bed, and give her ſomething to drink. They gave her whey. Her neck was contracted, her chin fixed on her breaſt, nor could by any force be pulled back: ſhe put her chin and mouth into the diſh with the whey, and I perceived ſhe ſucked it at the above-mentioned breach as a child would ſuck the breaſt, and immediately threw it up again, as her parents told me ſhe uſed to do, and ſhe endeavoured with her hand to dry her mouth and chin. Her forehead

head was contracted and wrinkled; her cheeks full, red, and blooming. Her parents told me that ſhe ſlept a great deal, and ſoundly, perſpired ſometimes, and now and then emitted pretty large quantities of blood at her mouth.

For about two years paſt they have been wont to carry her to the door once every day, and ſhe would ſhew ſigns of uneaſineſs when they neglected it at the uſual time. Laſt ſummer, after giving her to drink of the water of the well of *Strathconnen*, ſhe crawled to the door on her hands and feet without any help. She is at preſent in a very languid way, and ſtill throws up what ſhe drinks.

NUMBER V.

PARALLEL ROADS in *GLEN-ROY*.

ALL the deſcription that can be given of the Parallel Roads, or Terraſſes, is, that the Glen of itſelf is extremely narrow, and the hills on each ſide very high, and generally not rocky. In the face of theſe hills, both ſides of the Glen, there are three roads at ſmall diſtances from each other, and directly oppoſite on each ſide. Theſe roads have been meaſured in the completeſt parts of them, and found to be 26 paces of a man five feet ten inches high. The two higheſt are pretty near each other, about 50 yards, and the loweſt double that diſtance from the neareſt to it. They are carried along the ſides of the Glen with the utmoſt regularity, nearly as exact as drawn with a line of rule and compaſs.

Where deep burns or gullies of water croſs theſe roads, they avoid both the deſcent and aſcent in a very curious manner; ſo that on the ſide where the road enters thoſe hollows, they rather aſcend along the ſlope, and deſcend the oppoſite ſide until they come to the level, without the traveller being ſenſible of aſcent or deſcent. There are other ſmaller glens falling into this *Glen-Roy*. The parallel roads ſurround all theſe ſmaller ones; but where *Glen-Roy* ends in the open country, there are not the ſmalleſt veſtiges of them to be ſeen. The length of theſe roads in *Glen-Roy* are about ſeven miles. There are other two glens in that neighbourhood, where theſe roads are equally viſible, called *Glen-Gluy*, and *Glen-Spean*, the former running north-weſt

weſt and the latter ſouth from *Glen-Roy*. Both theſe roads are much about the ſame length as *Glen-Roy*.

It is to be obſerved that theſe roads are not cauſeway, but levelled out of the earth. There are ſome ſmall rocks, though few, in the courſe of theſe roads. People have examined in what manner they made this paſſage through the rocks, and find no veſtige of roads in the rock; but they begin on each ſide, and keep the regular line as formerly. So far I am indebted to Mr. *Trapaud*, Governor of *Fort Auguſtus*.

I cannot learn to what nation the inhabitants of the country attribute theſe roads: I was informed that they were inacceſſible at the eaſt end, open at the weſt, or that neareſt to the ſea, and that there were no traces of buildings, or *Druidical* remains, in any part, that could lead us to ſuſpect that they were deſigned for œconomical or religious purpoſes. The country people think they were deſigned for the chace, and that theſe terraſſes were made after the ſpots were cleared in lines from wood, in order to tempt the animals into the open paths after they were rouzed, in order that they might come within reach of the bowmen, who might conceal themſelves in the woods above and below. Ridings for the ſportſmen are ſtill common in all great foreſts in *France*, and other countries on the continent, either that they might purſue the game without interruption of trees, or ſhoot at it in its paſſage.

Mr. *Gordon*, p. 114, of his Itinerary, mentions ſuch terraſſes, to the number of ſeventeen or eighteen, raiſed one above the other in the moſt regular manner, for the ſpace of a mile, on the ſide of a hill, in the county of *Tweedale*, near a village called *Romana*, and alſo near two ſmall *Roman* camps. They are from fifteen to twenty feet

broad, and appear at four or five miles diſtance not unlike a great amphitheatre. The ſame gentleman alſo has obſerved ſimilar terraſſes near other camps of the ſame nation, from whence he ſuſpects them to be works of the *Romans*, and to have been thrown up by their armies for itinerary encampments. Such may have been their uſe in thoſe places: but what could have been the object of the contrivers of the terraſſes of *Glen-Roy*, where it is more than probable thoſe conquerors never came, remains a myſtery, except the conjecture above given ſhould prove ſatisfactory.

NUMBER VI.

Of SLOUGH DOGGS.

PART I. p. 68.

SIR *Wilfrid Lawſon*, and Sir *William Hutton*, Knights, two of his Majeſties Commiſſioners for the Middleſhires of *Great Britain*. To *John Muſgrave* the Provoſt Marſhall, and the reſt of his Majeſties Garryſon, ſend ſalutations. Whereas, upon due conſideration of the increaſe of ſtealths dayly growing both in deed and reporte among you on the borders. We formerly concluded and agreed, that, for reforming thereof, Watches ſhould be ſett, and *Slough Doggs* provyded and kept, according to the contents of his Majeſties directions to us in that behalf preſcribed. And for that, according to our ſaid agreement, Sir *William Hutton*, at his laſt being in the country, did appoynt how the Watches ſhould be kept, when and where they ſhould begin, and how they might beſt and moſt fitly continue. And withall for the bettering his Majeſties ſervyce, and preventing further danger that might enſue by the Outlaws, in reſortinge to the houſes of *Thomas Routledge*, alias *Baylihead*, being neere and next adjoyninge to the wayſts, he himſelfe beinge fled amongſt them, (as it is reported) Order and Direction was lykewiſe, that ſome of the Garryſon ſhould keepe and reſyde in his the ſaid *Thomas Routledge*'s houſes, and there to remaine till further directions be given them, unleſſe he the ſaid *Tho: Routledge* ſhall come

come in and enter himſelfe anſwerable to his Maty's Lawes, as is convenient. Further, by virtue of our authority from his Maty to us directed, touching the border ſervyce. We command you that the ſaid Watches be duely ſearched as was appointed, and preſentment to us, or th' one of us, be mad of every default, either in conſtables for their neglect in not ſettinge yt fourth, or in any perſons flyppinge or neglectinge their dutyes therein. And that you likewyſe ſee that *Slough Doggs* be provydèd accordinge to our former directions, and as this Note to this Warrant annexed particularly ſetts down. Faile yee not hereof, as you will anſwer the contrarye at your perrills. Given under our hands and ſeals this 29 of *November* 1616.

A NOTE how the SLOUGH DOGGS was agreed upon to be provyded and kept at the Charge of the Inhabitants, as followeth:

Imprimis, beyond *Eſk*, by the inhabitants there, to be kept above the foot of *Sarks* - - - - - -	1 Dogg.
Itm. by the inhabitts. of the inſyde of *Eſke*, to *Richmond Clugh*, to be kept at the *Moot* - - - - -	1 D.
Itm. by the inhabitants of the pariſh of *Arthuret* above *Richmdclugh*, to be kept at the *Bailyhead* - - -	1 D.
Itm. *Bewcaſtle* pariſh, beſides the *Baylye* and *Blackquarters*, to be kept at *Kinkerhill* - - - - - -	1 D.
Itm. the pariſh of *Stapilton* - - - - - -	1 D.
Itm. the pariſh of *Irdington* - - - - - -	1 D.
Itm. the pariſh of *Lanercoſt* and *Walton* - - - -	1 D.
Itm. - - - - - - - - - - -	1 D.
Itm. - - - - - - - - - - -	1 D.
Total -	9 Dogs.

It

It was appointed and commanded that the chiefe officers, bayliffes, and conſtables, within everye circutt and cumpaſſe wherein the *Slough Doggs* are appointed to be kept, ſhould take charge for taſkeing the inhabitants towards the charge thereof, and collect the ſame, and for provydinge the *Slough Doggs*, and to inform the commiſſioners, if any refuſed to pay their contribution, whereby ſuch as refuſed ſhould be committed to the gaole till they paid the ſame.

N. B. Biſhop *Nicolſon* has publiſhed the orders of the Watches, 6. *Ed.* 6. in his Border Laws, p. 215, &c. but as I have met with nothing concerning the *Slough Doggs* till the time of *James* the Firſt, am inclined to think it was a new inſtitution in that King's reign, when they were alſo appointed in the *Scotch* borders.

NUMBER

NUMBER VII.

A LETTER from Mr. GEORGE MALCOLM, concerning SHEEP-FARMS, &c.

Communicated by JOHN MAXWEL, Eſq. of *Broomholme*.

PART I. p. 79.

THESE grounds are not in common as in *England*, but are all ſeparate properties, and divided into extenſive farms, with diſtinct marches, from three to four thouſand acres. They are moſtly paſtured with ſheep; that is to ſay, the farmer depends upon his ſheep for paying the rent and yielding him profit. The cows which he keeps, and the corn which he ſows, ſeldom do more than maintain his family. Farms of this large extent become neceſſary; for as they are not incloſed, the ſheep could not be paſtured with eaſe and convenience within narrow marches. Though the country was in a complete ſtate of improvement, it is probable the hills will never be incloſed, as nature ſeems to have intended them for breeding cattle to ſupply the cultivated paſtures in the low lands which fatten. So long as they are applied to that purpoſe, and I think they never can be made fit for any other, they cannot pay the expence of incloſing. Every flock has a ſhepherd to take care of them, whoſe buſineſs it is to make them eat the ground equally, and in bad weather to keep them on ſuch parts of the farm, where they are moſt ſheltered from the ſtorms. He can do nothing without his dog, which,

which, you know, he learns to do wonderful things; but it would be wrong to mention them to ſtrangers, as they would think we bordered on the marvellous. It is ſufficient to inform them, that he can command all or any part of his flock, at the diſtance of more than a mile. As the kinds of ſheep, and the methods of managing them, vary ſo much in different parts of the country, it will be difficult to give your friend any clear idea of them. There is a gradual decline of ſoil from the eaſt to the weſt coaſt. This fact is put beyond a doubt, from the ſize of both ſheep and black-cattle turning ſmaller and ſmaller as you advance from the eaſt to the weſt. The large ſheep of the eaſt border have often been brought here, but they did not thrive, but turned ſmaller; and I have known our ſheep ſent to them, which you would not have known for largeneſs in a year or two. This ſhews that the alteration of the ſize is not owing to the fancy of the farmer, but to a real difference of ſoil. There are different kinds of ſoil required for different kinds of ſheep, and at different ages. The *hogs*, which is the name they go by before they are a year old, ſhould have dry paſture, well mixed with heaths, and not much expoſed to ſtorms of ſnow, which breeds them firm and ſound. The ewe, which is the female, ſhould have much graſs, and not very high land, on account of the lambs which they bring forth in the ſpring, and the *wedder*, which is the gelded male ſheep, is fitteſt for the very high grounds, as being ſtrongeſt and moſt hardy. This accounts for moſt farmers having more farms than one, as one ſeldom contains all theſe different ſoils and ſituations. Through *Tiviotdale*, the product which moſt of the farmers ſell is wedders above three years old, and about a ſeventh or eighth part of the oldeſt of their ewe ſtock, which are commonly about ſix years old. They ſell the

wethers in *June*, and the ewes about *Michaelmas*. They are moſtly bought by the *Engliſh* for feeding. It is impoſſible to give you an account of prices, as they vary almoſt every ſeaſon. Within theſe twelve years, I have known the *Tiviotdale* wethers ſell from ten to fifteen ſhillings, and the ewes from ſix to ten ſhillings. We ſhear or clip the wool in the months of *June* and *July*. The price of the wool varies as much as the price of the ſheep, from three ſhillings and ſix-pence to ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence per ſtone *Engliſh*, 16 lb. to the ſtone. From five to between ſix and ſeven fleeces go to the ſtone. The market for wool is ſometimes at *Edinburgh*, and ſometimes in *England*. In ſome parts of the eaſt of *Tiviotdale*, they do not ſalve their ſheep; but they do it in moſt places. It is thought tar warms the ſheep, and deſtroys a kind of vermin called a *cade*, which infeſts them much. The method of ſalving is very different, with regard to the quantity of butter mixed with the tar, and alſo with regard to the quantity of both laid on the ſheep. The mixture is from twenty-four pounds *Engliſh* to above three ſtones of butter to ſixteen quarts of tar; and with this quantity they will ſalve from forty to one hundred and twenty ſheep. The greater proportion of butter, the better the wool is; not in point of fineneſs, but it waſhes whiter, and conſequently takes a better dye. The colder the ground is, the more ſalve is laid on. It coſts from two-pence half-penny to three-pence half-penny each ſheep. In *Tiviotdale*, they have got much into the practice of giving their ſheep hay in the ſnows of winter, which is of much ſervice to them. I cannot pretend to give you my opinion poſitively with regard to the rents paid, and how many ſheep are kept

kept by the acre: they vary with the ſoil of the ground, and often according to the opinion the different landlords entertain of the value of their eſtates. More grounds keep below a ſheep to the acre than above it; and the rent ſtands from two ſhillings to three ſhillings and ſix-pence for each ſheep. The rents of moſt farms have advanced within theſe twelve or fourteen years, from a third to double; which great advance has made highland farming very uncertain; as no improvements which meliorate the farms can be made; but they entirely depend upon the riſe and fall of the markets, beſides running a great riſque from bad ſeaſons. In *Eſkdale*, where we live, we ſell no wedders, becauſe we cannot afford to breed wether hogs, on account of a diſeaſe, which kills great numbers of that age in our grounds. Our product is lambs and ewes at the age already mentioned. Within theſe twelve years, we have ſold our lambs from two ſhillings to four ſhillings and ſixpence; and our ewes from five ſhillings and ſix-pence to nine ſhillings. Our markets are the ſame as in *Tiviotdale:* our wool ſells lower. Many of us have a practice of milking our ewes; though it is going faſt into diſuſe, becauſe it is generally thought to be hurtful. It renders the ewe-leſs fit to bear the ſtorms in winter; it makes her have leſs wool; and ſhe will ſell at a much higher price at *Michaelmas*, if not milked, being fatter. The great temptation to milk ewes is to provide butter for ſalving, which of late years has been very dear. As perhaps Mr. *P.* may have a curioſity to ſee a calculation of how much is made by milking, I ſhall give you an account of what I made this year out of three hundred and eighty ewes at *Burnfoot*; for I milk at no other of my farms.

			£.	s.
I made 75 ſtones *Engliſh* of cheeſe in ſix weeks, at 4 s. 4 *d.* per ſtone — — — — —			16	5
12 ſtones of butter, at 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per ſtone *Engliſh* —			3	6
			19	11
	£.	s.		
Wages of four women —	2	8		
Wages of ewe-herd —	0	18	3	6
			16	5

N. B. The whey made from the milk is more than equal to the maintenance of the above five ſervants.

This comes to about 9 ½ *d.* each ſheep.

To the north-weſt of us, in *Tweddale*, *Clydeſdale*, the head of *Annandale* and in *Galloway*, the farmers ſell for their product wether hogs, and ſome of them lambs, as we do. For the moſt part the *Engliſh* buy them to lay on their commons. They are a ſhort coarſe-woolled ſheep, and eſteemed very hardy. In theſe parts they are free of that diſeaſe which kills the young ſheep in our country, and which is the reaſon of their keeping all their male lambs on moſt of the farms. Theſe hogs have ſold within theſe twelve years, from five ſhillings to eight ſhillings and ſix-pence. The diſeaſes to which ſheep are liable are many. I ſhall only mention three of them, which are moſt mortal. That which we eſteem the worſt is called the Rot. They contract it by paſturing in wet marſhy ground, when it happens to be a rainy ſeaſon in the months of *Auguſt* and *September*. The only remedy is draining. A bad ſeaſon will even bring on a rot in dry grounds, where there is much graſs. If they ſuffer much hunger, either from an overſtock in ſummer, or from the ſnows in winter, it will

will occaſion this diſeaſe. We call another diſeaſe the *Sickneſs*, it appears to be a kind of colic, as it ſwells them much in the body: it moſtly attacks young ſheep from before *Martinmaſs* until the ſpring. We have no remedy for it. The third diſeaſe is called the *Louping-ill*, which rages moſtly from the 1ſt of *April* to the 1ſt of *June*. It deprives them of the uſe of their limbs. We likewiſe know no remedy for it.

P. S. In reading over my letter, I think it right to explain that part of it, where I ſay, that there are farms of four thouſand acres. I do not mean, that theſe large farms are all paſtured by one flock of ſheep, for one flock has ſeldom above ſeven or eight hundred acres to go upon.

NUMBER VIII.

Of the ANTIQUITIES found at the STATION at *BURRENS*.

VOYAGE to the HEBRIDES, Part I. p. 93.

No. I. THIS altar was found in the great Station at *Burrens*, the *Blatum Bulgium* of *Antonine*. It is dedicated to a local Goddeſs, whoſe name has not yet occurred in hiſtory. The nation, ſhe was worſhipped by, or that of the devotee that erected it is unknown. The reading may be thus:

DEAE HARIMEL
LAE. SACGA
MIDIAHVS
ARCXVSLL^{M}.

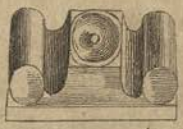
Deæ *Harimellæ*, *Sacgamidiahus* Architectus X. Votum Solvit L. Libentiſſimâ mente.

I did not fail conſulting the learned on this occaſion; but they rung ſuch a number of changes on the words, that I content myſelf with giving the plaineſt reading.

No. II. is an altar addreſſed to another unknown Goddeſs; for we know no more of *Virndeſtkis* or *Viratis*, (as one of my learned friends will have it) than we do of *Harimella*.

DEAE

ANTIQUITIES AT HODDAM CASTLE



M. Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

DEAE VIRADES
THI. PAGVS CON
DRVSTIS MILItavit
IN COHorte II. TVN
GRorum SVB SIVO
AVSPICE PR
AFEcto.

All we can ſay of this goddeſs is that ſhe was worſhipped by the *Tungri*, or the people of *Liege*, who ſerved in the *Roman* army in *Britain*.

No. III. is deſigned for the figure of FORTUNE; with the following dedication inſcribed beneath her feet:

FORTVNAE R*educi pro*
SALVTE P. CAM*mii*
ITALICI PRAEF*ecti* CO*h*. II.
TUN*grorum* CELER LIBER*tus*
LL M.

This is a complimentary addreſs to FORTUNE, by *Celer*, a freedman probably of *Cammius*, in gratitude for having brought his maſter ſafely back from ſome journey.

No. IV. is a ſepulchral ſtone, with a rude head on it.

Theſe four are engraven in plate. The following are preſerved with them in the ſame place.

1. Part of the figure of *Victory*, with one foot on a globe. Her veſt and part of her wings only are to be ſeen.

2. A

2. A ſepulchral ſtone, with this inſcription:

Diis manibus Afutiano Baſſi ordinato
Tribuno Coh. II. Tung*rorum* Flavia Bætica
Conjunx fa*ciendum* curavit.

By the frequent mention of the *Tungri*, it appears they were ſtationed here for ſome time.

3. A very plain altar, addreſſed alſo to FORTUNE.

FORTUNÆ Coh*ortis* primæ Ner*viorum*
Mille Ger*manorum* Equi*tum*.

4. A fragment of an earthen veſſel, with a naked female leaning on a column.

5. Another, with part of a boar beneath a tree. This perhaps alludes to the *Caledonian* foreſt. The fragment of the inſcription above the boar is only II. TVN. I ſuppoſe done by an officer of the *Tungrian* cohort, and after the defeat of the *Caledonians* at the battle of the *Mons Grampius*, where two cohorts of that body were diſtinguiſhed greatly.

6. An inſcription:

C. L.
PED. BR. P.

Collegium ligniferorum peditatus BRIGANTICÆ poſuit.

This is a conjecture collected from the following, which gives ſome light into the letters C. L.

7. Num*ini* Aug*uſti* Deo Mercurio
Sign*um* poſuerunt Cultores Col*legii* Ligniferi
Ejuſdem Dei cur*atore* Ingenno Rufo. V. S. L. M.

8. An

8. An altar, with an inſcription ſimilar. DEO. MERCURIO. JUL. CEREALIS Cenſor Sigillorum Collegii Ligniferorum Cultorum ejus de ſuo dedit votum ſolvit libens merito *.

9. A piece of an ornamental ſtone, inſcribed Legio XX. Vict.

10. An inſcription. Imp*eratori* Cæſari TRAJANO HADRIANO Leg*io* ſecund*a* Aug*uſta*.

11. Another piece of a veſſel, inſcribed Sac. ERO R.

11. An inſcription. IMP. CÆS. FLAVIO VALERIO CONSTANTINO PUBLII FILIO INVICTO AUGUSTO.

This was found on the *Roman* road, in the pariſh of *Heſket*, between *Carliſle* and *Penrith*.

12. An inſcription in memory of one *Pervica*, by her mother *Julia*. Dis Manibus Sacrum JULIA PERVICÆ Filiæ. Mr. *Horſely*, No. LXIV. *Northumberland*, preſerves one of the ſame kind.

13. A fragment, containing

AXAN
CONIS.

14. A ſtone, with the figure of the Goddeſs *Minerva*. It is engraven No. XXXIV. *Scotl.* by Mr. *Horſely*, but not explained. On her breaſt is the *Ægis*; beneath on one ſide is her ſhield; in right hand a ſpear; her hair long; on her head a helmet ſurrounded with a mural coronet, denoting, according to *Lucian*, that ſhe was the inventreſs of the art of building; the ſummit

‡ Numbers 7, 8, and 14, were purchaſed by the late Sir *John Clerk*, of *Penycuick*, near *Edinburgh*.

is crowned with olive, another concomitant of this Deity. She is ſtyled *Brigantia* from her delight in war. This is indeed a new epithet; but as the ſtone was carved in *Britain*, the inſcriber gave her the appellation of the moſt warlike of our tribes. That ſuch was the derivation of the name of the *Brigantes* appears from *Camden*. He does not give the true *Britiſh* etymology, which is from *Brig*, choice or chief men. This tribe was famous for its plundering excurſions, which hardened them to war, and gave them a ſuperiority over their neighbors. This ſculpture perhaps belonged to a temple dedicated to *Minerva*, founded in the country of the *Brigantes*, whoſe limits, in all probability, extended beyond *Burrens*, the place it was found at. By the inſcription, it appears to have been done by order of *Julian*, in honor of his favorite Goddeſs, to whom he conſtantly paid his devotions in ſecret before his apoſtaſy:

BRIGANTIÆ Sacrum AMANDUS Architectus ex Imperio Imperatoris JULIANI poſuit.

NUMBER

NUMBER IX.

LIST of BARONS ſummoned to the Siege of *Caerlaveroc*.

PART I. p. 96.

ELLIS de Aubigni.
Aimar de St. Amand.
Brian fitz Alan.
Hugh de Bardolf.
John de Beauchamp.
John de Bar.
de la Brette.
Walter de Beauchamp.
John Botetorte.
Anth. Beke, Bp. of *Durrham.*
Maurice de Barkley.
Alexr. de Bailioll.
Barth. Badleſmeri.
Barkley.
Baſſet.
John de Clavering.
Robt. de Cliffort.
Hugh de Courtenay.
Couches.
Wm. de Cantelo.
Cromwelle.
John de Cretingnes.
Hugh le Diſpenſer.
Patric de Dunbar.
Edm. Daincourt.
John Daincourt.
Earl of *Lincoln.*
Hereford.
Warwick.
Bretaigne.
Oxford.
de Laonis.
Glouceſter.
John de Engaine.
John le Eſtrang.
Simo Freſill.
Thomas de Furnival.
Wm. de Ferrers.

Adam de la Ford.
Henry de Graye.
Wm. de Grantſon.
John de Graye.
Gerard de Grondonvile.
Henry de Graham.
Ralf de Gorges.
Euſtace de Hache.
John de Haſtings.
Simo de Haſtings.
Robt. Haunſert.
de Hontercomb.
Nich. de Karrn.
Philip de Kime.
Tho. de Lankaſter.
Wm. de Latimer.
Wm. de Layburn.
Wm. le Marſhall.
Walterus Money.
John de Moun.
Roger de Mortaign.
John de la Mare.
Hugh de Mortimer.
Simo de Montagu.
Roger de Mortimer.
Ralf de Monthermer.
Bertrand Mountboucher.
Robert de Montealto.
Thomas de Multon.
Johes. de Odeſton.
Henry de Pery.
Rob. fitz Payne.
Hugh Poinz.
Johes. Paignell.
Rob. fil. Rogeri.
Wm. de Ros.
John de Rivers.
Wm. de Ridre.
Tho. de Richmond.
Richard de Rokele.
Nich. de Segrave.
Segrave.
John de Seagrave.
Robt. de Scales.
Rich. Sieuart.
John de St. John.
John de St. John.
de Taterſall.
Rob. de Tony.
Henry le Tieis.
John fitz Marmad. Thweng.
de Vavaſours.
Aimar de Valence.
Rob. fil. Walteri.

John

John de Warron.
Rich. fil. Wmi.
Adam de Welles.
Rob. de la Ward.
Rob. de Willeby.
Alvin de la Zouch.

Edvardus Rex.
Ed. fil. Regis.
Tho. fil. Regis.
Baro de Wigneton.
de Kirkbride.

NUMBER

NUMBER X.

Of the GOLD MINES of *SCOTLAND*.

From a MS. of Col. BORTHWICK and others.

PART I. p. 115.

MR. *Cornelius Devoſſet*, a lapidary in *London*, was the firſt who diſcovered gold in *Scotland*. In the vallies of *Wanlockhead*, (near *Leadhills*) *Abraham Grey*, a *Dutchman*, who lived ſome time in *London*, got a good quantity of natural gold. He payed his workmen weekly, and lent to diverſe men beforehand, as it is written in that parchment book, ſaying, with this natural gold, gotten in *Greatbeard*'s time (for ſo he was called, becauſe of his great long beard, which he could have bound about his middle) was made a very fair deep baſon, without any addition of any other gold, at *Edinburgh*, in the *Canongate* ſtreet. It was made by a *Scotſman*, and contained by eſtimation, within the brims thereof, an *Engliſh* gallon of liquor; the ſame baſon was of clean neat natural gold. It was then filled up to the brim with coyned pieces of gold, called *unicorns* (which appear to have been only coined in *James* III. and *James* IV. time. For this vide *Anderſ.* Diplom. et Numiſmata *Scotiæ)* which baſon and pieces both were preſented to the *French* king by the regent Earl of *Morton*, who ſignified upon his honour to the king, ſaying, "My lord, "behold this baſon and all that therein is; it is natural gold got "within this kingdom of *Scotland*, by a *Dutchman*, named *Abraham* "*Grey*."

" *Grey.*" *Abraham* was ſtanding by and affirmed it upon a ſolemn oath, but he ſaid unto the ſaid king, that he thought it did ingender and increaſe within the earth; and that he obſerved it ſo to do by the influence of the heavens: then Earl *Morton* ſtood up, ſaying, " I alſo " believe that it engenders within the earth, but only of theſe two " elements, *viz.* water and earth; and that it was made perfect mal- " leable gold from the beginning by God; and am certain that this " cup, and all the pieces therein, are of natural *Scots* gold, without " any other compound or addition."

Mr. *Atkinſon* and Mr. *George Bowes*, both *Engliſhmen*, procured a commiſſion into *Scotland* unto the gold mines; and I happened on a book of his making in *England*: I compared the ſame (having carried it with me into *Scotland*) with the report of the country: and the countrymen at *Wanlockhead* ſaid it was ſo, and moſt true, that Mr. *Bowes* diſcovered a ſmall vein of gold upon *Wanlockhead*. He ſwore all his workmen to keep it ſecret from the king of *Scotland* and his council; and ſo he promiſed, before his departure from *England*, to the Queen *Elizabeth*; and by her letters to the council of *Scotland*, got a new warrant; ſo was ſuffered to dig and delve as he would, after another faſhion than Mr. *Bulmer* or his men did. He digged ſundry ſhafts; found oftimes good feeling gold, and much ſmall gold, of which he gave ten or twelve ounces, to make friends in *England* and *Scotland*. He had both *Engliſh* and *Scots* workmen, and paid them with the ſame gold. Mr. *Bulmer*'s men found little or none. And when he and his men had filled their purſes, then he cauſed the ſhaft to be filled up again, ſwearing his men to ſecreſy, and keep it cloſe, from the King of *Scotland* and his council. This was confeſſed by ſome of Mr. *Bowes*'s chief ſervants, ſince his death.

On

On his return to *England*, he ſhewed the Queen a long purſe full of the gold found in the vein he had diſcovered, and it was valued to be worth ſevenſcore pounds. He told her majeſty he had made it very ſure, and hid it up till next going there. She liked well thereof, promiſing him a triple reward, and to prepare himſelf next ſpring to go there at her majeſty's charge alone, to ſeek for a greater vein: he went home reit to his own country in the north of *England*, where he dwelt; but unfortunately riding to ſee the copper works and mines in *Cumberland*, at *Keſwell*, as he was going down into the deep, the ladder broke, the earth fell in, and he was bruiſed to death.

Then Mr. *Atkinſon* ſucceeded Mr. *Bowes*, and found gold which was preſented to King *James*. *Cornelius Devoſſec*, painter to Queen *Elizabeth*, excellent in the trial of minerals and mineral ſtones, and acquainted with *Nicholas Hilliard* *, goldſmith and miniature-painter to her majeſty, engaged in the adventure with him in ſearch of gold in *Scotland*. Both made an aſſignment to *Arthur van Brownchurſt* to operate for them. They being informed by travellers of good experience, how that as ſand and gravel have their ſeveral beds in *England*, even ſo are there beds of gold and ſilver in foreign countrys they had travelled; rocks and craigs having veins and beds of iron, copper, and tin minel, even ſo gold and ſilver have their veins amongſt rocks and in the ground; ſo they hoped to find out a bed or vein of gold in *Scotland*. In conſequence *Brownchurſt* ſearched, and found gold in ſundry places; but was forced to leave all in the mint-houſe by command of the King, being a minor; and Earl *Morton*, Regent, refuſed *Brownchurſt* the liberty of ſearch, without paying full value for all ſuch natural gold as ſhould be gotten by him in *Scotland*; and

* Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecdotes of Painting, I. 148.

though

though a ſuitor four months, never obtained it, but became one of his majeſty's ſworn ſervants in *Scotland*, to draw ſmall and great pictures to the King. Mr. *Bulmer*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, ſearched and found gold, &c. in theſe places in *Scotland*, *viz.* 1. Upon *Mannock* moor in *Niddeſdale*. 2. *Wenlock* water, on *Robert* moor, in *Niddeſdale*. 3. *Frier* moor, or *Glengonnar* water in *Clideſdall*. 4. *Short-Cleugh* water in *Crawford* moor. 5. *Long-Cleuch braes* or *Long-Cleuch head*. He preſented to the Queen a gold porringer, upon which were engraven the following lines:

I dare not give, nor yet preſent,
But render part of that's thy own:
My mind and heart ſhall ſtill invent
To ſeek out treaſures yet unknown.

But having loſt his living by his own and others prodigality, he recalled himſelf, and penned a book of all his acts, works, and devices, named *Bulmer's Skill*, and another great book on ſilver mines, minerals, mineral ſtones, tin-mines, coal-mines, and ſalt-works, &c. It was propoſed in council for him to procure twenty-four gentlemen of land, &c. rent 10,000 *l.* value, or 500 *l.* yearly, who were to diſburſe 300 *l.* ſterling each man, in money or victuals, for maintenance of gold-mines in *Scotland*; for which each was to be knighted, and called the Knight of the Golden Mines, or the Golden Knight; but it did not take place, for the Earl of *Saliſbury* croſſed his views: only one knight was made, Sir *John Claypool*, with Sir *Bewes Bulmer*. Mr. *Bulmer* writeth of the variety of ſtones and metals found by him in *Scotland*, *viz.* 1. natural gold great and ſmall. 2. natural ſilver. 3. copper-ſtone. 4. lead-ore. 5. iron-ſtone. 6. marble. 7. ſtone-coal. 8. beds of alabaſter. 9. amethyſt. 10. pearls.

Memorandum of the minerals found in *Scotland* by Colonel *Borthwick*. 1. A ſilver-mine on the north ſide of the hill S. *Jordin* in the pariſh of *Foveran*. 2. Gold found about *Dunidur* beyond *Aberdeen*. 3. Silver called golden bank, at *Menzies*, in the pariſh of *Foveran*. 4. Silver, at the back of a park, where there is a well that ſerves *Diſblair*'s houſhold, pariſh of *Fintra*, eight miles north by *Aberdeen*. 5. Gold in the boggs of new *Leſlie*, at *Drumgarran*, two miles from *Dunidur*. 6. Iron at the well of *Sipa*, weſt ſide of *Woman hill*, near *Gilkomſtone miln*, quarter of a mile from *Aberdeen*. 7. Gold, very rich, in a town called *Overhill*, pariſh *Bechelvie*, belongs to L. *Glames*, fourteen fathoms below the kiln. 8. Lead, at the head of *Loughlieburn*, north ſide of *Selkirk*. 9. Copper, in a place called *Elphon*, in a hill beſide *Allen* Laird of *Hilltown*'s lands. 10. Silver, in the hill of *Skrill*, *Galloway*. 11. Silver, in *Windyncil*, *Tweedale*. 12. Gold, in *Glenclought*, near *Kirkhill*. 13. Copper, in *Locklaw*, *Fife*. 14. Silver, in the hill ſouth ſide *Lochenhill*. 15. Lead, in L. *Broherſtone*'s land. 16. Several metals near *Kirkcudbright*. 17. Copper, north ſide *Borthwickhill*, *Hawick*, and *Branxome*. 18. Silver, in *Kyleſmoor*, *Sarn*, and *Machlin*, *Airſhire*. 19. Several ores in *Orkney*.

NUMBER

NUMBER XI.

A DISSERTATION on the GOVERNMENT of the PEOPLE in the WESTERN ISLES.

Written *November* 17th, 1774,

By the Rev. Mr. DONALD MACQUEEN, of *Kilmuir*, in the Iſle of *Skie*.

PART I. p. 312.

THE diſtance of theſe iſles from the centre of the ſtate, ſecured as they were from the awe of ſupreme power, by high mountains, extenſive moors, and impetuous ſeas, while their ſovereigns were employed in quelling more dangerous inſurrections at home, or in repelling the frequent incurſions of their ſouthern neighbours, left them in a kind of independency on the crown of *Scotland*, eſpecially while, for ſome centuries, they continued to be governed by *Norwegian* viceroys, who coming from a wild and barbarous country, cannot be expected to have brought order or civilization along with them; nor was the matter much mended when *Somerlade*, the famous Thane of *Argyle*, upon being married to a daughter of *Olave*, depute King of *Man*, got a footing in the iſles, all of which to the north of the *Mull* of *Kintire*, together with *Kintire* itſelf, he poſſeſſed by himſelf or his deſcendants, or thoſe having right from them, until about the beginning of the 15th century. All this while whatever reformation was made in the heart of the kingdom on the manners and preju-

dices of barbarous times, could have made but a very ſlow progreſs in the Iſles: though, as iſlands, they muſt be ſuppoſed to have yielded to the arts of peace and good order earlier than their neighbours upon the continent. Iſlands, on account of the goodneſs of the ſoil, and the additional ſubſiſtence they draw from the ſea, are generally cloſer inhabited: crimes could not then lie ſo long concealed among them as in diſtant unhoſpitable glens and mountains. They are alſo more frequented by ſtrangers; and therefore by a ſort of colliſion the men would poliſh one another into good manners. They had a Sheriff of the Iſles under the *Norwegian* dynaſty; but when the lands were parcelled out afterwards by the Lords of the Iſles, the deſcendants of *Somerlade*, among barons of different ranks and ſizes, each of theſe barons, aſſiſted by the chief men of the community, held his court on the top of a hill called *Cnock an Eric*, i. e. the hill of pleas, where the diſputes they had among themſelves were determined, where the encroachments of their neighbours were conſidered, and the manner of repelling force by force, or the neceſſary alliances they were to enter into, reſolved on. In this period, when agriculture, trade, and manufactures were at a very low pitch, the laws were few and general; their little contracts were authenticated by being tranſacted in the preſence of witneſſes; the marches of the different barons were fixed before a croud by two or more ſagacious men, and two or more young lads were ſcourged with thongs of leather, that they might the better remember the tranſaction. The laſt who was thus uſed is now an old man, and a penſioner to the family of *Mac Donald*. Nor were the people in their purchaſes ſo diffident of one another, as to inſiſt upon a cautioner,

cautioner, that the beaſt or ſubject expoſed to open ſale was fairly come by or would not be reclaimed by another, which was once a common practice over the kingdom called in plain *Gaulic*, *Ra-diſneah*. The penal laws were more numerous, ſevere, and particular; for when reſtraints are put upon natural liberty, and the cuſtoms to which men were habituated in a ſtate of barbarity were to be reduced or aboliſhed, men muſt have very alarming examples painted before their eyes. The laws of the firſt legiſlators in all countries are very ſevere, and are ſoftened and moderated according to the progreſs of civilization. The legiſlator of the *Jews*, though a very meek man, puniſhes ſeveral crimes with the moſt cruel kinds of death, ſtoning and burning. Of *Draco*'s laws, one of the firſt *Athenian* legiſlators, it is ſaid that they were written with blood; and it is well known, that the laws of the twelve tables were very ſevere. Traitors were put to death in the Iſles, being, according to a cuſtom that prevailed among the *Norwegians*, firſt gelded and both their eyes pulled out. Inceſtuous perſons were buried in marſhes alive, and bankrupts, without entering into a conſideration of the nature of their misfortunes, were ſtripped of their all, clad in a party-coloured clouted garment, with ſtockings of different ſets, and had their hips daſhed againſt a ſtone in preſence of the people by four men, each taking hold of an arm or a thigh. This puniſhment they called *Ton Cruaigh*: and cowardice, when not capitally puniſhed, was accompanied with perpetual infamy. The priſons were dark vaults, without beds, or the ſmalleſt crevice to introduce light, where no friend was permitted to comfort the criminal, who, after a long faſt, was often killed with a ſurfeit. This was the caſe of *Heitchen*, the ſon of

Archibald

Archibald Clerich, a traitor againſt the family of *Macdonald*, died in the vault of *Duntulm*, of a ſurfeit of ſalt beef, he refuſed any kind of drink. The ſeverity of juſtice laid hold but on a few; for the protection of the tribe or clan was generally reſorted to, who did all in their power to ſave their own man from diſtreſs, or to purſue with vengeance the perſon who had offended any of their number. It often happened in this caſe, that among powerful tribes, the voice of the judge was too weak to be heard: then religion ſtepped in as a neceſſary ſupplement to his power. Sanctuaries, called *Girths*, were conſecrated in every diſtrict, to which the criminal fled; where the ſuperſtition of the times, countenanced by the political inſtitutions, ſecured him from every act of violence, until he was brought to a judicial trial. To this day we ſay of a man who flies to a place of ſecurity, *Hug e an girt Er:* and whatever party violated the ſanctuary, which very ſeldom happened, brought the terrible vengeance of the church upon their back. Such a bridle as this became abſolutely neceſſary to reſtrain the anger and impetuoſity of a lawleſs tribe when provoked. Again, when the criminal got in among his own people, they did all in their power to juſtify his conduct and ſave his perſon. In this caſe the reſentment turned on the clan, and any one of them who fell into the hands of the offended was ſure to ſuffer diſtreſs, or to be kept in durance, until the criminal was delivered over to juſtice, which practice was at laſt found expedient to be turned into a law in the kingdom, to prevent the clans from coming buckled in all their armour to the field, to determine their own quarrels.

In proceſs of time, they learned from their neighbours, as well as

as from their own experience, that to perpetuate ſtrife and diſorder among tribes who were almoſt in full poſſeſſion of their natural liberty, excepting when the local cuſtom ſtood in their way, was dangerous to the publick, and ruinous to themſelves. To ſtop the progreſs of reſentment, they cancelled the injury by ſatisfaction with their cattle, by a mutual agreement betwixt the parties, which therefore was called a compoſition, to be divided betwixt the injured perſon and his clan. But as the compoſition was not always eaſily accepted, the principals of the different tribes fixed the value of it for every injury, and eſtimated the life of a man according to his rank; here a people void of refinement made little diſtinction betwixt voluntary and involuntary treſpaſſes, for fear that impunity in any caſe ſhould give a ſcope to wicked perſons to abuſe the indulgence of cuſtom or law. The greatneſs of the compoſition in this caſe brought not only honour along with it, but greater ſecurity in a rude and barbarous neighbourhood. This ranſom was called *Eric*. The clan was then obliged to give up the defender, or become liable for the penalty proportioned to the injury committed. Thus the clans became mutual pledges for the good behaviour of the individuals who compoſed them. When ſpecie found its way in among them, a price was put upon the cattle, and by the neceſſary decreaſe in the value of money, which they were not aware of, the *Eric* came at length to be very trifling; but by this time the laws of the kingdom had made near approaches to them, which were far from being welcome to men cloſely attached to their own cuſtoms and connections, being deaf to the voice of parties, and to the diſtinctions of clans and individuals. "The law hath come the length of

"*Roſsſhire*,"

" *Roſsſhire*," ſaith one neighbour by way of news to anc[illegible]
" O ho!" replies he, " if God doth not ſtop it, you will [illegible]
" have it nearer home." Much after this manner hath the progreſs of civilization been carried on in all the countries of *Europe*; for ſimilar cauſes produce ſimilar effects.

All the time preceding the beginning of the fifteenth century, and ſomewhat later, the government of the Iſles and of the neighbouring continent was of the military kind. The people were made up of different clans, each of which was under the direction of a chief or leader of their own, and as their ſecurity and honour conſiſted in the number and ſtrength of the clan, no political engine was neglected, that could be thought of, to increaſe their numbers or inflame their courage. The children of the principal people were given out to nurſes: the foſter-brothers, or *coalts*, as they called them, with their children and connections for many generations, were firmly attached to their will and intereſt. This ſort of relation was carefully traced out, and the memory of it preſerved, being eſteemed a ſtronger bond of friendſhip than blood or alliance. It was to increaſe their numbers that baſtardy was under no ſort of diſhonour: beſides that the children got out of wedlock, to remove the uncertainty of their birth, expreſſed more love, and underwent more hazards on account of the clan, than the lawful children, by which they generally acquired a higher degree of ſtrength both of mind and body, and therefore were ſometimes called to the ſucceſſion by a heroical tribe, in preference of thoſe who by the preſent laws ſhould enjoy it. Such a breach in the lineage of a family is diſavowed as being a diſhonourable blot by the preſent race, though the ſeveral branches are

apt

apt to charge it upon one another, when debating upon the ideal chieftainry of a clan. It was however reckoned no diſcredit in the days of military proweſs. *Abimelech*, King of *Sichem*, was begot by *Gideon*, on a concubine, and preferred to the ſeventy children he had by his married wives. *William* the Conqueror was not aſhamed to call himſelf the Baſtard of *Normandy*; as little was *Ulyſſes* to acknowledge that he was the ſon of a concubine. The ſafety of the community is the ſupreme law, to which every political conſideration muſt occaſionally yield.

It would be aſtoniſhing to hear that theft and plundering, inſtead of being infamous, were reckoned the moſt wholeſome exerciſe of youth, when they went without the limits of their own community, and were not taken in the fact, if it were not commonly known to have been the caſe every where. From this ſource, the chieftains derived rewards for their numerous followers, and dowries ſometimes for their daughters. It is known that one of them engaged in a contract of marriage to give his ſon-in-law the purchaſe of three *Michaelmaſs* moons, at a ſeaſon of the year when the nights were long, and the cattle ſtrong enough to bear hard driving. This tranſaction happened on the main land, where dark woods, extenſive waſtes, high-forked mountains, and a coaſt indented with long winding branches of the ſea, favoured the trade. Theſe were ſtrong holds, little frequented by ſtrangers, where the antient practices and prejudices might be preſerved to the laſt periods of time, without ſome ſuch violent ſhock as that of the year 1745. The iſlanders yielded much earlier to the arts of peace and civility, for the Dean in the year 1549 mentions only ſome petty piracies from a few of

the ſmaller iſlands which were divided from a well-peopled neighbourhood.

In the military days, the chieftain drew little or no rent from his people: he had ſome of the beſt farms in his own hands, to which there was a caſual acceſſion by forfeitures; he had his proportion of the fines laid upon the treſpaſſers of the law; he had the *herezield* horſe when any of his farmers died; he had a benevolence or voluntary contributions ſent him, according to the power and good intentions of every man; he and his coſhir, or retinue, could lodge upon them when he pleaſed; and they were obliged to ſupport him and his baron-like train, when he was employed in diſpenſing juſtice among them. This allowance was called a Cutting for the Court, or *Gearrigh Moid.* When rents began to be levied, which were at firſt but a moderate part of the produce of each farm, the former revenues gave way gradually, though ſome branches of them were preſerved till within the memory of men now living. Nor was it neceſſary to uſe diſtreſs for levying theſe accuſtomed taxes or ſervitudes; an attachment to the chief was the firſt principle of the people's education; a defect on that head was judged a renunciation of all virtue; their thoughts and words were much employed about him; it was the uſual acclamation on a ſurpriſe from any unexpected misfortune, "*God be with the chief!*—*May the chief be upper-*"*moſt!*" and ſwearing by his hand was a common form of aſſeveration; on every ſuch occaſion giving him his proper title. Further, on the ſide of the chieftain, no art of affability, generoſity, or friendſhip, which could inſpire love and eſteem, was left untried to ſecure a full and willing obedience, which ſtrengthened the impreſ-

ſions

ſions of education, while they were not yet abuſed by the chief, at the inſtigation of luxury, and the ambition of cutting an unmeaning figure in the Low Country, where numbers were more reſpected, and his uſefulneſs could very well be ſpared.

All this while the people preſerved a good deal of their liberty and independence; the diſpenſation of juſtice, ſuch as it was, kept them however in order within the limits of their own country; but there was a law of another kind planted in the human breaſt by the friendly hand of our Maker, which bridled their natural impetuoſity much more; that was, a quick ſenſe of honour and ſhame, which was nouriſhed by their education, being all bred to the uſe of arms, to hunting, to the exertion of their ſtrength in ſeveral amuſements, games, and feats of activity. The bard celebrated the praiſes of him who diſtinguiſhed himſelf on any of theſe occaſions, and dealt out his ſatire, but with a very ſparing hand, for fear of rouſing up the ferocity of men, who were in uſe to judge in their own cauſe, when they appealed to the ſword, and either retrieved their honour, or died; valour was the virtue moſt in repute; according to their progreſs in it were they diſtinguiſhed by their chieftain and friends. Every one of the ſuperior clans thought himſelf a gentleman, as deriving his pedigree from an honourable ſtock, and propoſed to do nothing unworthy of his deſcent or connections; and the inferior clans, the *Boddacks*, as they called them, tread at an humble diſtance in the ſteps of their patrons, whoſe eſteem and applauſe they courted with paſſionate keenneſs. The love, affection, and eſteem of the community all aimed to procure by a diſintereſted practice of the ſocial duties, truth, generoſity, friendſhip, hoſpitality, gratitude, decency of manners, for which there are no rewards decreed in any country,

but were amply paid among the Highlanders by that honour and reſpect of which they had a very delicate taſte. Avarice, debauchery, churliſhneſs, deceit, ingratitude, which can ſcarcely be puniſhed by the magiſtrate, were baniſhed by the dreadful fear of ſhame. Theſe two proviſions, which kind Nature hath made for directing the conduct of man, were ſo incorporated with the hearts and manners of the people, that the influence of them came down to our days, and continued a good ſupplement to the want of law, and to the lame execution of what law they had. Men of lively open tempers are generally ſincere, faithful, and religious obſervers of their words. Men uſed to terminate their diſputes by the ſword will deteſt fraud and duplicity as the true enſigns of cowardice. Yet it muſt be owned, that their virtues were too much confined to their own community, whoſe friendſhips and enmities every individual eſpouſed, and were therefore more animated by the ſpirit of faction, than by their regard to reaſon and common juſtice, which led them often in a wrong way. Of all virtues their hoſpitality was the moſt extenſive; every door and every heart was open to the ſtranger and to the fugitive; to theſe they were particularly humane and generous, vied with one another who would uſe them beſt, and looked on the perſon who ſought their protection as a ſacred *depoſitum*, which on no conſideration they were to give up. Men of narrow principles are diſpoſed to attribute the uncommon hoſpitality of the Highlanders not ſo much to generoſity as to ſelf-love, the abſolute want of inns making it neceſſary to receive the ſtranger, in hopes of being repaid in their own perſons, or in that of their friends. Hoſpitality was founded on immemorial cuſtom, before the

the thoughts of men were contracted by the uſe of weights and meaſures, and reckoned ſo far a ſacred obligation as to think themſelves bound to entertain the man who from a principle of ill-will and reſentment, ſorned upon them with a numerous retinue, which went under the name of the Odious Viſitor, *Coinimh Dhuimigh*. Of this there have been inſtances within a century back; which kind of hoſpitality could ſcarce be ſuppoſed ſelf-intereſted.

To return from this digreſſion (if it be one) about the favourite virtues of the Iſlanders and their neighbours on the oppoſite coaſt: Let us recollect, that when our ſovereigns had any reſpite from foreign and domeſtic troubles, they did not neglect to try all means to *aſſimulate* theſe diſtant ſkirts of their dominions to their other more peaceable and induſtrious ſubjects. The moſt of the proprietors, inſtead of holding of the Lords of the Iſles, were, on the fall of that great family, directed by their beſt friends to get their charters confirmed by King *James* the 4th. King *James* the 5th made an expedition among them, to quell their inſurrections; and King *James* the 6th ſeriouſly propoſed to introduce the comforts of civilization among them, when, in his 15th parliament, he erected the three burghs of *Kilkerran* or *Campbeltown*, *Inverlochy*, and *Storneway*, which, though among a people impatient of foreign intruders, they did not produce the full effect intended by government, yet made way for beating and diſtreſſing the *renegadoes* into good manners, by means of the *Campbels* and *Mackenzies*, loyal ſubjects ſupported by public authority, as could not miſs to determine the Iſlanders and others to ſubmit to good order.

At length the local cuſtoms, and ſuch new ſtatutes as occaſion required,

required, enacted by the proprietor, his bailey, and ſome of the better ſort of people, were reduced into writing, not above a century ago, in the iſle of *Sky*, and proclaimed annually at the church-doors. Some of theſe regulations are ſurprizingly regular and diſtinct; and under the adminiſtration of a humane maſter and a judicious bailey, the people found themſelves happy enough. While the ſpirit of clanſhip preſerved any of its warmth, the chieftain ſeldom intended an injury; and when any was offered, by him or by another, it was ſoon demoliſhed by the weight of a multitude; but when this balance of power was weakened and diſſolved, the people lay much at mercy. In time of a long minority, or when the proprietor took it into his head to viſit *London* or *Edinburgh*, the eſtate being left under the management of this bailey, who generally was the ſteward or factor, the rights of mankind were often trampled under foot: being his maſter's eyes, ears, and almoſt his very ſoul, by whom he ſaw, heard, and underſtood every thing, any obnoxious perſon was eaſily miſrepreſented. In time of a minority his powers of doing miſchief were more unreſtrained, tutors being leſs attentive than any men to their own intereſt. Scarce an imperial procurator ſent to one of the diſtant provinces, clad in all the authority of the ſovereign city, was more dreadful than he, when a judge, executor of the laws, raiſer of the rents, a drover, and entruſted with keeping the lands. The ſeats of juſtice were at too great a diſtance; the law a ſlow, uncertain, expenſive redreſſer of grievances; the factor like to be ſupported by his conſtituent, while the general voice of a ſervile neighborhood went along with the man in power. Theſe were diſcouragements which the feeble efforts of a farmer could not eaſily ſurmount. In proportion as the old military ſpirit decayed, all the natural

natural and artificial connections of the clans diſſolved apace; every man was then left ſingle, to combat a force too ſtrong for him to manage. In a very ſeaſonable hour the heritable juriſdictions were aboliſhed, and ſheriffs depending upon the ſovereign alone appointed to diſpenſe juſtice, which was ſurely a great relief to the leidges, where their ſphere of action was not too extenſive for themſelves or the ſubſtitutes they were able or willing to employ in excentric corners; even in that caſe the people muſtered up more ſpirit, and acquired ſome knowledge of the rights they were born to.

The proprietors had ſtill a hold which the laws could not even moderate; for they could ſet what value they pleaſed on their freehold; and ſome among them who had run themſelves in debt by high living; ſome who had a paſſion for money, and did not ſufficiently conſider the ſtate of their people, the greater number miſtaking the high prices of cattle and of the other produce of their lands, for the true ſtandard by which to eſtimate their rent-roll, without making the neceſſary allowance for the greater diſburſement of the farmers in ſervants wages, implements of tillage, and in every article of living and family-keeping; and others, a few I believe, unwilling to ſee any part of their former authority taken away without a ſuitable compenſation for it, loaded their people with heavier rents than the advanced price of their cattle, &c. could bear; and rather than ſink under this burden, crowds of them made their way to the wilds of America; though the rage of emigration, like a contagious diſtemper, ſeized upon ſeveral who had little cauſe to complain.

P. S. The

P. S. The hand-fiſting of the ſouthern part of *Scotland* has put me in mind of an omiſſion in the above. It was an antient practice, among the men of rank eſpecially, to take an year's tryal of a wife, and if they were mutually ſatisfied with one another in that time, the marriage was declared good and lawful at the expiration of it. But when either of the parties inſiſted upon a ſeparation, and that a child was begotten in the year of probation, it was to be taken care of by the father only, and to be ranked among his lawful children, next after his heirs. He was not conſidered as a baſtard, becauſe the cohabitation was juſtified by cuſtom, and introduced with a view of making way for a happy and peaceable marriage. One of the great Lords of the Iſles took ſuch a tryal of a nobleman's [illegible] upon the continent, got a ſon by her, and after ſeparation [illegible] ſive fortune upon him in lands *tenendus de me, et her[illegible]* greater part of which his honorable poſterity poſſe[illegible] Such was alſo the power of cuſtom, that this apprenticeſhip for matrimony brought no reproach on the ſeparated lady; and if her character was good, ſhe was entitled to an equal match as if nothing had ever happened.

Adultery was puniſhed here by dipping the guilty in a pond, or by making him or her ſtand in a barrel of cold water at the church door: and when the rigour of judicial diſcipline was a little ſoftened, the delinquent clad in a wet canvas ſhirt was made to ſtand before the congregation; and at the cloſe of ſervice, the miniſter explained to him the nature of his offence, and exhorted him to repentance.

All civil profeſſions were antiently hereditary in the iſles. The bards, the *ſheanchies* or genealogiſts, the phyſicians, the pipers, and even

even the cooks, all of whom had appointments in lands ſettled on them, according to the munificent temper of the feudal government. It was only in the time of our fathers, that *Macdonald* of *Clan-ronald's Sheanchy* and Bard, *Mac-Mhurach*, began to pay rent for his heretable farm. The other hereditary profeſſions have long been come to a cloſe, except the *Mac-Karters* and *Mac-Krumens*, the pipers of the family of *Mac-Donald* and *Mac-Leod*, who ſtill preſerve their appointments. I ſhall alſo except Doctor *John Maclean*, whoſe anceſtors have been phyſicians to the family of *Macdonald* for time immemorial, educated at the expence, and preferred to the farm of *Shuliſta*, near the gates of *Duntulm*. The late Sir *James Macdonald*, for the farther encouragement of the above gentleman, ſettled upon him a conſiderable penſion during life, to raiſe alſo the emulation of any of his ſons who might be bred to his buſineſs, when they obſerve a diſtinction made according to the merit of theſe hereditary profeſſors of medicine.

Though the profeſſions were confined to one family, which might naturally be ſuppoſed to quench emulation, yet the frequent occaſion theſe artiſts had of intermixing with the neighbouring chieftains, determined them to ſupport the pride of their ſuperiors, by exerting their whole powers to excel every other profeſſor of their own art; becauſe their love and attachment to their chief was the firſt principle of their education.

Neither have I heard that any of theſe families ever failed, though, according to the courſe of things, that ſometimes might have happened; but they had the choice of the women among their own rank, the ſuperior often giving directions in this momentous affair: and among a number of children, ſome one or other would

be found fit to follow his father's, or, in caſe of an accident, his uncle's calling. It would be ſtrange indeed, if, among ten or twelve ſons, Doctor *Maclean* could not find one with a genius for phyſic.

Of the GRUAGICH.

By the Same.

BEFORE the arts of carving, ingraving, [illegible] work were invented, or in the countries [illegible] were not introduced, the repreſentations of the [illegible] high or ſubordinate, were no other than the trunks [illegible] rude unformed ſtones. The emblem of the Supreme God at *Dodona*, conſecrated by the *Hyperboreans*, was the trunk of an oak, and ſo it was in the *Maſſilian* grove.

> ———Simulacraque miſta Deorum
> Arte carent, cæſiſque extant informia truncis.

The emblem of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, ſet up by the *Pelas-Gi*, the primitive inhabitants of *Greece*, was no other than a pillar of ſtone. Several examples of this kind are mentioned by *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Euſebius*.

As the *Celtic* tribes worſhipped ſpiritual Gods, whether the Supreme, or ſubordinate ones; they well knew that material repreſentations could not be expreſſive of them, though the trunk of a tree or a ſtone could very well mark out the place of worſhip, in

in a grove or on the ſummit of a mountain, where the ſmall ſocieties in the neighbourhood might convene on ſolemn occaſions, or as the neceſſity of the community might ſeem to require, in order to conciliate the favor and aſſiſtance of the Divinity whom they reſorted to. Men of different religious principles have often been unjuſt to one another in common charge of idolatry; the Proteſtants lay it to the account of the Catholics, the Catholics to the account of Pagans of all denominations, which all deny, who know beſt what they are employed about. They ſurely pray, ſuch at leaſt of them as can think, not to a ſtock or a ſtone, whether in the ſtate of nature or formed by art into a ſtatue, but to the Divinity, of which one or the other is an emblem. Among the variety of ſubaltern Divinities, which the Celtic tribes worſhipped, the Spirit of the Sun was in the foremoſt rank, the Sun being the moſt chearful, and the moſt univerſally beneficent of all created and viſible beings. It brought joy and gladneſs along with it to all the animal creation, to groves, to fields, and meadows. The day of its return was celebrated in every diſtrict by a *feu de joye*; whence *May-day* was called in the *Gaulic*, *la Beltein*, the day of *Bel*'s fire; *Belis* being one of the names of the Sun in *Gaul*. *Herodian*, lib. 8. The worſhip of the Sun was ſo frequent, that ſeveral miſtook it for the principal object of adoration. The incloſures called *Grianan*, or *Grianham*, the Houſe of the Sun, are to be met with every where, in which they offered their ſacrifices, commonly horſes, burnt betwixt two large fires; whence the proverb, "He "is betwixt two *Beltein* fires," which is applied to one in the

hands of two artful perſons, whoſe intrigues he is not able to eſcape. From theſe incloſures they alſo received oracular re-ſponſes. When the elegant arts were invented, the *Celtic* Deities appeared carved, ingraved, or painted, in ſuch forms as the imagination of the workman ſuggeſted to him as the moſt emblematical and expreſſive of the common conceit they entertained of the Divinities they meant to point out. Then they changed the rude lamps into figures reſembling living creatures, generally into men, as being the moſt honourable forms. The Spirit of the Sun, or the God who, according to the antient creed, guided it in its courſe, was figured as a young lively man, with long, yellow, diſhevelled hair; under this appearance *Apollo* hath the epithet of χρυσοκόμης, the golden-haired, given him by *Euripides*; and of ξανθὸς, the fair and ſhaven, by *Homer*, alluding to beams of the Sun, repreſented long and yellow. This imaginary conceit of the Deity called *Apollo* made its way to the Highlands of *Scotland*, where to this day he is called by the name of *Gruagach*, the fair-haired. The ſuperſtition or warm imagination of ignorant people introduced him as a ſportive ſalutary gueſt into ſeveral families, in which he played many entertaining tricks, and then diſappeared. It is a little more than a century ago, ſince he hath been ſuppoſed to have got an honeſt man's daughter with child, at *Shuliſta*, near to *Duntulme*, the ſeat of the family of *Macdonald*: though it is more probable, that one of the great man's retinue did that buſineſs for him. But though the *Gruagich* offers himſelf to every one's fancy as a young handſome man,

man, with fair treſſes, his emblems, which are in almoſt every village, are no other than rude unpoliſhed ſtones of different figures juſt as they ſeemed caſt up to the hand of the *Druid* who conſecrated them. Carving was not introduced into the *Hebrides*; and though it had, ſuch of the unformed images as were preſerved would for their antiquity be reverenced, in preference of any attempts in the modern arts.

The *GRUAGICH* STONES, as far as tradition can inform us, were only honoured with libations of milk, from the hands of the dairy maid, which were offered to *Gruagach* upon the *Sunday*, for the preſervation of the cattle on the enſuing week. From this cuſtom *Apollo* ſeems to have derived the epithet *Galaxius*. This was one of the ſober offerings that ſtill became a poor or frugal people, who had neither wine nor oil to beſtow; by which they recommended their only ſtock and ſubſiſtence to their favorite Divinity, whom they had always in their eye, and whoſe bleſſings they enjoyed every day.———The inſcription "APOLLINI GRANNO" (*Grianich* the Sunny) was on a ſtone of this kind, dug up from the ruins of the *Roman* Pretenture, in King *James* the Sixth's time.———The inſcription in *Gruter*, "APOLLINI BESINO" ſeems to have been on ſuch another.———The rock idols of *Cornwal*, in Dr. *Borlaſe*, ſeem to be of the ſame kind, though of different forms; for it was not the ſhape, but the conſecration, that pointed out their uſes. Notwithſtanding they are numerous in this iſland, you will ſcarce meet with any two of them of the ſame caſt. The idol ſtones beſides that remain with

with us are oblong ſquare altars of rough ſtone, that li
the *Druids* Houſes, as we call them. Obſerve alſo, t
worſhip of the Sun ſeems to have continued in *Engla*
King *Canute*'s time, by a law of his, which prohibits th
other idolatrous practices.

NUMBER

NUMBER XII.

Of the NUMBERS in the HEBRIDES and the WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

PART I. p. 337.

Counties.	Parishes.		Protestants catechizable.	Roman Catholics.
Argyle —	*Toracy* }	— —	— 893	— 7
	Ross }	Isle of *Mull*	— 1200	
	Kilmore }	— —	— 1800	
Argyle —	*Cannay*	— —	— 16	— 276
	Muck	— —	— 80	— 9
Inverness —	*Rum*	— —	— 271	— 13
	Egg	— —	— 44	— 390
	Slate	—	— 1400	— 1
	Strath	—	— 900	
	Portree	—	Isle of *Skie* 1100	
	Brackadel	—	2500	
	Diurnish and *Waternish*		2500	
	Kilmuir	—	— 1300	— 2
	Snizort	—	— 800	

Ross

Counties.	Pariſhes.	Proteſtants catechizable.	C
Roſs —	*Loch-Broom* — —	2000	
	Aſſynt — —	1600	
	Gair-loch — —	3000	—
	Applecroſs — —	1200	
	Loch-carran — —	1774 ſouls	
	Kintail — —	600	
Inverneſs —	*Glenelg*, *Bernera* —	[illegible]	
	Knodyart and *North Morrar* —	[illegible]	
	All in the Pariſh of *South Morrar* —	[illegible]	— [illegible]
	Ariſaig —	[illegible]	— [illegible]
	Moydart —	10	— 500
Argyle —	*Sunart* —	439	— 4
	Ardnamurchan —	957	
	Morvern — —	1100	
	Liſmore and *Appin* —	2860	

Theſe are the Pariſhes mentioned in the Report, which I either viſited or ſailed by. The reader may be probably deſirous of a view of the numbers contained in the other iſlands; which ſhall be given from the ſame authority, except when otherwiſe mentioned.

Inverneſs

Counties.	Parishes.	Protestants catechizable.	Roman Catholics.
Inverness —	Isle of LEWIS*.		
	Stornaway — — —	2000	
	Lochs — — —	800	
	Elig — — — —	1000	
	Barvas — — —	1000	
	Isle of *Harris* with *Bernera*, *Pabbay*, *Killegray*, *Ensay*, *Joronsay*, *Scaop*	2000	
	North Wist with *Heyskir*, *Barra* — —	1700 —	
	South Wist with *Benbecula*, *Eriska* — —	250 —	1850
	Barra † — — —	80 —	1020

* According to the account communicated to me by Mr. *Gillander*, agent of the island, the number of souls, in 1763, amounted to between eight and nine thousand.

† *Barra* was a Protestant isle till the reign of *Charles* II. when some Catholic missionaries, taking advantage of the neglect and ill conduct of the minister, brought the inhabitants over to their religion.

Counties.	Pariſhes.	Proteſtants catechizable.	Roman Catholics.
	St. Kilda * — — —	88	
Argyle —	*Tir-I* — —	1240	
	Col. — — —	900	— 3

* From Mr. *Macaulay*'s Hiſtory of that Iſland.

NUMBER

NUMBER XIII.

COPY of a WRIT of FIRE and SWORD.

PART II. p. 3.

"CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, To our Lovites Meſſengers, our Sheriffes in that part, conjunctly and ſeverally, ſpecially conſtitut; And to all and ſundry our Leidges whom it effeirs, Greitting. Foraſmuchas Wee and the Lords of our Privy Councell being informed, that upon the 23d day of *June* laſt bypaſt, the Perſons underwritten, *viz. Lauchlan M^c. Laine* of *Broloies*, *Hector Oig M^c. Laine* his Brother, *&^ci.* were orderly denounced Rebels and put to the horn by vertue of Letters of Denounciation direct at the inſtance of *Duncan Fiſher*, Procurator Fiſcal of the Juſticiar Court of *Argyle* for our intereſt, againſt them, for their not compearing perſonally within the Tolbuith of the Burgh of *Innerrary*, upon the ſaid 23d day of *June* laſt, before Mr. *John Campbell* of *Moy*, Sheriffe Depute of the Sherriffedome of *Argyle*, to our right truſty and well beloved Couſine and Councellor *Archbald* Earle of *Argyle*, Heretable Juſticiar General of the ſaid Shyre of *Argyle* and the Iſles thereof, as they who were lawfuly cited upon the 24th and 25th days of *May* laſt, by *Duncan Clarke*, Meſſenger, to have compeared the ſaid day and place, to have found caution acted in the bookes of adjournall for their compearance the ſaid day, to have

anſwered and underlyen the law for their convocating the number of three or four hundreth men in *Aprile* laſt, by ſending of Fyre proces thro' the Iſle of *Mull*, *Moveran*, and other places, and remaining and abydeing upon the lands of *Knokerſmartin* in ane warlyke poſture, from the 22d of the ſaid month to the laſt thereof; as alſo convocating one hundreth men, and keeping them in arms the ſpace foreſaid at *Gadderly* and *Glenforſay*; and ſicklike for garriſoning the houſe and fort of *Cairnbulg* upon the day of the ſaid month, or ane or other of them, with the number of armed perſons, and appointing a captain and other officers for keeping the ſame, and ſecuring the country againſt the execution of our laws; for their violent away carrying ſeveral corns, bear, horſe, and ſwyne, arreſted upon the lands of *Croſſchoill* and *Sulanavaig*, by *Duncan Clarke* Meſſenger, notwithſtanding of a lawful intimation made by the ſaid Meſſenger of the ſaid arreſtment: and likewiſe for the ſaid *Lauchlan Mc. Laine* of *Broloies*, and *David Ramſay* Commiſſary of the Iſles, and their followers, being in *Tirie* in *Aprile* laſt, and oppreſſing the tennants there, by quartering and forning upon them, and cauſing ...g meal and proviſion frae the tenants and poſſeſſors of *Kendway* in *Tirie*, and others, to *Lauchlan Mc. Laine Baillie*, in *Tirie*, his houſe in *Kilſaile*; and laſtly, for the forſaid perſons and their followers, in the months of *March* or *Aprile* laſt, their entering into a league and bond, and obligeing themſelves by oath to join and adhere one to another, and immediately thereafter garriſoned the houſe and fort of *Cairnbulg* in manner forſaid, contrar to and in contempt of our laws and acts of parliament made againſt theſe crymes in manner at length ſpecified in the Criminal Letters raiſed againſt them thereanent, as the ſaid Letters of Denunciation, duly execute and regiſtrate in the books

books of adjournal of the Juſtice Court of the Shyre of *Argyle*, conform to the act of parliament, produced in the preſence of the Lords of our Privy Councel bears. At the proceſs of the which horn the forenamed perſons moſt proudely and contemptuouſly lye and remain taking no reguard thereof nor of our authority and laws; bot in contempt of the ſame haunts, frequents, and repairs to all places within this our realm, as if they were our free Leidges. Wee therefore, with the advice of the Lords of our Privy Council, have made and conſtitute, and hereby make and conſtitute, the Lord *Neill Campbell*, *John Campbell* younger of *Glenorchy*, Sir *James Campbell* of *Lawers*, *John M'Leod* of *Dunvegan*, Sir *Norman M'Leod*, *Campbell* of *Ardſinglas*, *M'Donald* Captain of *Clanronald*, *Alexander Campbell*, uncle to *Auchinbreck*, *M'Alaſter* of *Loop*, and *Duncan Stewart* of *Appin*, our Commiſſioners in that part, to the effect after ſpecified Givand, Grantand, and Committand to them conjunctly and ſeverally our full power and commiſſion, expreſs bidding, and charge to convocat our leidges in armes, and to paſs, ſearch, ſeek, take, and apprehend, and in caſe of reſiſtance or hoſtile oppoſition to purſue to the death the ſaids *Lauchlan Maclaine* of *Broloeis* and remnant perſons foreſaids rebells, for the cauſes above-written. And if for their defence they ſhall happen to flee to ſtrengthes or houſes, in that caſe, Wee, with advice foreſaid, give full power and authority to our ſaids Commiſſioners conjunctly and ſeverally as ſaid is, to paſs, perſue, and aſſedge the ſaids ſtrengths and houſes, raiſe fyre and all kynd of force and warlyke engynes that can be had, for winning and recovering thereof, and apprehending the ſaids Rebells and their Complices being thereintill; and if in purſute of the ſaids Rebells and their Complices, they reſiſting to be taken, or in aſſedging the

ſaids

ſaids ſtrengths and houſes, there ſhall happen to be fyre raiſing, mutilation, ſlaughter, deſtruction of corns or goods, or other inconveniences to follow, Wee, with advyce foreſaid, Will and Grant, and for us and our Succeſſors, Decern and Ordain, that the ſame ſhall not be imputed as cryme or offence to our ſaid Commiſſioners, nor to the perſons aſſiſting them in the execution of this our commiſſion; with power to our ſaids Commiſſioners, or ſuch as ſhall be convocat be them, to bear, wear, and make uſe of hagbutts and piſtolls in the execution of this our commiſſion, notwithſtanding of any law in the contrary. And farder, We do hereby take our ſaids Commiſſioners and ſuch perſons as ſhall aſſiſt them in the execution of this our commiſſion, under our ſpecial protection and ſafeguard. And this our commiſſion to continow and endure for the ſpace of ane year after the date hereof; Provyded that our ſaids Commiſſioners give ane account to us of their diligence and procedure herein betwixt and the firſt day of *January* next.

Our will is herefore, and We charge you ſtrictly and command, that, incontinent thir our Letters ſeen, ye paſs to the market croſſes of and other places needful, and thereat in our name and authority command and charge all and ſundry our good and loving ſubjects, in their moſt ſubſtantial and warlyke manner, to ryſe, concurr with, fortify and aſſiſt our ſaids Commiſſioners in the Execution of this our commiſſion under all higheſt paynes and charges that after may follow. Given at, &c."

The above is copied from the Records of the Privy Council of *Scotland*, on the 22d *July*, 1675.

NUMBER

NUMBER XIV.

Of the SIVVENS.

PART II. p. 44.

A Loathſome and very infectious diſeaſe of the venereal kind, called the *Sivvens*, has long afflicted the inhabitants of the Highlands, and from thence ſome parts of the Lowlands in *Scotland*, even as far as the borders of *England*. Tradition ſays that it was introduced by the ſoldiers of *Cromwell* garriſoned in the Highlands. It occaſions foul ulcers in the throat, mouth, and ſkin, and ſometimes deep boils, which, when ulcerated, put on a cancerous appearance. It ſometimes deſtroys the noſe, or cauſes the teeth to drop out of their ſockets; ſometimes a fungus appears in various parts of the body, reſembling a raſberry, in the *Erſe* language called *Sivven*. This diſorder chiefly attacks children, and the loweſt claſs of people, who communicate it to each other by their dirty habit of living. It is propagated not only by ſleeping with, ſucking, or ſaluting the infected, but even by uſing the ſame ſpoon, knife, glaſs, cup, pipe, cloth, &c. before they have been waſhed and cleaned. This, like other ſpecies of the venereal diſeaſe, is cured by mercury; and the only means of preventing ſo dreadful a malady is by the ſtricteſt attention to every circumſtance of cleanlineſs.

NUMBER XV.

REPOSITORY of ASHES.

PART II. p. 174.

TWO miles north of *Coupar Angus*, near a ſmall village called *Coupargrange*, on a gentle eminence, was lately diſcovered a repoſitory of the aſhes of ſacrifices, which our anceſtors were wont to offer up, in honour of their Deities. It is a large ſpace, of a circular form, fenced with a wall on either ſide, and paved at bottom with flags. The walls are about 5 feet in height, and built with coarſe ſtone. They form an outer and an inner circle, diſtant from each other 9 feet. The diameter of the inner circle is 60 feet; and the area of it is of a piece with the circumjacent ſoil. But the ſpace between the walls is filled with the aſhes of wood, particularly oak, and with the bones of various ſpecies of animals. I could plainly diſtinguiſh the extremities of ſeveral bones of ſheep; and was informed that teeth of oxen and ſheep had been found. The top of the walls and aſhes is near two feet below the ſurface of the field. The entry is from the N. W. and about 10 or 12 feet in breadth. From it a pathway, 6 feet broad, and paved with ſmall ſtones, leads eaſtward to a large free-ſtone, ſtanding erect between the walls, and reaching 5 feet above the pavement, ſupported by other ſtones at bottom. It is flat on the upper part, and 2 feet ſquare. Another repoſitory of the ſame kind and dimenſions was ſome months ago diſcovered at the diſtance

diſtance of 300 paces from the former. From the numbers of oak trees that have been digged out of the neighbouring grounds it would appear that this was anciently a grove.

DESCRIPTION of *CRAIGHALL.*

CRAIGHALL, a gentleman's ſeat, two miles N. of *Blairgowrie*. The ſituation of it is romantic beyond the power of deſcription. It is placed in the midſt of a deep glen, ſurrounded on all ſides with wide-extended dreary heaths; where are ſtill to be ſeen the rude monuments of thouſands of our anceſtors, who here fought and fell. The houſe itſelf ſtands on the brow of a vaſt precipice, at the foot of which the river *Erecht* runs deep and ſullen along. It commands a proſpect for the ſpace of half a mile northward, the moſt pleaſant and moſt awful that can be conceived. About twice the diſtance now mentioned, the river, that had for many miles glided along beautifully-ſloping banks, covered with trees of various kinds planted by the hand of nature, feels itſelf confined in a narrow channel, by rocks of an aſtoniſhing height, through the chinks of which the oaks ſhoot forth and embrace each other from oppoſite ſides, ſo as to exclude the kindly influences of the ſun, and to occaſion almoſt a total darkneſs below. The ſtream concealed from our view makes a tremendous noiſe, as if affrighted by the horrors of its confinement. The ecchoing of the caves on every ſide render the ſcene ſtill more dreadful. At length the river is diverted in its courſe by a promontory of a great height, vulgarly called *Lady Lindſay's Caſtle.* Near

the ſummit this rock is ſeparated into two diviſions, each of which riſes to a conſiderable height, oppoſite one to another, and appear like walls hewn out of ſolid ſtone. In the intermediate ſpace, fame ſays, this advent'rous heroine fixed her reſidence. After a few more windings, the river directs its courſe to *Craighall*, having ſaluted ſeveral impending precipices as it ruſhed along; particularly one of enormous ſize and ſmooth in front, at the baſe of which, in a hollow cavern, is heard a continual dropping of water at regular intervals.

REEKY LINN.

REEKY LINN, three miles N. of *Alyth*, and two from the famous hill of *Barry*, is one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful caſcades of water in *Scotland*. The river *Iſlay* here darts over a precipice 60 feet in height. Through the violence of the fall, the vapour is forced upward in the air like ſmoke, or, as the *Scotch* term it, *Reek*, from whence it has its name. For a conſiderable ſpace along the courſe of the river, the rocks on each ſide riſe 100 feet, and the river itſelf in ſeveral places, has been found 30 fathoms deep.

Of certain ANTIQUITIES in the Neighbourhood of *Perth*.

Communicated by Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL.

ON the eaſtern banks of the TAY, about a mile and quarter above PERTH, is a place called *Rome*, to which the *Roman* road, traced from *Ardoch* to *Innerpeffery* and *Dupplin*, points, and is continued on the other ſide of the *Tay*, in the manner that ſhall be preſently obſerved.

At *Rome* is ſuppoſed to have been a bridge made of wood; for, in very dry ſeaſons large beams of oak, placed up and down the ſtream, are ſeen. Theſe were the foundations, fixed exactly in a ſpot where the tide never flows; and is only immediately out of its reach. This bridge was much frequented: ſtrongly guarded; perhaps often attacked, for in the ground on the weſtern ſide are frequently found urns.

About half a mile eaſt of *Rome*, at a place called *Sherifftown*, are the veſtiges of a fort but much defaced by agriculture. The cauſeway or *Roman* road is continued from *Rome*, turns north at the fields of *Sherifftown*, and paſſes through a noted *Roman* camp at *Graſſy-wall*.

In its courſe, it goes by a *Druidical* temple conſiſting of nine large ſtones, ſurrounding an area of twenty-five feet diameter, placed on a ſummit commanding a great view. The road then paſſes *Berry-hill*, and through the village of *Dirige-moor*, where it is very complete. From thence it is continued by the houſe of *Byres*, *Stobhall*, and

Gallow-moor, near which are two other *Druidical* temples, of nine ſtones each. The road afterwards paſſes near *E. Hutton*, and from thence runs to the banks of the *Illa* or *Ilay*. Its whole courſe from *Rome* to this place is nine miles, viſible in many places, leſt ſo near to the villages as the ſtones have been removed for building.

At the ſpot where the road touches on the *Illa*, a bridge is ſuppoſed once to have ſtood: the neceſſity is evident; for on the oppoſite ſide was a conſiderable *Roman* poſt. The *Romans* profited of the commodious accident of the two rivers, the *Tay* and the *Illa*, which unite at a certain diſtance below. Theſe formed two ſecure fences: the *Romans* made a third by a wall of great thickneſs, defended again by a ditch both on the inſide and the outſide. Theſe extend three miles in a line from the *Tay* to the *Illa*, leaving within a vaſt ſpace, in form of a *Delta*. Near the head of the bridge is a large mount exploratory, and probably once protected by a tower on the ſummit. On a line with this are two others; one about the middle of the area; the other nearer the *Tay*. Theſe are round; but Mr. *Marſhall* doubts whether they are the work of art. But cloſe to the junction of the *Tay* and *Illa* is a fourth, artificial, which is ſtyled *Carrack-know*, or the *Boat-hill*, and ſeems deſigned to cover a landing-place. I muſt note that the wall is ſtyled the *Cleaving wall*. It merits further diſquiſition, as it will probably be found to be ſubſervient to the uſes of the camps at *Hiethic* and other places in the neighborhood, which ſome native antiquary may have ample time to explore.

Not far from *Blairgown* is a vaſt rectangular incloſure, encompaſſed with a lofty rampart and a deep ditch; the length is an *Engliſh* mile and a quarter; the breadth half a mile. Three riſing grounds run parallel to each other the whole length of it. Two rivulets and *Lornty* water

water take likewiſe parallel courſes at the bottom between theſe riſings. In certain parts within are multitudes of *tumuli*. The ſame are obſerved in greater numbers on the ſouth exterior ſides, and ſome on the eaſt. With them are mixed ſeveral circular buildings, with an entrance on one part. Of theſe little more than the foundations are left, which are ſix feet thick. Some include an area of forty-eight feet; but the greater number only twenty-ſeven. The ditch is on the inſide; by which this incloſure appears to have been deſigned for a different purpoſe than a camp. It probably was an *oppidum* of the ancient inhabitants of the country: the circular foundations, the reliques of their habitations, which, when entire, might have been of the form of the *Daniſh Dunes*, ſo frequent in the *Hebrides*; as the *tumuli* are certainly the places of interment.

NUMBER

NUMBER XVI.

An abridged ACCOUNT of the EFFECTS of the LIGHTNING, which broke on *Melvill* Houſe in *Fifeſhire*, the Seat of the Earl of *Leven*, on the 27th of *October*, 1733:

BEING

EXTRACTS of a LETTER from Mr. COLIN MACLAURIN, Profeſſor of Mathematicks, at *Edinburgh*, to Sir HANS SLOAN.

PART II. p.

"SIR, *Edinburgh, Dec.* 3, 1733.

"AT the deſire of the Earl of *Leven*, I went to *Melvill* Houſe, and took a particular ſurvey of the effects of the lightning, which broke upon the houſe on the 27th of *October* laſt. As ſome of them were very ſurprizing, I thought it might be worth while to ſend you the following relation, not doubting of your thinking it worthy the attention of the Royal Society. The houſe ſtands about 20 miles north from *Edinburgh*, on the north ſide of a plain, which extends far from eaſt to weſt and towards three miles broad, fronts to the eaſtward of ſouth, and near it are great plantations, which almoſt ſurround it, and in ſome places extend to the diſtance of three miles.

"We had fine weather in this country from the 9th to the 25th of *October*, when the mercury fell very conſiderably, and the weather changed.

changed. The 26th was a very bad day, having heavy rain, and in ſome places ſnow and hail. On the 27th, the wind was weſt, the morning cloudy, and we had thunder and lightning in many places very remote from *Melvill.*

" It was on the 27th, betwixt ſix and ſeven in the morning, that the lightning broke upon the houſe, attended with loud peals of thunder. I could only meet with one man who was in the fields at that time, who was ſo much terrified that I could gather but little from him. He ſaid the ſtorm came from the N. E. towards the S. W. felt it very hot, and a ſtrong ſulphurious ſmell as the lightning paſſed over him, ſaw it break, as he imagined, with all the colours of the rainbow among the trees near the houſe, filling all the country round with an extraordinary light.

" The houſe is covered with lead, and has four chimney-tops on each ſide of the cupola. Of the four on the eaſt end of the houſe, one of them, in which was one of the kitchen vents, and where there only was fire at that time of the morning, was beat down level with the lead rooff: ſome of the ſtones were carried above one 100 feet into the garden. The ſclates which covered the ſloping part of the rooff on the weſt end were broke off for a conſiderable ſpace. There was one breach appearing in the outſide of the wall, which we were ſure pierced through it. This was in the *Attick* ſtory, towards the weſt end of the north front. A ſtone was drove 20 feet from the breach upon a level, broke a ſplinter off a ſtone ſtep of a back ſtair-caſe, and rebounded 12 feet. That part of the lightning which produced the moſt conſiderable effects came down the chimney-head which is the moſt northerly of the four on the eaſt of the cupola, where there is a vent of another chimney in the kitchen. In its

deſcent.

deſcent it made ſeveral breaches in that vent; it is plain that two proceeded from it, becauſe the ſmoke from that chimney proceeded from both: one of them in the great ſtair-caſe, from which a ſtone of 32 lb. heavy weight, was beat out, ſo as to ſtrike the marble floor at 26 feet diſtance, meaſured on a level, and after that rebounded on the adjoining wall. All the windows were entire in this ſtair-caſe; nor did any other effects appear there. The other breach in this vent was in the oppoſite direction, and pierced into a bed-chamber on the eaſt ſide, where was a noiſome, ſulphureous ſmell for a conſiderable time after, and a great heat. It made in the bed-chamber a large breach in the plaiſter cornice, and carried plaiſter and lath quite acroſs the room. Many panes of glaſs were broke in both windows. I apprehend there muſt have been another breach from the ſame vent with a ſouth direction, becauſe of the wonderful effect in the corner of the great dining-room, where a ſmall ſplinter of wood, about 13 inches long, and not heavier than two quills, was beat with ſo much force againſt the floor, as to leave a mark equal to the depth and length of its own body. On taking down the pannel belonging to this bit of moulding, there was a crevice found; and this is very near oppoſite to the great breach in the ſtair-caſe, only about 4 feet higher; but divided by the ſolid mid wall of the houſe. In this dining-room many of the picture-frames were ſcorched, the paintings defaced and ſpoiled, but the canvas entire. Panes broke here in all the windows; and the window-curtains ſo much ſinged as to blacken our hands, on rubbing the ſide next the windows. In the drawing-room at the eaſt end of the great dining-room, the cornice plaiſter was broke in many

many places, and panes broke. The bed-chamber next it was already mentioned.

In the drawing-room on the weſt end of this dining-room, the windows were entire, the ſhutters cloſe, the doors locked, and no ſoot came down the chimney; yet there is a large deep ſplinter tore out of a ſtrong oak pannell. Before the pannell ſtands a japaned cabinet, greatly tarniſhed at one end. A peir glaſs betwixt the windows, in a glaſs frame, has two breaches in the frame, and the reſt entire. In the bedchamber next to this drawing-room nothing was obſerved. In the corner of the dreſſing-room belonging to this apartment, there ſtood a barometer, which was broke in pieces. The mercury diſappeared, and we could find no remains of it. I muſt mention in this place, that his Lordſhip would not allow a ſervant to clean any part of this principal floor till I ſhould ſee the effects of the lightning. In this dreſſing-room the pannells were much broke and ſhattered; and of 30 panes 15 were broke.

" Below theſe apartments, in the firſt floor, is the bed-chamber where my Lord and Lady lay, being the center room in the weſt front. Two panes of one of the windows were broke, and the glaſs found ſticking on the curtains of the bed. Many pieces of the mouldings of the pannels were broke and tore off. The mirror of a dreſſing-glaſs broke to pieces; the quickſilver melted off; but the frame entire, and ſtood in its place; it ſmelt of ſulphur for ſome hours after. Two ſmall pictures beat from one ſide of the room to the other. A peir glaſs betwixt the windows entire, but the pannel below it beat out; and a cheſt of drawers before the pannell received no harm. The frames of

two pictures, which hung at the ſide of the bed, were much broke; and one of the pannells fell out lately, when a ſervant was duſting it.

" My Lord's account of what he obſerved is, that he was awaked with the noiſe of a great guſt of wind; that, upon looking up, and drawing the curtain, he perceived the lightning enter the room with great brightneſs, appearing of a bluiſh colour. It made him cover his eyes for a moment; and on looking up, the light ſeemed to be abated, and the bluiſh colour had diſappeared; at the ſame time he heard the thunder, which made an uncommon noiſe; he felt at the ſame time the bed and the whole room ſhake, much in the ſame manner one feels a horſe when he rouſes; and was like to be choaked with the ſulphur. When the maid opened the door, ſhe was ſcarcely able to breath from the ſulphureous ſteams which filled the room; happily the room was large, being 22 feet ſquare, and 16 feet high.

" In an adjoining bed-chamber a gilded ſcreen was quite ſpoiled, and though folded up, the gilding is burnt off every leaf.

" In the parlour the gilding was melted off the leather hangings nearly of this form ⟩; and in the window directly oppoſite, at the diſtance of 24 feet, in one of the panes, there is a rent exactly of the ſame form with the melted place of the gilding, which does not reach to either end of the pane, about 2 inches long, each line, the length of the lines of the melted hangings, being above 2 feet each. This room in the ſouth front.

" In the drawing-room on this floor there were many effects of the lightning. It has two windows to the ſouth, and two to the eaſt.

eaſt. A pannel was looſe, but kept from falling by a half-length picture which hung before it, upon a nail in the wall above the top of the pannell: on removing the picture the pannell came down, and a piece of ſtone in the wall fell in, which probably had beat the pannel out of its place. On the outſide of the houſe we diſcovered two breaches oppoſite to the pannell; but they did not ſeem to go deep. Several other pannells were beat out, and particularly one of 9 feet high, and 3 feet broad, was beat out ſo as to have the inſide turned outward, and was found reſting with the end upon a chair. Betwixt the two ſouth windows ſtood a peir glaſs, which has a piece taken out of it of a ſemicircular figure, nearly 3 inches long and 2 inches deep, and no crack or flaw in the reſt of the glaſs; the gilded frame much ſinged above and below: the piece was found broken, and one part had the quickſilver melted: above the glaſs we perceived a hole in the pannell, as if burnt through. There was only one pane broke in this room, which was in one of the eaſt windows. The hole in the pane was of the ſize and ſhape of a weaver's ſhuttle. A glaſs (like the other) which ſtood betwixt the two eaſt windows was broke in pieces: the chimney-glaſs not touched. The vent of this room goes to the chimney-top, which was beat down.

In the adjoining bed-chamber, there were ſeveral pannells beat out, and ſome parts of them appeared to be burnt. A piece of ſtone was found in the floor, which was evidently beat from behind one of the pannells, from a large hard ſtone, which appeared to be much ſhattered.

" In the *Attick* ſtory is the billiard-room, above the two eaſt drawing-rooms: here the floor is tore up in two places, and large ſplinters are carried off from the middle of the planks. A picture

driven out of its frame towards the other ſide of the room. The leather hangings torn, and the gilding melted in many places. Of 40 panes in this room, 34 were broke.

" Above the dreſſing-room where the barometer was broke, is an interſole, where there is a conſiderable breach in the inſide of the wall, from which lime and rubbiſh were beat over the room. On a ſhelf ſeveral glaſſes were broke, as were ſome bottles, and a china bowl, four large bottles full of gunpowder on the ſame ſhelf eſcaped untouched.

" In the under ſtory, in the kitchen, one of the windows looking eaſt was beat to pieces; one of the iron bands beat to the oppoſite wall; the other was driven out of a door, in a direction at right angles to the former; the plaiſter below the window torn up; and a lead ciſtern which ſtood near it received ſome damage.

" No perſon in the houſe received any harm, except that my Lord complained much of his eyes for ſome days."

NUMBER

NUMBER XVII.

COPY of King *MALCOLM's* CHARTER to the Town of *SAINT ANDREWS.*

PART II. p.

MALCOLMUS, Rex *Scottorum*, omnibus ſuis probis hominibus ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe hac Carta confirmaſſe Burgenſibus Epiſcopi Sancti *Andreæ* omnes libertates et conſuetudines, quas mei Burgenſes communes habent per totam terram meam, et quibuſcunque portibus applicuerint. Qua de re volo et firmiter ſuper meum plenarium foris factum prohibeo ne quis ab illis aliquid injuſte exigat. Teſtibus, *Waltero* Cancellario, *Hugone de Moriville*, *Waltero* filio *Alani*, *Waltero de Lyndyſay*, *Roberto Avenel*. Apud SANCTUM ANDREAM.

NUMBER

NUMBER XVIII.

PART II. p.

The *ROMAN* MEASURES, whereof *Veſpaſian*'s *Congius* was their Standard, compared with the MEASURES uſed at preſent (anno 1775) in *ANNANDALE*, where, as in all other Parts of *Scotland*, the *Stirling* Jug, or *Scots* Pint, continues to be the Standard.

Roman Meaſures.	*Engliſh* Cubic Inches.	*Annandale* Meaſures.	*Engliſh* Cubic Inches.	Difference.
3 Sextarius $\frac{1}{2}$ Congius	$103\cdot\frac{53}{100}$	1 *Scots* Pint or Jugg	$103\cdot\frac{40}{100}$	$00\cdot\frac{13}{100}$ Cub. Inch.
6 Ditto 1 Congius	$207\cdot\frac{06}{}$	2 Pints 1 *Annandale* Cap	$206\cdot\frac{8}{}$	$\cdot\frac{26}{}$ D°. D°.
4 Congius 1 Urna	$828\cdot\frac{26}{}$	4 Ditto Caps $\frac{1}{2}$ Firlot	$827\cdot\frac{23}{}$	$1\cdot\frac{03}{}$ D°. D°.
8 Congius 1 Amphora	$1656\cdot\frac{53}{}$	8 Ditto Caps 1 Firlot	$1654\cdot\frac{46}{}$	$2\cdot\frac{07}{}$ D°. D°.
3 Modius 1 Amphora	— —	4 Firlots 1 Boll —	$6617\cdot\frac{85}{}$	— — —
20 Amphora 1 Culeus	$33130\cdot\frac{72}{100}$	20 Firlots 5 Bolls —	$33089\cdot\frac{28}{100}$	$41\cdot\frac{44}{100}=6\cdot\frac{4}{10}$ *Scots* Gills

JOHN LESSLIE.

NUMBER

NUMBER XIX.

LIST of *SCOTS* MANUFACTURES, which are exported; and where made, &c.

CORDAGE, ropes, and all ſorts of twine; *Leith*, *Greenock*, *Port Glaſgow*.

Earthen, Delft, and Stone wares; *Preſtonpans*, *Glaſgow*.

Green Glaſs bottles; *Alloa*, *Leith*, &c.

Caſt and wrought iron work; *Carron*.

The fineſt chimney grates, made and poliſhed at *Edinburgh*

Cutlery ware of different kinds.

Leather manufactures of all kinds; *Edinburgh*, *Kilmarnock*, &c.

Linens plain, diaper, damaſk, lawns and gauzes; printed, chequered, and ſtriped linen, &c. *Edinburgh*, *Glaſgow*, *Paiſley*, &c.

Stuffs of ſilk only, ſilk and cotton; ſilk and worſted; ſilk gauzes, ribbons, &c. at ſame places.

Woollen manufactures, viz. *Edinburgh*, *Haddington*, *Muſſelburgh*; friezes, ſerges, *Stirling*; tartans, blankets, *Stirling*, *Kilmarnock*, &c. worſted, thread, ſilk ſtockings, *Aberdeen*; the fineſt worſted ſtockings from *Schetland*; ſtocking-pieces, *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Glaſgow*, &c. blue bonnets, caps, &c. *Kilmarnock*; carpets, carpeting, &c. *Edinburgh*, *Kilmarnock*, &c.

Painted cloths and callicoes; many factories near *Edinburgh*.

Copper, tinn and pewter manufactured; printing-types, greatly improved.

Cotton

Cotton manufactures, fuſtians, &c.
Refined ſugars; *Edinburgh*, *Glaſgow*, *Dundee*, &c.
Hats nearly equal to the *Engliſh*; *Edinburgh*.
Thread and yarn of all kinds.
Thread lace; *Dalkeith*, *Hamilton*, *Leith*.
Paper, both for printing and writing.
Candles.
Soap, hard and ſoft; *Leith*.
Snuff.
Salt; *Alloa*, *Kirkaldy*, *Preſton Pans*, &c. Vitriol and ſal-ammoniac.
Bricks and tyles.
Conſiderable breweries for exportation at *Edinburgh* and *Glaſgow*.

Among the arts not eſſentially neceſſary for human life may be reckoned the curious manufactures of leathern ſnuff-boxes. The artiſts Meſſrs. *Wilſon* and *Clerk* have extended it even to muſical inſtruments, and made a violin entirely of leather, which, I hear, gives as melodious a ſound as the beſt of wood: and that they have lately made a *German* flute of the ſame materials. Paper has been lately made of the weeds taken out of *Duddingſton Loch*; I do not know with what ſucceſs. Perhaps this was attempted after the example of the *Germans*, who have of late made a ſort of nettle, and other vegetables.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

WOOLLEN manufactures are mentioned in 1424, in the ſecond parlement of *James* I. where it is diſcouraged by a tax. "*Item*, It is ordained, that of ilk poundes worth of woollen "claith had out of the realme, the King ſall have of the out-haver "for cuſtom twa ſhillinges."

After this, ſeveral regulations were preſcribed by legiſlature, and the wool prohibited from being ſent into *England*. A law of *James* II. in 1457, (perhaps for the purpoſe of peopling the boroughs, and civilizing his people, by drawing them out of the woods into civil ſociety) prohibits any but burgeſſes to buy wool, *to lit, nor mak claith, nor cut claith*. Yet, not to leave the majority of his people naked, adds, *Bot it is to be otherwiſe ſaid, gif ane man hes woll of his awin ſheip*.

James VI. who (notwithſtanding ſome of us *Engliſh* may think otherwiſe) had frequent intervals of wiſdom, prohibited the wearing of any cloth in *Scotland* but what was the manufacture of the country.

I imagine, that in defiance of all the laws againſt ſmuggling of wool out of the kingdom, it was carried to *Flanders*. Old *Hackluyt* mentions it among the few exports of *Scotland*.

> Moreover of *Scotland* the commodities
> Are felles, hides, and of wooll the *fleeſe*.
> And all theſe muſt paſſe by us away
> Into *Flanders* by *England*, ſooth to ſay,
> And all her woolle was draped for to ſell
> In the townes of *Poperinge* and *Bell* *.

* *Hollinſhead* mentions theſe towns, p. 614.

At length a woollen manufacture aroſe in ſome degree. There was an exportation of it into *Holland* till 1720: it was a coarſe kind, ſuch as is made in the Highlands: much of it was ſold to *Glaſgow*, and ſent into *America*, for blankets for the *Indians*. It is in *Scotland* a clothing for the country people, and is worth about 10*d.* or 12*d.* a yard. The only broad cloth worth mentioning is that made at *Paul*'s work in *Edinburgh*, which is brought to great perfection.

LINEN MANUFACTURE.

I Cannot aſcertain the time when the linen manufactures aroſe. There could not be a great call for the commodity, a century and half ago, when people of faſhion ſcarcely changed their ſhirts above once the week in *England*. But, thanks to the luxury, or rather the neatneſs, of the times, this article has become a moſt national advantage. The following table will ſhew the flouriſhing ſtate of it in this kingdom; and its great advance in forty three years. At the foot of it is an account of the imports of flax into *England* and *Scotland:* and of the exports of coal from the laſt.

ACCOMPT

ACCOMPT of LINEN CLOTH ſtamped in *SCOTLAND*,

Shires.	From 1ſt *Nov.* 1727 to 1ſt *Nov.* 1728; Yards.	Value.	Price per Yard at a Medium.	From 1ſt *Nov.* 1770 to 1ſt *Nov.* 1771. Yards.	Value.	Price per Yard at a Medium.
Aberdeen	41.040 $\frac{2}{8}$	1.539 0 2 $\frac{3}{12}$	- -	198.177	14.716 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{9}{12}$
Air	26.699 $\frac{4}{8}$	2.086 17 2	- -	193.413	10.530 1 8	1 1
Argyle	432	32 8 0	- -	- - -	- - - -	- -
Banff	101.618	3.810 13 6	- -	54.385	3.132 9 0	1 1 $\frac{10}{12}$
Berwick	9.293	365 16 1	- -	56.129	5.645 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{10}{12}$
Bute	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- -
Caithneſs	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- -
Clackmannan	2.895	240 10 2	- -	- - -	- - - -	- -
Cromarty	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	5.591	187 7 0	0 8
Dumbarton	66.027	2.356 8 6	- -	173.892	11.618 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
Dumfries	3.002	152 13 8	- -	43.167	2.134 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{10}{12}$
Edinburgh	747	198 17 0	- -	214.834	19.487 12 0	1 9 $\frac{2}{12}$
Elgin	1.254	47 12 6	- -	63.676	2.344 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{11}{12}$
Fyffe	361.985 $\frac{6}{8}$	30.175 10 9 $\frac{6}{12}$	- -	1.885.622	72.138 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{2}{12}$
Forfar	595.821 $\frac{4}{8}$	14.733 13 0 $\frac{6}{12}$	- -	5.700.851 $\frac{1}{2}$	147.456 19 3	0 6 $\frac{2}{12}$
Hadinton	363	18 3 0	- -	111.835	10.838 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{12}$
Inverneſs	10.696	401 2 0	- -	223.798	6.425 5 2	0 6 $\frac{10}{12}$
Kincardine	27.885 $\frac{6}{8}$	1.045 14 3 $\frac{9}{12}$	- -	118.628	4.030 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{6}{12}$
Kinroſs	53.921	2.906 19 0	- -	79.450	2.852 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{7}{12}$
Kirkcudbright	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	1.302	114 19 10	1 9 $\frac{2}{12}$
Lanerk	272.658 $\frac{6}{8}$	9.968 0 3	- -	2.019.782	172.347 12 9	1 8 $\frac{5}{12}$
Linlithgow	6.353	476 9 6	- -	2.204	188 4 1	1 8 $\frac{5}{12}$
Nairne	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	14.734	852 12 8	1 1 $\frac{10}{12}$
Orkney	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	21.088	2.257 12 5	1 9 $\frac{3}{12}$
Peebles	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- -
Perth	477.743 $\frac{6}{8}$	23.955 0 4 $\frac{6}{12}$	- -	1.674.717	66.153 6 3	0 9 $\frac{5}{12}$
Renfrew	85.527 $\frac{2}{8}$	6.852 14 9	- -	684.557	70.177 9 6	2 0 $\frac{7}{12}$
Roſs	10.844	402 6 6	- -	10.145	410 9 4	0 9 $\frac{8}{12}$
Roxburgh	15.822 $\frac{6}{8}$	914 16 8 $\frac{6}{12}$	- -	55.625	3.379 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{6}{12}$
Selkirk	8.732 $\frac{4}{8}$	436 12 6	- -	- - -	- - - -	- -
Stirling	2.548 $\frac{4}{8}$	191 2 9	- -	47.956	2.278 15 0	0 11 $\frac{4}{12}$
Sutherland	- - -	- - - - - -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- -
Wigton	67	3 7 0	- -	16.996	691 0 5	0 9 $\frac{9}{12}$
Total	2.183.978	103.312 9 3	0 11 $\frac{4}{12}$	13.672.548 $\frac{1}{2}$	632.389 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	

An ACCOUNT of the TOTAL QUANTITIES of FLAX, HEMP, FLAX-SEED, and LINEN-YARN, imported in *England* and *Scotland*, from 5th *January* 1764 to 5th Ditto 1772:

TOGETHER WITH

The TOTAL QUANTITIES of COALS exported from *Scotland* to Foreign Parts, from 5th *January* 1765 to 5th *January* 1772.

	From 5th *January* 1764 to 5th *January* 1772.			
	Flax Rough.	Hemp Rough.	Linseed.	Yarn Linen Raw.
	Cwts. qrs. lb.	*Cwts. qrs. lb.*	*Bushels.*	*lb.*
Total of Flax, &c. imported in *England*	1.130.719 0 3	2.639.236 2 22	1.792.465 ½	55.006.029
Total of Flax, &c. imported in *Scotland*	533.749 3 11	112.980 3 4	455.243 ¼	954.972 ¼

	From 5th *January* 1765 to 5th *January* 1772.		
	Great Coals.	Small Coals.	*Pitforan* Coals, Duty free.
	Tons. Cwts. qrs.	*Chalders. Bush.*	*Chalders.*
Total of Coals exported from *Scotland*	86.050 14 0	27.797 7 ¼	4681

NUMBER

NUMBER XX.

ITINERARY

	Miles.
Ardmady, to Port Sonnachan	18
Inveraray,	11
Cladich,	10
Tiendrum,	12
Killin,	20
Taymouth,	16
Logierait,	12
Blair,	12
Dunkeld,	20
Delvin,	7
Perth,	15
Dupplin,	5
Innerpeffery,	10
Crief by Fintillick,	5
Comerie,	6
To Loch-Earn and 3 miles along its ſide,	9
Back to Fintillick,	18
Caſtle-Drummond,	1
Kaymes Caſtle,	4
Ardoch,	3
By Tullibardine to Dupplin,	20
Tibbimoor,	

	Miles.
Tibbimoor, Huntingtower, and again to Dupplin,	10
Perth,	5
Errol,	10
Dundee,	15
Panmure,	10
Aberbrothic,	7
Ferriden. Montroſe.	12
North-Bridge,	5
Lawrence Kirk,	6
Stonehive,	15
Urie,	2
Fettercairn,	18
Catter-thun,	9
Brechin,	3
Careſton,	5
Forfar,	6
Glames,	5
Belmont,	6
Dunſinane,	10
Perth,	7
Dupplin by the Sterling road,	3
Earn Bridge,	4
Abernethy,	4
Falkland,	8
Melville,	4
St. Andrews,	14
Levin.	15

	Miles.
Kirkaldie,	9
By Kinghorn to Aberdour,	8
Dumferline,	8
Limekilns near Broomhall,	4
Culroſs,	4
Clackmannan,	4
Alloa,	1
Sterling,	7
Falkirk,	11
Linlithgow,	8
Kirkliſton,	8
Edinburgh,	8
Hawthornden, Roſlin, and back to Edinburgh,	14
Dalkeith, and again to Edinburgh,	14
Cranſton,	10
Crichton and Borthwick caſtle, and back to Cranſton,	10
Blackſhields,	4
Lauder,	11
Gala-ſhields,	10
Melros,	3
Dryburgh,	3
Kelſo,	10

ENGLAND.

Carham,	5
Palinſburne,	8
Wooler,	8

Wooler-

	Miles.
Wooler-haugh hea	2
Chillingham caſtle,	3
Percy's croſs	5
Whittingham,	5
Half way houſe,	4
Rothbury,	5
Cambo,	11
Hexham,	18
Corbridge	4
Newcaſtle	17
Durham,	15
Biſhop Aukland,	10
Peirce Bridge	12
Richmond,	10
Wenſley,	10
Kettlewell,	16
Skipton,	18
Keighly,	10
Halifax,	12
Rochdale,	16
Alkrington,	6
Manchester,	6
Barton bridge,	5
Warrington,	15
Cheſter,	20
Downing,	22

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